The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6579. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MEXICO.

Probable Election of a President Without Opposition.

Development of the Country—Rapid Opening of Railways—Leading Features in the Coming Presidential Campaign.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Friday, Oct. 4, 1872.

Since the death of Juarez the country is, in general, in a tolerably satisfactory state. On account of the submission of various pronunciados martial law has been withdrawn from most of the States in which it had been proclaimed. Rocha, after having conferred with Trevino, has marched north to complete the pacification of the northern States. Mexico is about to witness, as it seems at present, a phenomenon, perfectly new and unparalleled in her annals; namely, the election of a President without any opposition whatever. Leon Guzman, who was spoken of as a candidate, and has some prestige in the State of Vera Cruz, has declined the honor proposed, and instead of aiding his own nomination, promises to aid by all his efforts Lerdo's election. Lerdo, by the wise administration of a "masterly inactivity" in regard to any decided measures, has hushed all opposition. It is to be hoped his efforts of union, conciliation and peace will be favorably construed, and ably seconded; also that a sincere dedication on the part of the Government to the real interests of the country, setting aside all personal ambition, will bring about an unfeigned attachment, on the part of the citizens to the institutions and laws, which, unfortunately instead of protecting them, and being a stimulus to exert themselves in developing the various resources, have only served as a means of oppression.

Perhaps the only cause for discontent is the retention of the old Ministry. Upon the death of Juarez all the Ministers sent in their resignations, but, at the request of the Executive, all kept their positions. It is most probable, nevertheless, that upon the election of Lerdo a change of Cabinet will take place. Details are, however, as yet a mystery. Congress opened its sessions on the 16th of this month. On account of the burning of the House, which took place on the 23d of August, the Assembly met in the Ambassadors' hall, but as the acoustic properties of the room were extremely unfavorable, it was transferred to another that originally served as the palace chapel. Lerdo delivered his speech; Gen. Barranda, the Speaker of the House, answering. Up to the present time nothing important has been undertaken by the Legislature, time being generally occupied in arranging preliminaries. Undoubtedly in this session most of the concessions on hand for the formation of railroad enterprises, &c., will be discussed and examined.

It would be useless to enter into a long detail of the various benefits Mexico will derive in the future from communications being opened to all her resources. Such details have already been shown and proved upon many occasions to the satisfaction of all. The question is also interesting in a more immediate light. The Indian population (the only laboring class in this country) numbers about six millions, all of whom, with the exception of about a million and a half that are employed in and about the cities, are in a passive state of savageness. Being barely acquainted with civilization and left entirely to their own resources, they sow and reap about as much corn as is sufficient for their wants, anything over and above their own absolute necessities is religiously given up to the Church, which still retains them in the same powerful grasp that it has held on them since the old Spanish conquest. As soon as the large railroad company shall begin their operations, numbers of these people, so long useless to society and themselves, seeing the benefits resulting from activity, will follow the example laid before them, and begin to work, thus aiding progress in its first strides. *Pronunciamientos* finding they no longer have any support to expect from people who, satisfied in their labors and content with a regular, though, perhaps, moderate stipend, will die a natural death. Up to the present time any man, with knowledge sufficient to sign his own name, and with any ambition whatever, could, without the slightest difficulty, induce half a hundred men to arm themselves and plunge into any course of crime that he might think fit to lead them. It can be said that, in the last *pronunciamiento*, five-sixths of the chiefs engaged in the rebel ranks were men of the stamp above described. The difference between the Eastern States, through which the Vera Cruz Railroad passes, and the Western States, where scarcely any intercommunication exists, is even now notable—on the one hand prosperity and thrift, upon the other wretchedness and misery.

Our minister, Mr. Thomas H. Nelson, will leave in the American packet to sail from Vera Cruz on the 5th of October. The Legation will be intrusted to the charge of Mr. Porter C. Bliss, who being a gentleman of great diplomatic experience, is perfectly able to fulfill the important duties confided to him. On account of his literary and archæological tastes, Mr. Bliss has been elected member of the Geological and Statistical Society of Mexico. A case will be shortly brought before Congress in regard to a State railroad. Some ten years ago a concession was granted by the State of Sonora for a railroad to be constructed from Guaymas to Paso del Norte. The projectors have, however, as yet, done nothing towards commencing operations. Another concession has been granted by the same State to a new company represented by Mr. James Eldridge, who is backed by influential capitalists, which concession has been sent on to Mexico to meet the approval of the Federal Government. As the railroad is merely a State affair, interesting to the Government only on account of its privileges over all water-fronts, and State limits, this railroad will undoubtedly soon be passed by the Legislature. Lerdo and his Ministry have already signified their approval, in a letter addressed to that effect to Pesqueira, Governor of the State of Sonora. The road is to be laid from Guaymas up to the limits of the State of Arizona. The United States and Mexican Telegraph Company's matters are progressing favorably. The agent of the Company is in hopes of a speedy action on the part of the Government.

Col. R. A. Lever has received from the Mexican Government the decoration of the "Cross of Independence." This is the highest mark of honor the nation can bestow upon a foreigner. Society in general, and Col. Lever's friends in particular, are loud in their congratulations for so honorable a reward being conferred upon one who has so loyally and fearlessly served in the Republic in her late struggle for self-government. In regard to Gen. Rosecrans' vast railroad project, we have every reason to believe Congress will soon take the matter in hand. Gen. Corona, a man of high reputation in Mexico with the Cabinet, and with great influence in all the Western States, in answer to a letter from Gen. Rosecrans, states, in a brief but encouraging manner, his hopes of a prompt action on the part of the Legislature.

Mr. Edward Lee Plumb, representative of the Texas International Railroad, is also about to lay before Congress a plan for the construction of a line from Rio Bravo down to Mexico, which at its northern extremity will join with the Texas International Railroad, actually in construction, and so effect a direct communication from New-York to Mexico. It will be seen by these many plans, all of which are very favorably considered, that Mexico is anxious to assist in any scheme whatever, compatible with the benefits she expects to derive, and is now energetically struggling to arouse from the lethargy that has so characterized her as a nation.

It may not be out of the way to mention the great increase of trade since the year 1867, in which the exports amounted to $4,960,934; imports the same year, $5,451,288; total, $[illegible]. In the year 1872, exports, $17,571,160; imports, $7,650,610; total, $25,221,770. It will be seen by these figures that the amount of trade in five years has increased $[illegible]. It will also be seen that the imports are less latterly than the exports, which in the present state of the country, considering its want of home manufactures, shows the absolute necessity of new lines of communication, both by land and water, to balance trade more evenly. A line of steamers from New-Orleans to Vera Cruz, touching at the ports of Alvarado and Tuxpam, in Mexico, and Galveston, Texas, is about to be presented to Congress by Dr. James L. Ord.

There are rumors current in this city extremely unfavorable to Rocha, stating his dissatisfaction of Lerdo's administration, all of which, nevertheless, is absurdly false, fostered by alarmists merely with the hope of creating newspaper sensations. A private letter from Gen. Rocha, dated from Monterey on the 17th of this month, gives a most favorable account of affairs in the Northern States, giving hopes of a prompt pacification. He has received orders from Ignacio Mejia, the Minister of War, to meet Donato Guerra, and in case of his refusing to accept the terms of amnesty, to seek every opportunity of bringing him to a stand and destroy his force, thus destroying the last hope of the Diaz faction. Diaz still refuses to accept the amnesty, giving as his reasons that the time appointed for elections is too short for the convocation of a force sufficient to oppose Lerdo's nomination. It is to be supposed that, by following this course of reasoning, he will keep on fighting until he is elected, or die in the attempt.

Immediately after the death of Juarez the two most prominent figures in the country were Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada and Porfirio Diaz. In the actual situation it would be impossible that a strict comparison between the two should not be drawn.

As the actions of both are so entirely different, a qualification of the merits of both is a matter of no great difficulty. Porfirio Diaz, who was once regarded as the Mexican Cincinnatus, has proved himself by the crazy course he has pursued to be either a knave or a fool—perhaps a combination of both, intermixed with a vast deal of pretentious ambition, and for the same reason totally unable to occupy the high post he so ridiculously aspires to. Upon the other hand, Lerdo, in spite of his great modesty, has never been able to hide the talent so conspicuous in all his public acts, and even when nominated as candidate for the Presidential chair, in opposition to Juarez and Diaz, never for a moment lost the confidence and trust placed in him by the former. Since his accession to the power as President *ad interim*, he has shown himself able to fulfill the duties of the high charge which will undoubtedly be intrusted to him. On account of the great knowledge he has of Mexico, both physically and morally, by his brilliant statesmanship and by his great perspicacity, he has raised the country from the very lowest ebb to a degree of prosperity unparalleled since the time of Yturbide. Teaching the people to have confidence not only in themselves, but also to inspire it in foreign Powers. The most evident proof of what is above stated is the rapid sale of Mexican bonds in foreign markets. This is a fair comparison, drawn between the true and the false; a plain exposition of the folly and ambition of Diaz on one hand, and the true merits of one who has always shown himself with power to direct, combined with genius and energy sufficient to govern the country, with a due regard to the interests of the country itself. Some difficulties were expected to arise in the State of Vera Cruz on account of the elections for Governor. Landero y Cos has drawn a large majority of votes over Hernandez y Hernandez, the former Governor, who, by his many arbitrary acts, has lost all the sympathies that originally favored him. But, excepting a small skirmish between the State troops that took place last week, nothing has happened. VERIDICO.

CHINA.

Strength of the Celestial Army—The Empire on a War Footing.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Oct. 1.

The news just received, via New-York from China, to the effect that the Chinese Government has declared its intention of siding with Corea in the event of the present dispute between that country and Japan ending in an open rupture, gives an additional interest to the inquiry, In what state of preparation would a war find the Chinese forces at the present time? From an article which appeared in a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, by M. Giquel, the superintendent of the Foochow arsenal, and from various notices contained in some of the later issues of the *Overland China Mail*, we gather the following particulars on the subject: Like all the rest of the world China has, during the last few years, been arming rapidly. At the present moment the Government has under its orders a force of 30,000 men armed with Enfield and Remington rifles, and drilled on the European model by European officers, supplemented by thirty field and mountain batteries. At Shanghai, Nanking, Foochow and Tien-tsin arsenals and dock-yards have been established under foreign superintendence, where the manufacture of guns, powder and rifles, and the construction of ships of war have for some time been actively carried on. At Foochow 2,300 Chinese artisans work under the superintendence of seventy-five Europeans, and have so far become skilled at their labor as to be able to build and fit up three steamers a year. Five men-of-war have already been launched from the dock-yard at Shanghai, and at the present moment there are two iron dispatch-boats and a sister frigate to the one just launched on the stocks at that place. Besides these, a large iron steamer is to be built, measuring 220 feet in length, and of 1,300 tons in burden, and also a fleet of sailing transports.

If we turn to the coast defenses, we find an equal degree of activity—notably in the neighborhood of the capital and on the approaches thereto. The Taku forts, which proved so fatally destructive to our gun-boats in 1859, and which offered such a firm resistance to the allied armies in the following year, have been completely rebuilt, and the old-fashioned native smooth-bore guns have been displaced by rifled cannon of foreign manufacture. The comparatively harmless fortifications at the mouth of the Pei-tang River have been made into formidable works, while along the coast connecting these two fortified places, as well as above and below them, a series of rifle-pits have been dug. The road between Taku and Pekin has been raised, and made available for the rapid transport of men and war material; and, half-way between the former place and Tien-tsin, a fortified camp has been constructed and armed with five Krupp guns. These military reforms, however, appear only in the neighborhood of the principal ports, and of Pekin. Elsewhere in Kweichow, Yunnan, and the north-western provinces, the Mian-tse and Mahommedan rebels have to contend with forces armed and drilled after the manner of their forefathers. A correspondent, writing from the first-named province, gives an account of the melancholy condition of the troops who are supposed to be there engaged in combating the Mian-tse. Of the numerous battalions returned by the General as fully manned, the merest skeletons only exist in reality. The pay issued to those actually serving is uncertain and various in kind; sometimes, but very rarely, it is represented by specie; at other times rice is given as an equivalent, and often the men are sent away from the pay-office empty-handed. The natural results follow. Powder is to be bought for twopence a pound in the streets of Kwei-yang Foo, and matchlocks are offered at something less than two shillings a piece. These are constantly purchased and repurchased by the General, who thus succeeds in satisfying the wants of his men at the same time that he gains to himself credit for buying military stores at a remarkably cheap rate. Mr. Cooper, in his book of travels, gives much the same account of the imperial forces operating in the province of Yunnan.

Heavy Judgments Against a Railroad.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 15.

The cases of Mrs. Chapman, administratrix, and of Mrs. Chasselatte, administratrix, against the Erie Railway Company, brought to recover damages for the alleged negligent killing by the defendant, of the husbands of the respective plaintiffs, who were engineer and fireman on an engine on defendant's road, occupied the attention of the Circuit Court, before Judge Lamont, during two or three days of the latter part of last week. It was claimed that the accident which caused the death of Chapman and Chasselatte occurred through the negligence of the train dispatcher at Buffalo, in telegraphing two trains to pass each other. The telegrapher, it was claimed, was intoxicated at the time, and that the defendant had sufficient notice that his habits were bad. The further question was presented and argued at length as to whether the system of running trains by telegraph, for convenience of business as was shown in this case, is not, in itself, negligence. The verdict in the first case was, for the plaintiff, $5,753 67, and in the second case for the plaintiff, $5,756 [illegible].

A FEMALE POISONER.

An Extraordinary Story of Crime.

An almost incredible story is told in the *Manchester Guardian* of Oct. 4. It is in the form of an official report as to the antecedents of the woman Cotton, who is in custody in Durham gaol, charged with poisoning. The report had been forwarded by Police Superintendent Henderson to the Home Secretary, to support the application for an order for further exhumations. It says:

"Mary Ann Cotton was born in the year 1832 at Murton Colliery, near Seaham Harbor. She became acquainted with a man named William Mowbray, a laborer residing at Murton Colliery, but a native of Peterborough. They were shortly afterward married at St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and left the neighborhood and went to reside at Plymouth, and afterward at various places in the south of England, and then returned to South Hetton, after an absence of five years from that part of the country. On their return the prisoner stated that she had four children while away, but they had all died. On the 18th of June, 1860, they had a child died, named Mary Ann, four years of age. Mr. Broadbent, surgeon at South Hetton, says she died of gastric fever. Shortly after this Mowbray and the prisoner, with their children, went to live at Hendon. On the 2d of September, 1864, a son, named John Robert William, about one year old, died, and on the 2d of May, 1865, a daughter, named Mary Jane, died. The two last-named were attended in their illness by Mr. Gammage, surgeon, Sunderland, and he states that they both died of gastric fever. The deceased William Mowbray and his family were all insured in the British and Prudential Insurance Office, and on the death of her husband the prisoner got £35, and some smaller amounts on the death of the children. She then obtained a situation in the old infirmary at Sunderland, and there remained about six months, when she became acquainted with an inmate named George Ward. He married her, and they went to reside in Grey-street, Sunderland, where he died on the 21st of October, 1866, aged thirty-three. Mr. Gammage attended him, and although he was an ailing man, he considered that he dropped off very suddenly. The prisoner then obtained a situation as housekeeper to James Robinson, a foreman in a ship-building yard at Pallion. In June, 1867, he married her, and they continued to reside together at Pallion. When Robinson married the prisoner he was a widower with five children, and the prisoner had one little girl about nine years of age. She lived with Robinson until the latter part of December, 1867, and during that time there died in his house John Robinson, ten months old, the 4th of January, 1867; James Robinson, six years old, the 7th of April, 1867; Elizabeth Robinson, eight years old, the 13th of April, 1867; Elizabeth Mowbray, nine years old, the 2d of May, 1867, and Margaret Robinson, three years old, December, 1867. Mr. Gammage attended E. Mowbray, and he states she died of gastric fever. Mr. Shaw, surgeon, Deptford, attended the Robinsons, and he states they died of gastric fever. It is stated above that the prisoner lived with Robinson until the latter part of December, 1867. About this time he had found out that she had involved him in about £60 debt, besides pledging his clothes and disposing of his household linen and goods. She had also charge of his bank-book and building society book, and he also found that she had wasted upward of £50, and entered sums in the building society book which she never paid in. Robinson's sisters also began to talk about the deaths of the children, and told him they had been poisoned. Robinson taxed her with her dishonesty, and said what he had heard about the children's deaths was going to be true. After Robinson left the house that day, she dressed herself, and took one of her children, about eighteen months old, and went out, and he has never seen her since. She left the child in the street with a person till she went to post a letter, but she never returned, and Robinson did not recover his child for some time, when he found it in a wretched state. He states that he now feels convinced that his children were poisoned. He suspected so at the time, but he did not like his mind to dwell on the subject. They were healthy and strong, and only ill a few days before they died. He noticed whenever she gave them anything they vomited, and were sick and purged. His sisters have talked to him both then and since about the deaths of the children. On reading the West Auckland poisoning case in the papers, they have stated to him that that was the way his children went. One of them handed a paper to him, and said, 'That is thy Mary Ann that has been doing that,' little thinking at the time that the person accused of the West Auckland poisonings was the very woman whom they were talking about. Robinson said she often wanted him to get his life and the lives of the remaining children insured, and one day he found her at an office trying to effect an insurance. He forbade her doing so, and said he would not pay a penny. This aroused his suspicion about the children who had died, and he determined not to have his life insured. After prisoner's father's death, her mother was married to a man named Robert Stott, who is now living at Seaton Colliery. Mrs. Stott, the prisoner's mother, died the 9th of June, 186[illegible], aged fifty-four years, and was buried at Old Seaham. She died very suddenly after the prisoner came. The prisoner, after absconding from the house of her husband, is found wandering about Sunderland, Seaham Harbor, Tynemouth, and Newcastle until July 7, 1869, when she obtained a situation as housekeeper to Frederick Cotton, a pitman residing at Walbottle, Northumberland. In October of the same year he married her at St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle, in the name of Mary Ann Mowbray. When she was residing at Walbottle a number of fat pigs died, and for some reason or other she was suspected, and the place became so hot they were obliged to leave it, and they came to reside at West Auckland. At that time the family consisted of herself, Frederick Cotton, her husband; Frederick Cotton, step-son, nine years; Charles Edward Cotton, step-son, six years; Robert Robson Cotton, son, fourteen months, who have all died, as well as a lodger named Joseph Natrass. The prisoner herself states that while she was in the south of England she had four children by Mowbray, all of whom had died."

The Funeral of Queen Victoria's Sister.

A correspondent forwards to the London *Times* the following account of the funeral of Her Majesty's sister, at Baden-Baden, on Sept. 27. By the Princess' own wish the funeral was conducted in as simple a manner as was compatible with her rank. The service was performed by Dr. Hanson, the Protestant pastor of Baden, who had been the Princess' faithful and valued adviser in the projects of Christian beneficence, and by the pastor of the family seat of Langenburg. The first portion of it, as usual, was held in the house of the deceased. The modest limits of her residence necessarily confined the gathering to the members of her own family and those belonging to them. The only exception was the Empress of Germany, who had ministered to her during her last illness, and who had for years been bound to her by the closest ties of friendship and neighborhood, having the fullest appreciation of her many fine qualities. Three of the children of the Queen were present—the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur, who had come expressly from England, and the Princess Alice, with her husband, Prince Louis. Various representatives of the absent members of the House assisted. The coffin was covered with a mass of flowers, and over it was inscribed the text, "I am the way, the truth and the life." After a few touching words from the two pastors, the funeral procession started, and reached the cemetery—common to Protestants and Catholics—which overhangs the valley in which Baden is situated. This was chosen as her resting place, in accordance with her own desire that she should be buried near to the place where her life closed. The cemetery was thronged with respectful spectators. The circle of Princes stood round the open space under the bright open sky, but around and behind them was the yet wider circle of respectful mourners of all ranks, who crowded the vast cemetery. And just as the sun set behind the dark green shoulders of the western hills, and the sky was lit up in the clear September evening, the last prayers, the last blessings were pronounced in the grand solemnity of the German liturgy, and the last sad offices were performed, as each of the male relations, including the two English Princes, joined in the mournful ceremony of throwing "the dust to dust" upon the coffin, which lay in its simple earthen grave, so thickly strewn with flowers that almost the semblance of coffin or grave had disappeared.

The Democrats of Vermont.

The straight-out Democrats of Vermont will hold a convention at White River Junction on Tuesday next, 22d inst., to nominate an O'Conor and Adams electoral ticket for that State. The call is signed by L. S. Partridge, Charles N. Davenport, Giles Harrington, H. H. Goodsell, M. J. Hyde, C. T. Bronson and James Wedgworth, whose names, the Burlington *Free Press* says, will be recognized as those of prominent old-line Democrats.

ITALY.

Papal Relations with France and Austria.

The Roman Convent Question—Tactics of the Clericals—A War Against the Jesuits—The Army—The Newspaper Press.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1872.

The Count de Bourgoing, the Ambassador whom the French Government thinks it worth while to keep near the Vatican, has got back to Rome, and has had a private interview with the Pope. Signor Fournier, the French agent to the King, is expected to return in a day or two to his post. If any dependence is to be placed upon reports, a great effort has been made, and continues to be made, to get France and Austria to put down the foot in a formal declaration against the plan of legislation laid out upon the Roman convent question. We are assured by the semi-official organ that there is to be no interference with the internal policy of Italy, but Parliament left free to deliberate and vote according to its judgment of what is necessary for the promotion of the interests of the Kingdom. Victor Emmanuel will come back to the capital to-morrow, and the members of the Cabinet are one by one returning. Mgr. de Merode, the most important man now standing by the side of the Pope, has reached his lodgings in the Vatican, after his visit to Belgium in the interest of the Holy Father. These visits to foreign countries to see what can be done for the accommodation of Pius IX., in case the desperate expedient of exile should be resolved upon, seem to have proved fruitless, as no Power seems inclined to burden itself with so heavy a load. It is still probable that the rose-water martyrdom of the Vatican will be found more agreeable than a Winter journey to the North. After thinking it over for two years, to leave Rome now Pius IX. would be playing the part of a runaway Pope, instead of exciting the sympathies of the world for the sorrows of a Pontiff of Rome, with patience and dignity, in the place where calamity has come upon him. For the rest, it is positively stated that all contained in the message brought from France, giving the least encouragement, was to the effect that if the Ecclesiastical Property law is voted by Parliament, the President of the Republic will break off diplomatic relations with the Government of Victor Emmanuel. Pius IX. has been a good deal cast down by intelligence received from his native place of the death of his brother, several years his senior, and the second he has lost within the past two or three years.

TACTICS OF THE CLERICALS.

I did not speak a week ago of the incident at Pisa, as it was not at first believed that it would be magnified into the importance which it has since acquired. The facts are simply these: A committee of influential persons, devoted to Catholic interests, with the famous Jesuit preacher, Father Curci, at the head, had taken steps to establish a boarding-school for ecclesiastical students at Pisa, as near as possible to the university existing in that town. The object of the enterprise, as it is alleged, was to reach, by the use of means in the power of the Jesuits, the students, and obtain a control of their minds in the interest of the clerical or anti-patriotic party. As soon as publicity was given to the project, and the purpose fully known, the indignation of the population of the university town was aroused, and the sensation which the matter has caused has extended throughout the Kingdom. The plan has been abandoned, and the projectors of it have been the objects of a lively denunciation. It is the most recent among the many proofs we have had of the extreme hostility with which the Jesuit party is regarded by the people of Italy, who are laboring to consolidate their unity and give a more solid basis to the liberties of which they have lately come into possession. The Jesuits have no aspirations for liberty or unity outside the circle of their own company, but are the sworn enemies of both. This the people in Italy, as well as in Germany, and everywhere else, well understand. With them the contest is purely and simply a struggle for power.

A WAR AGAINST THE JESUITS.

Few have failed to observe in the Roman Catholic Church a tendency to maintain the traditions of the ancient Roman Empire. As the power founded on the Pagan system went down, the ambition began to show itself in the Church to obtain universal dominion by the use of the means which it found itself possessed of—a control of the minds of men, by appeals to superstitious hopes and fears. More than a thousand years ago the Church was strong enough to establish the temporal power, and by using every opportunity to mix itself up with the politics of States, that power was consolidated. But the establishment of the principle of the liberty of the individual conscience, and the autonomy of civil right has proved fatal to this undue preponderance, and we are ourselves witnesses of its rapid destruction. What most surprises us is, that the company of Jesuits, organized at the time when the temporal power of the Papacy began to decay, with the object in view of preserving that power, should continue to carry on a war which must result at last in the complete overthrow of that association as a political influence. It is against this body, equally hostile to Italian as to German unity, that the war here is going on. It does not diminish in intensity with the progress of events. This Government has not gone the length of banishing the Jesuits from the State, nor does it propose to do it; but their power to do harm it is the settled purpose to diminish.

A CELEBRATION.

As for the 20th of September, the celebration passed off with becoming decorum. The first flirt of the wet wing of the bird of the equinox flung off enough drops to cool the sultriness of the long dry Summer, and with it the burning ardor of undisciplined patriots. As it was, the dawn was heralded with a noise of cannon and musket discharges quite worthy of the morning salutation to Independence Day in an American city. The Pope was called upon by many of his friends on the 20th, and in the speech which he made to them he said that those sounds before dawn of day struck grief to his heart. The Romans used this anniversary to install in cage and sumptuous den, on the side of the hill of the ancient Capitol, a she-wolf, the emblem of the foundation of Rome. All day long the people lingered about the place, and Pulcinella, Pasquino, Stenterello and Giandina, each had his satirical fling at the sufficiently harmless beast. This wolf, entrapped in the mountains south of Rome, promises to become a great popular pet—as great, indeed, as their bears are to the people of Berne. The question is asked, why the Romans take a live wolf instead of a live eagle to cage and feed? The reply is, that the wolf is the symbol of the settlement of the Roman State, and the eagle that of the culmination of the imperial power.

THE ARMY.

The men who have been in camp during the Summer are passing on to their various homes, and a good many are arriving in Rome. They are the three months' men, under the new system; and the forty days' men, of another category, are just beginning their military drill. There is a good deal of complaint about the slack provision for the covering and nourishment of the young men made by the War Department. The rapid increase of the military force makes extreme economy necessary with the limited resources at the command of the War Minister. There are opposite opinions expressed about the condition of the army—one, that great improvement is every day increasing its efficiency, and the other that there is yet nearly everything to be done. The Prussian military example is now exerting an influence almost absolute.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The first number of a daily newspaper printed in the English language will make its appearance in a few days at Rome. It will be called the *Daily News*, and be conducted by an American, Mr. Daniels, brother of a former Minister Resident of the United States at Turin. This field should by this time be large enough for a daily journal in our language, for the number is every day increasing of those belonging to the country who are acquiring a knowledge of English. The success of the present enterprise will, of course, depend upon the judgment, energy and intelligence with which it is managed, and the Italians have already spoken for it a favorable word. Several newspapers in the French language have for some time been printed here. The multiplication of little penny sheets in the Italian language goes on, and hardly a month passes without a new one being added to the list. Most of them are of a trivial, if not of a hurtful, character; but it is the penalty paid for complete liberty of the Press. The quality of some of them is indicated by their names, such as *The Thief*, *Satan*, and *The Tower of Babel*. If such sheets are to find readers, it is fortunate that the lower classes of the population have not yet in their hands the rough key of knowledge. But there are enough moderate and well-conducted journals to correct abuses, and on the whole it may be said of Italian newspaper-writing that the prospect is hopeful. Considering that liberty of printing has been enjoyed for less than a dozen years, a good beginning has been made. ANGELICO.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The fortieth anniversary of Dr. Cumming's pastorate has been celebrated in London.

The Frankfort *Gazette* announces that the King of Bavaria, who had refused to take part in the fête of the Sovereigns at Berlin, will have an interview with the Emperor William at Dresden on the occasion of the golden marriage of the King and Queen of Saxony.

The birthday of Mr. George Cruikshank fell on the 28th ult. He was born in 1792, so that he has now completed his eightieth year. He is in the enjoyment of vigorous health, and is understood to be actively engaged in the preparation of an autobiography.

Three hundred young Russian women have, it is stated, claimed admission as students in medicine and surgery at the newly-opened Medical School of St. Petersburg. The number of admissions being fixed, however, at seventy, there will be a great many disappointed.

A very sharp attack was made a few days ago upon Gounod, who was taunted by a critic with forsaking his country, and who had the epithet of Englishman flung at him. Gounod reminded his detractor that Meyerbeer and Rossini long inhabited Paris, to the honor and glory of the German and Italian schools, and added that if he remains in England amid kind friends he has not renounced his nationality.

If Rochefort, of *Lanterne* and *Mot d'Ordre* notoriety, be doomed to expiate a tithe of his "political" offenses during the Commune, it will not be for want of appeals to the Committee of Pardons, composed of gentlemen who would have found little grace indeed in radical regions eighteen months ago. Rochefort has just sent another petition, praying for a commutation of his sentence—his health inspiring a considerable amount of apprehension to himself and his friends.

It is stated that a fog bow was recently observed at Maldon, Australia. It spanned the heavens from north to south, and to the eye of the observer it was at the base of each column about thirty-eight feet wide, the size gradually diminishing till at the apex of the bow it was only a few inches. Unlike the rainbow, it had not the slightest tinge of color other than white, neither was it so regular or even in form. At the same place two shocks of earthquake have been felt.

The London *Echo* mentions the death of Mr. Moses Merryweather, whose name will long be remembered in connection with the oldest fire engine manufactory in London—the establishment in Long-acre having been devoted to that purpose for 200 years. The business was formerly carried on by Messrs. Hadley, Simkins and Lott, whom Mr. Merryweather joined as an assistant fifty years since. In the course of ten years all three partners retired, and the deceased gentleman came into possession of the business, having married a niece of Mr. Lott, who survives him. He was eighty years of age when he died.

On Oct. 2, in replying to deputations from Roman youths on the occasion of the second anniversary of the *plebiscite*, the Pope thanked them for this fresh token of their affection on a day which recalled a painful recollection to memory, and added that this Catholic manifestation, the pilgrimages, and the prayers for the Church would hasten its triumph. When receiving the nobility of Rome, the Pope passed severe strictures on the *plebiscite*, saying that all honest persons deplored the events of the past, but that triumph was sure to follow. "I do not know," said his Holiness, "whether the triumph will come in my life-time, but I know it must come." The Pope finally exhorted the parents to watch carefully over the education of their children.

On the 7th of October a new railway was to be opened from Christiania, the capital of Norway, to the flourishing port of Drammen, which town is the fourth in size, but the second in importance, in the Kingdom. The line was begun about two years ago, and has been constructed under the able superintendence of Mr. C. Pihl, Government engineer, and the champion of the narrow gauge principle. For tourists this new railway will greatly facilitate flying visits to some of the most renowned districts in Thelemarken, Hallingdalen and the Randsfjord. Hitherto a regular outfit was almost indispensable for traveling in Norway, but some of the finest scenery may hereafter be viewed by using only railways and steamers, which will, no doubt, be a great boon to the many tourists who now spend their holidays in Norway.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that an attempt at suicide on the part of Count de Paiva had created a good deal of sensation in the French capital. The Count, though a Portuguese by birth, had long lived in Paris and been well known on the boulevards. On Oct. 1 he returned home, and shortly after entering his apartment fired a couple of bullets into his chest in consequence of having received notice to quit from his landlord. It appears that the unfortunate man had paid no rent for years, and that, after having raised money under false pretensions in all directions, he was without a sou. The wounded man was conveyed to a hospital, where he lay, at last advices, in a precarious state. Many years ago the Count married a lovely and most accomplished woman, from whom he separated shortly afterward, and this lady, whose wealth and beauty have long been the talk of Paris, obtained a divorce at Rome during the recent war, and married the ex-Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, the Baron Henckel-Donnersmarck.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope announce the death, on the 1st September, after a short illness, of Right Rev. Dr. Gray, the Bishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of South Africa. The deceased was sixty-three years of age at the time of his death, having been born in 1809, at Bishop Wearmouth in Durham. He was educated at Eton, and afterward at Oxford, where he graduated B. A. in 1831, and M. A. in 1834. He became perpetual curate of Whitworth in the latter year; vicar of Stockton in 1845; honorary canon of Durham in 1846, and the first Bishop of Cape Town in 1847. It was Dr. Gray, it will be remembered, who deposed Dr. Colenso, the Bishop of Natal, when the latter's work on the Pentateuch had been condemned by the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury in 1864. Dr. Colenso, it was found, however, could not be legally ejected, and Dr. Gray accordingly consecrated Mr. Macrorie to the see of Maritzburg, as "Bishop for the faithful clergy of Natal." Bishop Gray was the author of a number of pamphlets on the Colenso case, and of various other works relating to his diocese.

The *Levant Herald* says: "It is with much satisfaction, which will be shared by a large majority of our readers, that we announce the appointment of Halil Scherif Pacha, Ottoman Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, to the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs, rendered vacant by the untoward death of Mehemet Djemil Pacha. Halil Pacha is so well known in Constantinople that comment on his appointment may appear almost superfluous; still, for our distant readers we may mention that the new Minister is more thoroughly versed in all questions connected with European politics than probably any living Turkish statesman; that among his countrymen he is highly esteemed for his independent patriotism and official activity; that he has always rendered himself popular in European society by his agreeable manners and freedom from national prejudices. He will probably be succeeded as Ambassador at Vienna by Arif Bey, who for several years filled with distinction the responsible office of first interpreter to the Imperial Divan."

The death of Mr. Justice Willes, by his own hand, is thus referred to editorially in the London *Times*: "It is with a feeling almost of consternation that the public will learn the death of Mr. Justice Willes by his own hand. That eminent lawyer shot himself, Oct. 2, at his residence near Watford. According to the evidence given on the inquest, he had been for some years in failing health; he had been long affected with heart disease, to which had been superadded, within the last three years, severe attacks of gout. The labors of his judicial office, and particularly those undergone during the late circuit, coming upon a weak frame and a terrible temperament, seem to have overpowered his brain. He is said to have been for some weeks past irritable, absent, strange in his ways, and palpably suffering from loss of memory. His spirits were depressed, and, as is often the case under such affections, he complained of nervousness, restlessness, and inability to sleep. The disorder is, unhappily, not so rare as to require further explanation. Every medical man, and, indeed, every one who has any acquaintance with that class of men who live sedentary lives and work their brains in close rooms or crowded courts, will recognize symptoms sufficiently familiar. The Judge had had six weeks of rest, and another month of the long vacation remained before him. But the mind had been too much shaken to be soothed by repose; it gave way at last, and in a moment of abberation the fatal act was committed."

The *Océan*, of Brest, prints the following details of the composition of the French fleet in 1872: "The fleet consists of 104 vessels, fully equipped, seven of which are iron-plated, and of sixty-two ships of the reserve, of which nineteen are plated. The marines compose an effective force of 28,441 men. The amount allotted for new vessels during the two years, 1872 and 1873, is 22,000,000 francs. The ninety-four vessels that will remain equipped in 1873 are distributed in the following manner: The evolution squadron, eleven ships, two plated frigates, four plated corvettes, one corvette with battery, two advice and instruction boats. Besides the evolution squadron the fleet must provide thirty-six vessels for the squadrons of the Antilles, and the South Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; other twenty-four for stations in Algeria, Egypt, Martinique, Guadaloupe, New-Caledonia, Reunion and Mayotte. Finally, fourteen vessels are assigned for special missions and for provisioning New-Caledonia. The floating material is divided into three groups: 1. Vessels that are in a thoroughly serviceable condition; 2. Vessels which may still be used; and 3. Vessels condemned to be broken up. The *personnel* of the officers of the fleet will consist of two Admirals, twelve Vice-Admirals, twenty-four Rear Admirals, 100 ship Captains, 200 frigate Captains, 640 ship Lieutenants, half of the first and half of the second class, and 500 other officers of two classes."

AN OLD COUPLE.

A Widower of Eighty Marries a Maiden of Seventy-eight.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Tribune, Oct. 11.

The facts which go to make up the following interesting sketch were furnished us by a gentleman just arrived from Liberty, Mo., who was present and witnessed the ceremony that bound together two souls that had lived beyond the time allotted to man or woman. The devotion on the part of the woman is without a parallel. The parties referred to are named Mr. John Story and Miss Lizzie Davis, now residents of Liberty, Mo. Mr. Story is a widower aged eighty years, and Miss Davis lingereth on the sunny side of seventy-eight. The bridegroom until recently resided in Kentucky, where he owned a large farm, well stocked, and he is now reputed to be worth about $50,000. It would be well enough to state in the beginning that the bride had a sister Carrie when she first met Mr. Story, and to her is accorded the honor of having the misery, and almost death, of the now happy bride. Mr. Story first won the heart of Miss Lizzie, and was devoted to her until the green-eyed monster in the shape of the above-mentioned sister stepped between them. An open rupture was the result, which finally terminated in his leading Carrie to the altar. John lived with Carrie what some people term a happy life for some fifty years. But the grim destroyer, a few months ago, laid its icy fingers on the once beautiful Carrie, and she passed from earth to a better land. After having enjoyed for so long the happiness of married life, single blessedness to John was monotonous and dreary. The old love for Lizzie revived, and to her he wrote a long letter, asking her to forgive and forget the cruel part that he played. To this letter she replied without delay, assuring him that the old love for him had never ceased to exist, and that she only waited for him to come and make happy the few remaining years of her existence. The next train carried the light-hearted John toward Liberty, Mo. The meeting was affecting in the extreme, and many friends of the pair who were present mingled tears over the happy meeting. They were married without delay, and after the ceremony the bride began to weep for joy, and kept it up the entire day.

Anarchy in Wall-Street—A Picture of Demoralization.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 5.

According to the last New-York advices, anarchy reigned in Wall-street, and the telegraphic quotation received to-day seems to indicate that, assisted by the further rise in the rate of discount on this side, the operations of the gold clique, headed by Mr. Jay Gould, who, instead of being under a criminal prosecution for his Erie proceedings, is more potent than ever in American finance, are being carried on with increasing success. On the 19th ult. the contrivances of the clique to secure possession of a large amount of currency, either in the shape of gold or legal-tender notes, for the purpose of withdrawing it from circulation, had attained such proportions as to cause money at call to be worth fifty per cent. per annum, while in the midst of the confusion as much as one hundred per cent. per annum was occasionally offered for the loan of gold. At this juncture, while the withdrawals from the various banks were still being carried on, one large institution—the Bank of Commerce—resolved to meet the crisis by refusing cash payment of a check for about $25,000, presented by one of the Ring, announcing that they rejected the demand because they were aware of its object. Forthwith they were served by Mr. David Dudley Field, the counsel for Jay Gould and his confederates, with a notice of action, on the allegation that the bank had not only committed an act of bankruptcy, but had incurred the forfeiture of its charter. The next day all the journals, except the numerous ones favorable to the Ring, pronounced in favor of the daring resolution of the bank, and stated that it was warmly approved by nearly every leading merchant in New-York, on the ground that it was "morally right, if legally wrong." But upon a meeting of the various banking institutions, hastily summoned at the Clearing-house, although this argument was strongly urged, the majority shrank from actually sanctioning the introduction of that kind of lynch law into finance, and hence no resolution was arrived at. The suit brought by Gould will therefore proceed, and unless the principle that to do a great right they may do a little wrong, is henceforth to be incorporated in American jurisprudence, it is difficult to see but one termination to it. Meanwhile, the extent of the all-pervading laxity is further illustrated by the fact of the Secretary of the United States Treasury having resolved, as on a former occasion, to throw himself into the fray by ordering the sale of a certain amount of gold, whereupon the *Herald* remarked that this interference of the United States Treasury Department on behalf of one of the contending parties involves an "arbitrary power to disburse the Government money," such as would "give a dishonest Treasury Secretary an opportunity for stock and gold gambling which should not be permitted." He is commended, however, for having "acted patriotically." At the same time with the Gold Ring an active Ring is at work against the Erie Railway and the Atlantic and Great Western, the game being supported, as formerly, by all sorts of hired partisans, who, in the journals devoted to their aims, never fail as one of their strongest points, with a view to enlisting the sympathy of the public on their side, to suggest that in these cases "the interests of English stockholders" are predominant. Conjointly with this state of affairs it has just been announced by the Chairman, at a meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce that nearly every Department of the City Government is still filled with the "friends and allies of the chief conspirators against the public Treasury." Looking at the circumstances presented on every side, a more complete picture of demoralization was never presented in any commercial city in the world, and the New-York TIMES strikes at the heart of the matter in suggesting that the remedy cannot be in permitting banks to break the laws, or in any other palliatives, but that the evil must continue so long as men of the Jay Gould stamp can find countenance and admiration from influential capitalists and institutions, as well as counsel and others, who feel they will incur no inconvenience or social shame from being known as their abettors.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Commercial Treaty with France.

Temper of the Thiers Administration—The Eastern Question—The Queen and Her Sister—Rumors About Royalty—Dilke Again.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1872.

The negotiations with France for a renewal of the commercial treaty are proceeding favorably, and no doubt is now entertained that an agreement will be come to. M. Thiers professes to be extremely anxious to show his friendship for England, and he evidently imagines that the one road to an Englishman's heart is through his shop. Louis Napoleon made a commercial treaty with England, and was ever afterward a favorite with the people. M. Thiers is ready to do the same, or rather he professes to be ready, for Louis Napoleon and M. Rouher really believed in free trade, while M. Thiers makes no secret of his conviction that it is only a form of robbery and spoliation as against the native producer, and will take care to give as little as he can. He has discovered that but a few of his countrymen found the old treaty very profitable, and do not like its being given up. He has also ascertained to his dismay that the tax on English ships was only driving them to French, to German and Dutch ports. Now, there is a third reason, which has great influence on his mind, and that is the advantage of anything that can be made to look like an alliance or good understanding with England. In point of fact, there is, I believe, only one thing, or, at the most, two things, that would bring England into the field. One would be an open attack upon Turkey, which is off the cards at present, and the other, and much more probable event, is the development of M. Thiers' pet policy, the revival of the military glory and political predominence of France. If M. Thiers were not so clever, he would see that the only chance of a genuine alliance with this country would be the renunciation of his design to make France once more the great intermeddling and controlling Power in Europe. But very clever men are apt not to see things just before their noses, and M. Thiers is no exception to the rule. He is perfectly well known over here, however, and the danger which has sprung from an outbreak of uselessness and vanity on the part of France, are fully appreciated by the English Government. The French are very fond of what they call glory, and are pretty sure to go in for a fresh stock to make up for their losses. But they are also in some ways a very prudent and calculating people and like to get their glory on the cheapest terms. The more they look at Elsass as fortified by the Germans, the less they will like it; and there is a much simpler and more tempting bit of business to be done on their northern frontier. You may depend upon it, the French will try their hand on Belgium before they meddle with Elsass. Possibly they might encounter Germany here, too; but an arrangement is also not impossible. Now these are things which make Englishmen, who look a little way into the future, somewhat anxious. That the Eastern question is put to bed for the present is, I think, proved, among other things, by the dispatch of Bismarck's old friend, Von Kendell, as German Ambassador to the Porte, and the appointment of the Turkish Minister at Vienna to be Minister of Foreign Affairs at home. The latter will be favorable to Austria, and Russia will have one of the best men on the spot to help to keep things quiet.

THE QUEEN AND HER SISTER.

Some anxiety was felt as to the possible effect of the death of Queen Victoria's half-sister upon Her Majesty's health. It is known that the Queen has strong and tender family feelings, and that she is acutely touched by the gradual disappearance of the friends of her earlier years. Though she saw little of her sister, she kept up a very close and confidential correspondence with her, and consulted her on many things. It is understood that she is much guided as to what she should do by speculations as to what her mother or husband would have done under similar circumstances, and on such questions her sister, who knew both, was in some degree an authority. The Queen's health and spirits are so closely connected that it was with some uneasiness that the effect of the news of the Princess von Hohenlohe's death upon her mind was observed. She remained in strict seclusion for several days, but happily her health has not suffered. The Prince of Wales is in the Highlands, but the weather has been so wretched—rain and snow alternating—that he is almost shut up in-doors. Once or twice he has been out deer-stalking, but without much success. The Duke of Edinburgh, who took his holiday earlier in the year, and killed his three or four stags a week, is off to Germany again. His relation to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, of which he is heir on his uncle's death, is now highly precarious. The Grand Duke and his people are supposed to be both willing and indeed anxious to be amalgamated with the German Empire, and the Duke of Edinburgh is said to have personally no objection, if the matter can be arranged without injuring his proprietary rights. This, however, was a contingency never dreamed of by the late Prince Consort, who had no great love for Prussia, though he gave "Fritz" his daughter, and there is a nice question as to what is due to his memory. The rumor is revived of a marriage between the Duke of Edinburgh and the eldest daughter of the Ex-King of Hanover, who, it is said, is coming over here soon to resume his title of Duke of Cumberland. As the Ex-King is very rich, the match, from that point of view, would not be a bad one. The Duke and the Princess are second cousins.

DILKE AGAIN.

Sir Charles Dilke, who last year distinguished himself by a proposal to abolish the monarchy and start a republic, with a view to save the expense of maids of honor, has just turned up again. He got married last session, and subsided for a time into private life. On Monday last he delivered a lecture at Glasgow, on "Class Legislation," but it did not draw very well. He had been invited by a Republican Club in that city to come and address them. He said he would come, but on his own hook. It appears from his lecture that he is not quite so sure about republicanism this year as he was last year. He has come to the conclusion that England really has a republic in substance, though not in name, and whether it would do the land any good to have a pure republic, he doesn't know.

All this was tame stuff for the republicans and Irish patriots who composed his scanty audience. Sir Charles takes a very gloomy view of the political situation. The House of Lords is bad, but the House of Commons is no better. On every side he sees land-owners and mill-owners, and that makes him feel very bad. It is true England has got household suffrage and the ballot, but what is the use of them if the result is only that aristocrats, manufacturers and lawyers are returned to Parliament? The origin of English legislation is clearly household suffrage, that elects the House of Commons. The member of the House of Commons is, in point of fact, recruited from a great many different classes, the only common feature being that there is not more than one or two members who have not a tolerably safe income at the least of £2,000 or £3,000 a year—most of them having a great deal more. But whatever the composition of the House may be, it is chosen by household suffrage voters who belong to every class except the lowest. Of course, household suffrage exists only in the towns, and Sir C. Dilke, who presses it for the counties as well, admits that the result would probably be to supply the landlords with a stronghold of ignorant and dependent voters. F. H. [illegible]

HUNGARY.

The Vine Districts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TOKKAY, Hungary, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1872.

Hungary is peculiarly the "land of the vine." The volcanic and sedimentary hills which surround the Central Puszta, are the natural soil for vineyards. Wherever a slight break in the surface of Central Hungary offers a hillside for the grape, there the green vines are planted, and even the rich plain itself is often set thick with grapes, which, though not yielding a good wine, supply the peasant with an acid beverage. The hilly portion of the country—as, for instance, Transylvania—affords the most delicate grapes and the choicest wines, though the range of the thermometer there is from 98° Fahrenheit in Summer to 28° below zero in Winter. The production of grapes and of wines throughout Hungary is immense. All the upper and middle classes, and the more well-to-do of the peasants drink wine at from two to three meals a day, besides at occasional times. Wine is as common a beverage in Hungary as tea is with us.

TEMPERANCE.

On this journey I took special pains to inquire about the drinking habits of the people, in all classes, and watched closely myself. In judging of such a matter, and determining how far the use of light wines diminishes heavy drinking, one must always consider the price of the article. There are portions of Hungary where the wines, according to other values, are not cheap; that is, they cost at the lowest ten or twelve cents a bottle. On the other hand, brandy or whisky is very cheap. The people, too, in these districts are Wallachs; very degraded, unable to read or write, whose only amusement (on a Sunday) is at the tavern. Even among these, I saw but little drunkenness, or heard of but little. But had bad habits prevailed among them it would not have been a fair test of the question. Where wines were cheap, and where something was done for the education and amusement of the people, there I saw no drunkenness and heard of none. The habit of enjoying the light acid beverage took away the passion for the concentrated stimulus. Then in the cities Every one takes this wine with wife and children, or with friends, in a garden or public place, leisurely, and usually with a meal accompanying. This offers much less temptation to over drinking. I never saw the smallest excess in any public place in Hungary. But most remarkable of all was my experience among the middle and upper classes. I visited and talked with many physicians and clergymen, and gentlemen who have known Hungarian society for many years, and I repeatedly put the question, "Whether they had ever known any young gentleman or friend who had fallen into drinking habits, or had wasted his property in intoxication." I never heard a single instance; there were plenty of examples of men who had gone to ruin through play, but none of those ruined by wine or stronger drinks. The inference is plain that the abundant use of light wines takes away the taste for heavy drinking, and is so far, a preventive of intemperance.

THE WINE TRAFFIC.

When in Hungary in 1851, it seemed to me that the great export of the country in future would be wine, such vast quantities could be produced, and at such low prices, and often of the most delicious quality. This expectation, however, has been disappointed. There has not been at all the developement of the Hungarian wine business which was universally hoped for. The increase of the export has been far behind that of other products; and yet in this, if properly managed, Hungary might be far more safe from competition than in other branches, where—as in wheat, for instance—she is exposed to a competition both with America and Russia.

The cause of this want of growth in this business has been similar to that which checked the wine traffic of California, a want of science in the treatment of the wines, and of honesty in the business. People lost confidence in Hungarian wines. Varieties of a like name seldom proved the same one year which they did another. Many fictitious and mixed wines were palmed off. Many, like the Californian, had a bouquet of the earth. Some were brandied for export. The traffic fell into doubtful hands. Some of the lightest and most useful of the wines, owing to careless treatment, soured on their passage to foreign countries. Many of the wine-growers had no cellars which were of any value. Very few possessed "fermentation cellars." The places where wines were stored were often near stables, or where the quality could be affected by decaying substances. The liability, too, of the strong wines to ferment again, owing to their great quantity of sugar, often injured them with the foreign purchaser. Then great numbers of the vine-growers, especially in Transylvania, did not know themselves what good wines were. They and their fathers had so long cultivated certain varieties of grapes, and made wine from them, that they thought they must be the best. The result of all this—of general dishonesty and carelessness—has been to injure the name of Hungarian wines in foreign markets. They are by no means such favorites in the English and continental markets as they were or as they deserve to be; and one great product of the country has been, to a degree, excluded from foreign countries. The Hungarian wine-growers have seen this, and being quick and intelligent men in their own business, they have gone to work the right way to cure the evil. Many have introduced new varieties of grapes which are succeeding wonderfully, such as the Riesling, from which the celebrated Rhine wines are made, the Muscatel grapes and others. Mr. Paget, the well-known English traveler, who has married and settled in Transylvania, is attempting, with much spirit, new methods of culture, though, it must be confessed, his vineyards thus far do not equal in appearance the old style vineyards. In place of planting near poles, he trains the vines on wire fencings; he plants, also, further apart, and thus has the opportunity to use the horse-hoe, and to weed in part by machine—a great saving of labor. Baron Kemeny, at Csombord, in the Maros Valley, has some remarkable vineyards, which look superbly. Both he and Count Miko have tried the Riesling with great success. Count Teleki, in the hills near Karlsburgh, has an admirable vineyard. All these gentlemen have very large cellars cut out of the hillsides, or in the solid rock, where a temperature of about 58° Fahrenheit can be preserved throughout the year. The consequence is they have been enabled to produce a very delicate and not too strong wine—the Riesling and Muscatel—the former the best white wine of Hungary. A still greater improvement, however, has been inaugurated by the foundation of a "Wine Society" in Klausenburg, the old capital of Transylvania, which collects the choicest wines, and, having only very responsible persons in charge, it can sell or export the best wines in a perfectly pure condition, for the same quality of wine can be bought year after year. The gentlemen who have founded this Society hope thus to put the business on a sound basis. The best light wines in Hungary will be found in the possession of this Society. They are dear, however, even here; dearer in proportion than the Tokay on the vineyards. The wonder, however, is that good wine is ever cheap in any country. The amount of labor and attention bestowed upon the culture of the grape and the wine-making is amazing to any one not familiar with the matter.

The uncovering the vines and pruning in Spring, the manuring and raking, the repeated hoeing, the protecting from birds, insects, animals and thieves; the dangers from the [illegible], the sidice, the "yellows," the "burning," (under rain and sun,) the hail and rain, the care of the fruit, the close hand-labor necessary, the careful gathering and more careful pressing, the attention needed during fermentation, and the close and scientific care demanded afterward, make a combination of risks, labor and skill which ought always to render every good wine dear.

"PASTEURIZING."

The Hungarian wine-makers are so much troubled with repeated fermentations of the wines, that a few are adopting Pasteur's methods, and applying heat to kill the fungi which produce fermentations. The wines are exposed to a high temperature in a heated chamber, and after that cease to ferment. The result is a softened taste and a longer permanency to the wine, but a decided decrease of vitality and flavor. We doubt the success of the experiment in Hungary. Count Zichy, in a vineyard (Diossey) near Debreczin, which I visited, is attempting it on an immense scale. He has in his cellars some 500,000 gallons, a large part of which he is subjecting to this process. The two best red wines of Hungary, the Lessadi and Ersau, are not modified by this treatment. The best Transylvanian wines, Riesling, Muscatel, Som, Rossamali and Torok Hegyi, have also been spared any such chemical or mechanical treatment. Hungary, with the exception of Tokay, which, however, is not a light "table wine," has produced no first-class wine for ordinary use—none to be ranked with the Burgundies and Rhine wines of the highest quality. Like California, she has been struggling too much for quantity and too little for quality. Under the new régime of intelligent, scientific and responsible management of her vineyards and wines, the reproach will undoubtedly be taken away, and she will enter on a new career of production and export of choice and cheap wines.

PROFITS OF VINEYARDS.

The most celebrated vineyards pay the poorest. Thus, in a Tokay vineyard I visited, the expense of cultivation was $35 to $45 per acre; the product 59 gallons to 117, averaging $63 in value per acre, leaving a profit from $18 to $28 per acre. The vineyards, however, for good ordinary wines, near Szechenyi, will give a profit often of $300 to $400 per acre. A hundred dollars profit per acre is not uncommon in a favorable year. Still the years are uncertain. This year the profits will be small, owing to the rains.

C. H. B.

THE TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

The False Greeley Cry of the Improper Use of the Military—Testimony of Gen. Crawford.

In reply to personal friends in Chambersburg, Penn., who had inquired of him as to the truth of certain grave charges respecting the improper use of the military in the South, Gen. S. W. Crawford has written the following letter:

NEAR CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., Oct. 5, 1872.

To Messrs. James G. Elder, F. S. Stumbaugh, D. O. Gehr, John L. Ritchey, John Rowe, John Stewart, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 3d inst. has been received. You ask me, if consistent with my official obligations, that I would respond to certain allegations and assertions made in the Press and before our people in reference to the action of the military in the South, and this request is made by "friends and neighbors," and in the interest of truth. While I would preferably avoid any act that would add to the bitterness of the political strife now agitating the country, I believe that I have no right to withhold from you a full and cordial response to your communication, coming to me under such circumstances, and based, as it is, upon the highest grounds.

For nearly the last five years I have been in continuous service in the South—in Kentucky and Alabama. My duties have brought me in direct contact with the people, and as an officer of the military force of the Government I have had abundant opportunity to observe the workings of the army—to know personally the aims and objects to be attained, and how and in what manner the means to the attainment of those objects were to be used. And I solemnly say to you, gentlemen, that never in my entire course of duty at the South have I known of one single act that would lead me to think that the allegations you mention were well founded. Carefully guarded by thoroughly prepared orders and instructions, the army could not become an engine of oppression if it would.

As far as my personal knowledge goes, its use is wholly and entirely in support of the civil power, and then only when called upon by civil authority, and under the well-known restrictions of the Constitution and the laws of the land, and should any servant of the Government from mistaken zeal or ignorance of his duty fail to appreciate the scope of his power, or go beyond the limit of his authority, the authorities who control him would be the first to check and condemn him.

As to interference at elections, the sole object of the presence of the military is to prevent riot and bloodshed at the polls, and only then when called upon by civil authority empowered to ask for it, and at such places as their presence is deemed essential to the peace and protection of the community. There never was a time when a body of troops at the polls could not have controlled the election as they desired, and there never has been an instance of such interference, or where they have concerned themselves with the result of the election.

In this connection, let me call your attention to the fact announced in the able speech of the Attorney-General of the United States at Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, in reference to this subject. He stated that after dividing the whole number of troops in ten Southern States (Texas excepted) there were only 400 soldiers, including the garrisons, to each State, so that less than one-seventh of the army is stationed in those States.

Men of intelligence in the South have long appreciated the fact that the troops in their midst were the conservators of peace and of order; that they were subordinate to civil law, and they make no complaint of their presence, and as far as my experience has gone both political parties have sought their assistance in times of emergency.

The misstatements you have brought to my notice are assertions only, without any attempt at proof or recital of fact. My personal observation has enabled me to form but one opinion in regard to troops in the South, and that is, that they are used exclusively in support of the civil authority, and in no other way; and that statements to the effect that they are used to oppress the Southern people, to interfere with their civil machinery, or to act in any way except in accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the land, is wholly erroneous. Trusting, gentlemen, that I have given a satisfactory reply to your communication, I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brevet Major-Gen. U. S. A.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Gov. Curtin's home gave Hartranft 256 votes more than [illegible] for Buckalew. His "influence" is not perceptible there.... Gen. Joseph C. Abbott has been nominated for Elector in the Third District of North Carolina.... Judge Merrimon will contest for the United States Senatorship from North Carolina, with Ex-Gov. Vance, and yet a Republican may win it.... The Democrats of the Fourth District of Georgia have nominated E. W. Beck on the fifty-fourth ballot to fill a vacancy in the present Congress. The Republican State Committee have voted that it is inexpedient to make nominations for Congress in the Third and Fourth Districts of that State.... A Grant Club, composed exclusively of Ex-Confederate soldiers, has been organized in Vicksburg, Miss.... The Rochester *Democrat* announces that Hon. Henry R. Selden, one of the chow-chow candidates for Presidential Elector at large, said on Thursday last that he was glad of the defeat of the coalition in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska, and that he added, in substance: "Now, I would like to see some other political charlatan foist upon an honest convention a candidate who is not wanted." He further declared that he should not vote for Greeley, which was saying that he would not vote for himself as Presidential Elector.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We make the following quotations from an article in the *North American Review* for October, on "The Political Campaign of 1872:"

"It will be seen that, at this point, the vital question comes in, what was the real character and extent of that change in the Democratic Party which could constrain it to the unnatural and unprecedented expedient of going outside of its own ranks for a Presidential candidate? We have said that the party was at the point of death as a political entity and force; and the proof is, that it was no longer able to keep the field with its old organization alone, with its distinctive flag still flying and its record unbroken. It had become, in fact, through the disintegrating recoil of its own bad courses, but an aggregation of individual Democrats, detained within the old party lines because they had nowhere else to go. They might be grouped into three classes, of which the first comprised those who had heartily and from conviction "accepted the situation," as it was termed, or—which will answer as a sufficiently comprehensive description—had become sincerely reconciled to the adoption of the principle of equal rights as the basis of our regenerated organic law, and who would be faithful to its logical application in practice. It may be conceded that this class of Democrats still exists to take part in the campaign, and cast votes for Mr. Greeley. But it cannot be large, either absolutely or relatively. It is confined to the young men—like those "not over forty years of age," who alone originally accepted Harvey's theory of the circulation of the blood—and to those men of thoughtful and independent minds upon whom partisan ties rest lightly. The fact that these men, throughout the last decade, have always had the benefit of a natural mode of expressing their approval of Republican measures by leaving their own, and going over to the Republican Party, and that thousands have availed themselves of that privilege, implies that they have not left many behind them of like convictions; nor do we see any record of such in the usual conventions and other authentic manifestations of the Democratic Party, previous to the advent of Liberalism, when such record could have been attributed to principle, and not to the hope of spoils. It was only the opportune supremacy of this class that could have justified Mr. Sumner's professed belief in the wholesale conversion of the Democracy—that could really have wrought the marvel of "the deformed transformed;" and that supremacy was never even pretended. The second class was composed of those Democrats who, within their sphere, made good the rebel boast of having been merely "overpowered, not conquered." They acquiesced in the three last constitutional amendments and the general results of reconstruction just so far, and so far only, as they were compelled to do so by the stress of irresistible public opinion. Whether this class still remains numerous or not within the Democratic lines, it is obvious that the only safe way to deal with it is to keep it fixedly under the impression that the fruits of the war, as embodied in our political system, are a finality. Another grand decision of the people in the line of those heretofore made, four years more of the steady sway and extension of imperial rights, will confirm these unapt students in the school of experience, beyond any danger of retrogression or wavering. But open to them now the prospect, or even the chance, of canceling the work of reconstruction, by expelling its authors from power and installing its enemies, and all their progress hitherto is undone in a moment, and they are changed from a negative element on the right side to a positive mischief-making force on the wrong side.

There remain, then, those Democrats who are at heart hostile to the substantial achievements of reconstruction, and who mean to arrest and undo them at the first opportunity, and so far as the circumstances of the times will allow. These are they who carry forward the traditions and record of their party, whose representatives, in national convention assembled, only four years ago, deliberately pronounced the whole reconstruction system "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." What reason is there to believe that they have changed their minds during this brief period, especially as they have all the while maintained that President Grant's Administration was but adding one abuse to another in its policy toward the South? Great parties and extended social communities must have time for radical changes; the angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence in politics as well as in mechanics; and if the secession chiefs were, as one of them has boasted, thirty years engaged in indoctrinating their people for the outbreak, there is no hope that seven years of returning peace are sufficient to restore the victims of this malady to their right minds, and to expel the taint from public life. Accordingly, we have seen, within the last three years, several thousand well-authenticated cases of Kuklux violence, the horrible nature of which has been sufficiently certified to by such high-minded and distinguished Democrats as Mr. Stanberry and Reverdy Johnson. We have seen, during the present year, the Democrats of Kentucky—where they are strong enough to speak their minds with freedom—expressly reaffirming a former platform condemnatory of negro suffrage. And within a month or two we have seen the Democrats of West Virginia voting for a constitution framed to discriminate against the rights of the colored citizens of the State. Innumerable expressions of a determination to reverse the work of reconstruction might be quoted, not only from leading Southern men and newspapers, but from representative Democrats at the North. Of the latter, Judge Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, by reason of his high professional standing and his public career, will serve as a fair example. He speaks of the present contest as "not all about men, and not wholly on questions of administration," and points out that the real question relates to what he considers the evils inherent in the reconstruction system. Even Mr. Greeley's election, he admits, will not extirpate these evils; "but it will," he declares, "begin the process of their gradual extinction," for which he has faith in Mr. Greeley, not only on account of his history and character, but in consequence of "the moral influence which the Democrats will necessarily exert upon his conduct." In review, therefore, of this branch of our inquiry, we think we are warranted in the very moderate statement that there is among the Democrats of today a strong reactionary element, which particularly interests itself in the election of Mr. Greeley.

* * * * * * *

Two Administrations are offered the American people, the one to be conducted by Gen. Grant, the other by Mr. Greeley. Which will they have? In considering the probable import and effect of Grant's re-election, we need not pay the least attention to the Republican platform, since the present Administration answers every purpose as a rule of judgment and a basis of expectations. The President's second term will be very much like his first. "Gentlemen of the jury," said Mr. Choate, "we have fulfilled our part of the contract by offering them a good, sound, substantial second-hand harness." The Administration now in its fourth year, if neither perfect nor signally brilliant, has been so successful as to be dull and so meritorious as to have its merits taken as a matter of course. It has preserved peace in our foreign relations, having at length disposed of the only threatening topic of disturbance—and a very serious one—in a way which not only satisfies the body of the people, but actually goes further than any event of modern times toward ushering in the sway of universal peace. A humane Indian policy has been initiated, and a judicious pressure brought to bear upon polygamy, which puts it, as Mr. Lincoln said of its twin relic of barbarism, "in the process of extinction." The national debt has been reduced as no other debt ever was, the annual interest-charge having been diminished by over $22,000,000; our bonds have been brought up to par in gold, and are being renewed with new bonds at a reduced rate of interest; the currency shows an advance of twenty-four cents; over a thousand items of internal taxation, irritating as well as burdensome, have been compressed into a half-dozen, with a reduction of at least one-third in the total amount levied; the revenues have been found subject to an unprecedentedly slight shrinkage in passing from the pockets of the people to the coffers of the treasury; the delicate financial machinery of the country appears to be working with comparative ease and security; the hum of prosperous industry rises from every section, and mercantile confidence reigns supreme. But it is said there is a hideous blot in this picture in the condition of the South, aggravated, if not entirely produced, by the despotic disposition, military policy, and systematic neglect of those at the head of the Government. When the electioneering contest is over, charges of this nature will surely disappear. It is not necessary to say that the evils which have undoubtedly rested heavily upon the people of the Southern States have been brought upon them by themselves; they have grown inevitably out of the exigency. In the chaos, social and political, which there succeeded the war, the ballot had to be given to the freedman. His ignorance and other immediate disqualifications were distinctly seen and lamented; but the ground theory of our institutions, all the considerations of the future and the occurrence of an opportunity which, if neglected at the moment, could perhaps never be redeemed, left no other course. The old master class might have done more than they did to render the initiation of the new citizens into their rights rapid and advantageous to the community, and the same may be said of the carpet-baggers who overran many parts of the South; but both these classes were equally beyond the reach and control of the Government. Perhaps the Executive did not sympathize so openly as it should have done with the victims of misrule, but it could do nothing, without exposing itself still further to the charge of interfering in local affairs. And so it happened that South Carolina, for instance, in the paralysis which followed an exhausting war on its own soil, and the upheaval of its whole social system, suffered, just as the commercial Metropolis of the Union had suffered, from the temporary ascendency of scoundrels over honest men, in addition to those other ills consequent upon the derangement of business, loss of productive power, and vitiated currency, which were afflicting the whole country. At the same time enmity and injustice toward the negro, and those immediately laboring for his elevation, broke out in the form of Kuklux violence, which was terribly far from being sporadic in its character, but bore, on the contrary, every evidence of a gigantic political conspiracy, waged for the most part, indeed, by worthless individuals, but having its roots in a bad public sentiment and the sympathies of influential classes. The Government called for new measures of repression, and they were granted with powers ample and even dangerous in their scope, and possibly not fully justified under the circumstances. They were used, however, by the President with a discretion and moderation which have compelled the recognition even of those to whom they were most offensive. The cry of military domination was absurd, because, if for no other reason, the military forces were not available for the purpose. Out of the reduced army of thirty thousand men the Government could spare only one-tenth for service at the South, exclusive of ordinary garrison duty. Amnesty, which the President had early recommended, has been in the meantime extended, till there remain excluded from the privilege of holding offices only some two hundred of those original secession leaders whose "bad eminence" it was to add perjury to the crime of treason; and these probably have only to go through with the form of application to Congress, or to wait for another session, to have their disability entirely swept away. Already thirteen Confederate generals are sitting in Congress. Suffrage is, and for five years has been, so far as the Federal Government could effect it, universal at the South; and reform movements to rectify local abuses are originating, as they should, in the several communities concerned, and among those heartily devoted to the new order of things. All that seems to be wanted is the quiet continuance of the present opportunities and dominant influences, in order that the great settlement may complete itself; and that is precisely what we are to expect from the re-election of President Grant.

What, on the other hand, is the country to expect from the election of Mr. Greeley? To carry him into the Presidency is to put a Democratic majority into the House of Representatives, the Senate, for a time at least, remaining Republican. Discord, therefore, between the legislative branches of the Government, an eccentric, fickle and inefficient Executive, and a ravenous horde of office-seekers swarming up from various factions outside—this is the outline of the new situation which is promised us, and which was but faintly prefigured by the national experience under Andrew Johnson's Administration—a prospect which the business classes of the country certainly cannot contemplate with any complacency. Suppose, however, that through the weak or corruptible elements of the Senate, or by the effect of new elections, that body is brought into accord with the House and the President—is the prospect any better? Certainly not in the direction of reform. In his Portland speech, and in his assurances to Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, Mr. Greeley is the first of our Presidential candidates to give a public pledge as to the manner in which he shall distribute the offices and reward his supporters at the polls. It is understood, therefore, that his inauguration will be the signal for a general revolution among the 50,000 office-holders under the Government; and in the midst of that hurly-burly, who will remember "competitive examinations," unless it be some applicant for place successful and happy enough to indulge in the best joke of the season? Neither can such a prospect be regarded as favorable to the national finances. In the first place it would involve a change, and no change is wanted, least of all one to be inaugurated by a President who believes that a card tacked upon the Treasury doors would accomplish the instant resumption of specie payments, by making the gold in the Treasury—which he also thinks ought to be sold off—convertible into five or six times the same amount of paper money; who has in his train repudiationists on the one hand, and on the other those who advocate the payment of pensions to rebel soldiers, and even compensation for the loss of slaves, and who think they see the way for approaching such schemes through so-called revenue measures, which Mr. Greeley has disabled himself from resisting by renouncing the use of the veto.

These, however, serious as they are, may be called minor objections to Mr. Greeley's election; the decisive one is this, that, in relation to reconstruction and the security of all those great results which have been bought by the blood and treasure of the country, that election would mean reaction. The composition of his supporters, their avowed aims, and the growth and controlling tendencies of their movement, all drive to this unwelcome conclusion. Every unrepentant rebel in the country, except the few so frenzied as to have fallen into the forlorn hope led by Mr. O'Conor, is in this coalition enterprise, and is there for a purpose; all who are hostile to the establishment of imperial rights, all who would undo special parts of the reconstruction system, and all who are consciously or unconsciously playing into the hands of these men by their reckless political sympathy and co-operation, are now moving fraternally forward under the leadership of Mr. Greeley. It is in this connection chiefly that his personal traits become of any concern to the country. In order to resist or counteract the malign influences that would be swept into power with him, he would have need to be an exceptionally discreet, strong, stable character. That is exactly what Mr. Greeley is not. In the great crucial crisis of secession, when he ought to have been adamant, he was putty. And the fault was not exceptional; it was characteristic, and cropped out all through the war, to the serious detriment of the loyal cause. The mere fact, indeed, that an extreme "centralizationist," an advocate of all the features of reconstruction most offensive to his present supporters, and of still severer measures which a Republican Congress declined to adopt, a life-long denouncer of the Democracy, and a recent eulogist of President Grant, should now be found heading a cause and a party so utterly at war with his record, and all for the apparent purpose of gratifying a chronic ambition to get into office, affords sufficient proof of his dangerous unfitness for the Presidency at this juncture.

Thousands of his supporters would have no other understanding than that his success meant somehow the reversal of that policy which they have stigmatized as despotism, and which, with all the blindness of prejudice and the sense of injury combined, they have abominated as the cause of their own misfortunes; and we should again witness that hideous uprising of exultant disloyalty and violence which greeted the reactionary course of President Johnson. With these would be joined the mischievous intellects that have never yet paused in their scheming to undermine the whole fabric of reconstruction by whatever insidious measures the times suggested to their hands. It is not necessary to suppose, as Gen. Banks suggests for the play of his grandiloquent refutation, that the restoration of slavery would be immediately attempted. Other lines of operation would be more available and profitable. The Southern war claims, which, at the time the Court for their adjudication was established, judicious United States Senators estimated as likely to amount to not over seven or eight million of dollars in all, have already swollen to fifty millions, and are coming forward at a rate which bids fair to reach double that amount before the close of the year. These would receive a tremendous impetus, in volume and strength, by Greeley's election, and open a new mine of trouble and corruption. Of the ingenious efforts which would be made to amend the Pension laws and to do away with all discriminations between those who, it will be said, engaged in a great controversy to determine constitutional questions, we have already spoken. All the laws of Congress, at least, which give to the Federal Government, in denial of "State's rights," the enforcement of the later amendments of the Constitution, would be assailed, and if possible repealed. By this process, if successful, the protection of the freedman in his new immunities would be remitted to local legislation; and if that would prove, in some States, any better than slavery, it would be owing to the development of a spirit among the late master class more satisfactory than we have yet seen generally manifested. Let us distinctly say, however, that we do not apprehend that, even if the worst came to the worst, these nefarious designs could be accomplished. The virtue that has regenerated the Republic will be found adequate to confirm its safety at all points. But we should have a temporary arrest of all the present pacificatory processes; bitter agitation, accompanied possibly with violent outbreaks, would embroil the sections, convulse business, and repress the prosperity and development of the country—and surely that would be enough. All this, too, would be done under the cry of "reconciliation!" Reconciliation, indeed, is desirable and indispensable; but it is a poor compliment to the rectitude of the American people to say that it can be anything else than an incident of the right settlement of outstanding questions. If, then, the settlement upon which the nation has determined and had brought so near to consummation is wrong, wrong in basis and wrong in purpose, let it be overthrown, and the sooner we begin to build anew the better. But if it is right, as even the Cincinnati platform substantially admits, let us stand by it and keep it in the charge of its tried friends till it is perfected forever."

Women Lawyers in Maine.

From the Boston Advertiser.

A correspondent at Machias informs us that during the present week Mrs. Clara Hapgood Nash, of Columbia Falls, formerly Miss Clara H. Hapgood, of West Acton, Mass., has been admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor-at-law in the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, Judge Barrows presiding. We believe this is the first case in which a woman has gained full standing in the legal profession of New-England, and therefore give prominence to the fact. We know nothing of the circumstances of the case, but presume that the door is now thrown fully open for women's work in the Courts of Maine, in which one lady at least has been for some time recognized as one of the official stenographers.

GEORGIA.

A Full and Detailed Statement of the State Debt—Gov. Bullock and the Republican Party Vindicated.

In reference to the charges made by Trumbull, Schurz and Greeley that the "carpet-baggers" from the Republican Party had robbed the State of Georgia of $40,000,000, a merchant furnishes the following statement of the Georgian debt, which clearly proves the falsity of the charges thus made, and vindicates the administration of Gov. Bullock. The statement contains valuable information, and will be found worthy of perusal, especially by those interested in the affairs of Georgia.

GEORGIA STATE DEBT, SEPT. 1, 1872.

Amount reported by N. L. Angier, State Treasurer, to the Governor Jan. 11, 1872, contracted prior to July, 1868, before "Bullock's administration"		$5,[illegible],750
Due as follows: 1872	$730,250	
1873 and 1874	[illegible]	
1878 to 1881	[illegible]	
1886	3,000,000	
Total	$5,618,750	
Issue quarterly gold bonds, under act 15th of September, 1870	$3,000,000	
	2,598,000	—2,598,000
Total		$8,216,750
Less bonds issued for Western and Atlantic Road pay in 1886, which are secured upon the railroad, worth $7,000,000, the road paying the interest on the amount, say $3,610,000		3,610,000
		$4,[illegible]
Semi-annual bonds issued under act Oct. 17, 1870, for purchase Brunswick and Albany second mortgage bonds		$1,[illegible]
Total		$5,[illegible]
Total amount State bonds outstanding, currency interest	$141,000	
Gold interest	[illegible]	
Total outstanding	$446,000	

GUARANTEED BONDS.

Issued to Brunswick and Macon Road	$2,550,000
Issued to South Florida and Georgia	494,000
Issued to Alabama and Chattanooga	194,000
Total	$3,[illegible]

The above roads pay the interest on their bonds, and therefore no demand is made upon the Treasury.

Guaranteed bonds, upon which demand is made upon the Treasury, and which the Legislature have repudiated:

Brunswick and Albany first mortgages	$3,300,000
Cartersville and Van Wert	275,000
Cherokee Railroad Company	600,000
Bainbridge, Cuthbert and Columbus	600,000
Total	$4,775,000

RECAPITULATION.

Total direct liability	$10,016,750
Less assumed by Western and Atlantic Road	3,610,000
	$6,406,750
Guarantee on Railroad bonds—No demand on the Treasury, as the roads pay the interest direct on their bonds	$3,[illegible]
Guarantee on railroads who are in default	4,775,000
Total of kinds of liability	$14,[illegible]

The debt of the State has only been increased during the Republican administration to pay the floating debt of Gov. Jenkins' administration, and to purchase of State-house and a Governor's mansion, and for losses under bad management of the Western Atlantic Road, and to purchase bonds of the Brunswick and Albany Road.

The committee appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives to inquire into "Bullock's" official conduct failed to find that he had used a single dollar of the State money. Instead of Georgia being robbed, she is the robber, for by her legislative action she had induced Northern capitalists to expend $7,000,000 in the improving of her property; the taxable property in the State has increased, by reason of the building the Brunswick and Albany Road, more than $4,000,000, and is constantly advancing. Her people receive the benefit, but repudiate all their obligation to the Northern capitalist. The State has never paid a single dollar upon any of these guarantee bonds to railroad companies, except to the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, amounting to some $97,000, and that is about being refunded to them. The other roads pay their own interest promptly, except the bonds which the Legislature repudiate.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Georgia Senate and House of Representatives on the 9th of December last to examine as to the true amount of the State liability, page 14, table B, certifies as follows:

Grand total State bonds	$12,450,000
Indorsed bonds	5,733,000
Total	$18,183,000
But they made a great error in including in the grand total of State bonds the guaranteed bonds of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company of $1,950,000, which, deducted, will reduce the State debt proper to	$10,500,000
And the guarantee debt	7,683,000
Total	$18,183,000
This, including the bonds issued to the Western and Atlantic Road, etc.	3,610,000
Total debt, according to their own figuring, outside of the Western and Atlantic Road	$14,573,000
The Committee recommend the repudiation of the semi-annual gold bonds to the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company for purchase of second mortgages	1,000,000
And the Legislature adopted the recommendation also. The guaranteed bonds of the Brunswick and Albany Road and other roads that were in default	[illegible]
Total	$6,275,000
Of this sum there is held in Europe	2,875,000
And in New-York City, held by our saving banks, bankers, national banks, merchants and mechanics	3,400,000
Total repudiation	$6,275,000

These facts speak for themselves.

The Position of New-Jersey.

New-Jersey, heretofore claimed by the Democracy by a sort of pre-emption right, is now set down as one of the States which this year will add its electoral vote to the Republican column. Her Republicans, who have fought under adverse influences, have at various times succeeded in securing a majority in the State. They gave President Lincoln a part of the electoral vote in 1860, and in 1865 elected Marcus L. Ward Governor, and returned Mr. Frelinghuysen to the Senate in 1867 and 1871. Last year, through an unsatisfactory nomination for Governor, the State was lost on that official although it elected a Republican Legislature, by which the State was redistricted for two additional members of Congress. This year the campaign has been conducted with great vigor. Secretary Robeson and Senator Frelinghuysen are speaking nightly to immense audiences, and have been aided or are to be aided by such popular orators as Gen. Butler, Senator Wilson, Secretaries Boutwell and Delano, Gen. Van Buren and other well-known citizens. Clubs have been organized in every hamlet, meetings and parades are of nightly occurrence, thousands of documents have been distributed and no effort spared to enlighten the people and urge them to the support of the Republican candidates. The city of Newark, the largest in the State, had the preliminary struggle of the contest at its charter election last week, when the Republicans swept the city by over 2,000 majority, and carried thirteen of the fifteen wards. In 1868 the same city increased a majority of 19 in October to 900 in November for Gen. Grant, and it is expected that the 2,000 of last week will be swelled to 3,000 next month. New-Jersey was carried by Seymour in 1868 by less than 3,000, Hudson County alone giving him 3,700. The adoption of the registry will check the frauds then perpetrated, and prevent New-York "repeaters" from voting in Jersey City and Hoboken. In 1870 the State went Republican by 2,000 on members of Congress, while last year, as stated, Gov. Parker (Dem.) had over 6,000 over Mr. Walsh.

The Democrats state that they "do not expect so large a majority in the State as last Fall, because the Radicals of the counties between New-Brunswick and Jersey City cut Walsh very freely, but have good grounds to expect that the majority for Greeley will be a safe one. The 'Liberal' Republicans of the State are certainly as numerous as the Straight-outs, and we may confidently offset one with the other."

The Republicans on the contrary expect to carry the State by 5,000, and make their calculation upon majorities as follows:

	Grant's majority.	Greeley's majority.
Atlantic	400	
Bergen		[illegible]
Burlington	900	
Camden	[illegible]	
Cape May	[illegible]	
Cumberland	1200	
Essex	3000	
Gloucester	[illegible]	
Hunterdon		1200
Hudson		[illegible]
Mercer	500	
Middlesex	500	
Monmouth		[illegible]
Morris	800	
Ocean	[illegible]	
Passaic	[illegible]	
Salem	[illegible]	
Somerset		[illegible]
Sussex		700
Union	[illegible]	
Warren		[illegible]
Total	10900	5800

Grant's majority in the State, 5100.

The Bergen and Somerset County Republicans hope to carry their tickets, while the Hudson County Republicans are unwilling to concede even 1,500 to Greeley. Passaic and Morris promise better than the figures given above. The Republicans of the State intend that Gov. Randolph's prediction that "the Democracy will have a hard fight of it," shall be true, and that the fight shall result in as complete an overthrow of the Democracy in New-Jersey as it did in Pennsylvania last week.

The Maryland Third District.

A few days since a number of the most respectable citizens of East Baltimore addressed a letter to Robert Turner, Esq., a well known highly-esteemed merchant, requesting him to become a candidate, irrespective of party or cliques, to represent the Third District of Maryland in the next Congress of the United States. Mr. Turner has, after consideration of the matter, signified his willingness to accept the nomination tendered him, and in a letter addressed to John W. Randolph, J. R. Trimble, John Hyson, and others, says that should he become the choice of the citizens of the district, he will enter upon the discharge of the duties appertaining to a Representative, with the sole purpose of advancing the interests of his native State and city, and of the whole country, not those of any political party.

"Executive Interference" With the Tariff.

Horace Greeley's bargain with the Democrats, not to perform his constitutional duty to veto an unsatisfactory tariff bill in case he were elected President, was spoken of as follows by Speaker Blaine in an address in St. Louis on Friday night last: "Observe that the Cincinnati Convention says that the question shall be remitted to the Congressional districts, wholly free from Executive interference and Executive dictation. 'Certainly,' says Horace, 'I will agree to that. I will take anything you send me, and I won't recommend anything or veto anything; and you can just enact any bill you please on any financial question; I don't care what it is or what it does; any way you can pull it through, bill it through or log-roll it through, or any way or anything, I have agreed that I will sign it. I won't veto it; I will go it blind; whatever you send to me I will sign in the dark.' And, by the way, anybody that is conversant with Greeley's signature would just as soon he would sign in the dark as in the light. Now, Mr. Chairman, if it were practicable so impeach a candidate as well as an officer, I would, on that declaration of Horace Greeley's, impeach him. Mark you, he says that on that question he will make no recommendation, he will use no veto. Now the Constitution of the United States is a very perspicuous document, although a great many gentlemen have tried to muddle it; and lays down with peculiar plainness the duties of each department and officer of the Government, and none with more plainness than that of the President of the United States. No man can misunderstand or err when he comes to read those duties, and among the first the Constitution says this: 'The President *shall*.' Mark that word, that emphatic word, the imperative mood; it does not say the President can, or he might, or he may, or he could, or he would, or, on the whole, he had better, or he ought to, but it says he *shall*. Shall what? 'Shall recommend to Congress, from time to time, such recommendations as, in his judgment, will promote the public welfare,' and Greeley says he won't do any such thing. He says he has agreed with the Cincinnati Convention, and he won't do it, or anything that relates to finances, the tariff or taxation, and he excuses himself for not complying with the Constitution of the United States by saying: 'I have covenanted with the Cincinnati Convention that I won't do it, and as the Cincinnati platform was written after the Constitution of the United States, I suppose it has binding force.' The subsequent act will carry, I suppose Mr. Greeley will argue."

Congressional Nominations in New-Jersey.

New-Jersey, under the new Apportionment bill, secures two additional members of Congress, increasing her representation from five to seven. The last Legislature reapportioned the State so as to give the Republicans four of the seven districts, with a fair prospect in two others; while the Democracy hope to gain two of the Republican districts, and retain the three generally conceded to them. The Republicans have renominated Mr. John W. Hazelton in the First District, and present the following additional candidates: Second District, Samuel A. Dobbins; Third, Amos Clark, Jr.; Fourth, Frederick A. Potts; Fifth, Wm. W. Phelps; Sixth, Marcus L. Ward; Seventh, Isaac W. Scudder. Mr. Dobbins was for many years a member of the Assembly. Mr. Clark has been a State Senator; Mr. Ward was Governor of the State from 1866 to 1869; Mr. Phelps is a son of Royal Phelps, of this City, and a resident of Englewood, Bergen County; Mr. Scudder is a prominent Jersey City lawyer, and Mr. Potts is a leading coal dealer.

The Democratic nominees are as follows: First District, Rev. Oscar Clute; Second, Samuel C. Forker; Third, John H. Patterson; Fourth, Robert Hamilton; Fifth, A. B. Woodruff; Sixth, John M. Randall; Seventh, Noah D. Taylor. Of these, Messrs. Clute, Woodruff and Randall are Liberals, and the rest Democrats. Mr. Forker is the present member from the district, Mr. Clute is a Unitarian clergyman at Vineland, Mr. Patterson has been Sheriff of Monmouth County, Mr. Hamilton was a member of the Assembly, and at one time Speaker, Mr. Woodruff is a lawyer of Paterson, Mr. Randall is a merchant of Newark, and Mr. Taylor has been a State Senator from Hudson County. The Republicans will certainly carry Messrs. Hazelton, Dobbins, Phelps and Ward, and have hopes of Messrs. Clark and Scudder. The Democrats are only sure of Mr. Hamilton.

Speaker Blaine.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial* has been led by the spirit of malignant rancor toward Speaker Blaine, exhibited by the *Tribune*, to make the following statement: "As to his being a millionaire, it is to be presumed the assertion is merely one of those extravagant statements which belong to the literature of a heated campaign. But as to his being a 'poor man in 1863,' every one familiar with the coal trade and the value of coal properties in our immediate vicinage on the Monongahela River, knows the assertion to be completely at variance with the fact. Long before 1863, indeed, as far back as the Democratic Administration of President Buchanan, it was well known that Mr. Blaine owned one of the finest coal properties on the Monongahela, which returned a much larger income than a Congressional salary, many years before he was a candidate for Congress. This fact the Allegheny County Registry of Deeds establishes in the most indisputable manner, and we refer to it simply to show how wild and reckless the *Tribune* has grown to be in its charges against conspicuous and influential Republicans. It should be stated, moreover, that the business reputation of Mr. Blaine in trade circles, where he is well known here, stands very high. Those who are familiar with his attention to details, his industry, his energy, his enterprise, and his integrity, find no cause for wonder in the fact that he has become, not a millionaire, but a man of independent fortune, destined probably, in the development and advance of his property, ultimately to attain to the possession of large wealth. Will the *Tribune* have the candor to state these simple facts?"

Vice-President Colfax.

Of the part taken by Hon. Schuyler Colfax in the political campaign in Indiana, the South Bend *Tribune* says: "From the hour of his return home in June up to the present time he has borne his testimony publicly and privately, without any reserve, in favor of the Republican cause and its nominees, State and national. He has attended all of our Republican mass-meetings here, presided over them, and spoken earnestly at each of them. His house has been a home of sickness and suffering from June till this time, but he left the dying bed of his mother to introduce and indorse to his townsmen his successor, Senator Wilson, so that no one should misunderstand his position politically. And in the closing days of the canvass he left his sick wife's bedside to vindicate the party he loves so much, before immense meetings of the Republicans of Porter and Lake Counties, at Valparaiso, of Elkhart, Kosciusko and Wabash, at Goshen, and of Noble, La Grange, DeKalb and Steuben, at Kendallville, addressing 25,000 the last two days of the canvass at these points. While carefully avoiding all political criminations or recriminations to which any opponent could object, he has done more speaking in favor of the principles he has so long cherished than all of his predecessors put together."

Position of the Philadelphia League.

The General Campaign Committee of the Union League of Philadelphia adopted the following resolutions, by a unanimous vote, on Saturday:

Resolved, That the Union League of Philadelphia, recognizing in the political record of the past week a triumph rarely equaled in the annals of our country, congratulates the loyal people of the land on the great victory achieved in the Keystone State; proving, as it does, that the deep spirit of patriotism which animated the people during the dark days of civil war still exists, and will continue to exist until the fruits of that war are garnered by the achievement of a peace founded on the principle of equal justice to all.

Resolved, That grand as the victory has been in our State canvass, we pledge a still grander triumph in the national contest, and promise for Grant and Wilson a majority unequaled in the present generation—such a majority as will prove how vain has been the corrupt bargain whereby a party, stained by its sympathy with treason, has sold even its consistency in the unsuccessful hope of gain.

Resolved, That we recognize the lines voluntarily drawn by those of our own party who have during the recent battle pitched their tents in the camp of the enemy, and shall continue to recognize those lines as the barriers which shall separate our friends from our foes; that we will not consent to receive the hand of political fellowship from those who, actuated by personal spleen, envy, or malice, fought us when we needed their help, and only now proffer us their aid because successful opposition has been proved impossible.

Depew's Voluntary Oath.

There was a large gathering of people last evening, at the Windolph House, No. 346 Eighth-avenue, by invitation of the Young Men's Republican Club of the Eleventh Assembly District. A spirited speech was made by Mr. Hugh Coleman, in which, while referring to the "Knownothing talk" of the campaign, he declared that, of his own knowledge, he could say that Chauncey M. Depew could not vote for Francis Kernan, the head of his own ticket, unless he perjured himself or violated his voluntary oath.

GREELEYISM.

The Liberal Democratic "Show" in Ohio—How the "Actors" Were Procured and the "Rehearsals" Conducted—A Sample of Vigorous Lying.

To those who are not fully acquainted with the nature of the tactics to which the Greeleyites had resort during the recent canvass in Ohio, a little information on the subject may be of interest. An enthusiastic "Liberal," writing—or supposed to be writing—from the "interior of New-York," recently referred with "pride and pleasure to the splendid show in Ohio" for the Sage, but neglected altogether to say how the "show" was operated. Now, we propose to supply this deficiency, and for that purpose publish below the statement of a commercial traveler who, without any intention whatever, came to be one of the "actors."

"Well, you see," said the narrator, "I was on my way out West, and dropped into Cleveland, Ohio, to do a stroke of business. I was standing in the bar-room at the hotel engaged in an animated conversation with some friends, when a crowd came in, some members of which proved to be friends of my friends, and to be engaged in stirring up enthusiasm for Horace among the Clevelanders. Introductions and drinks followed. One of the number flattered me that I possessed a good deal of ready wit, coupled with an effective delivery and considerable oratorical power. If the bourbon bottle had not been circulating so freely I might have seen through it—I mean the blarney—but as it was, I was exceedingly tickled at the compliments, and the result was that we switched off immediately on champagne. In a little while my flatterer suggested that they were very much in need of a few good speakers at the Greeley meeting, to be held later on during the same evening, and asked me to give them a lift. 'Why, my dear fellow,' said I, 'it would be impossible for me to make a speech, for I don't know what to say. I know absolutely nothing about politics.' 'You don't?' said he; 'it is not necessary. *All you have to do is to say that Grant is a thief; that all the men who surround him are thieves. Talk that well into your audience; they will finally understand it,* and, mark my words, your speech will be the most brilliant effort of the evening.' 'Well, tell me,' said I, 'what is Grant's salary?' 'Twenty-five thousand a year,' he replied. 'And he spends how much?' 'A million.' 'Then he must be a thief, so here goes to electrify the audience.' We had another bottle of wine, and then started for the mass-meeting. There was a very great crowd, and I had much difficulty to get to the stand; but, having succeeded at last, I began the speech, resolved to astonish my hearers if I could do nothing else."

"And you did astonish them, did you not?"

"Astonishment is no name for it. They absolutely stared with amazement until I thought some eyes must have jumped out of their sockets."

"How did you begin?"

"Said I, 'You have a man in the White House.' 'We have,' said they. 'But you don't know that man,' said I. They looked puzzled. 'That man is a thief.' There was a fearful groan close by me, which was taken up and was repeated from thousands of throats. 'That man gets twenty-five thousand dollars a year for being President, and he spends a million—a million, gentlemen, every cent of a million.' 'The proof, the proof,' they cried. 'What need of further proof than the fact that he does it? No man can spend a million of money per annum in bull-dogs, cock-fights, and horses from a salary of $25,000 unless he steals; therefore, gentlemen, I say, and I know you will agree with me, *ab uno disce omnes*. Now, I have often heard it said that Latin could be relied on to carry conviction to the heart of a promiscuous audience, and, in this instance, there was no mistake about it. The people answered with one breath, 'We do agree with you, we do, we do.'

"Then I abused poor Fish, that no man in the country could say a word to if he was not Secretary of State. At last I got tired of calling the Cabinet officers thieves and plunderers, and fearing to cause a cessation of enthusiasm, I took a bold dash at the Alabama Claims. 'Look,' said I, 'at the terrible swindle that has been perpetrated upon us by England with the sanction and connivance of this man we call President.' 'Aye,' said they; 'tell us something of that.'

"'Tell you something of it,' I replied; 'the newspapers of the whole civilized world have told you of it. Just think of our humiliation. The flag of the nation has been trailed in the mud, and an outraged people call for retribution upon our betrayers, whose hands are at this moment tainted with British gold, and whose souls are burning in the hell of their own making.'"

"What was the effect?"

"The effect. You never saw the like of it. I thought the people would eat each other up in their excitement. I then concluded by telling them that if the country had its rights we should have been awarded two hundred millions instead of fifteen millions. I was the last speaker of the evening, and when I finished, for the sake of effect, I suppose, a crowd got around the stand and carried me on their shoulders to the hotel. The fact is, I never did so much lying in the same space of time before in my life, and but for the bourbon, the flattery and the champagne, I never should have attempted such a feat."

The foregoing is a fair sample of the speeches that have disgraced the canvass, not only in Ohio, but in all the other States where the infamous Liberal-Democratic coalition has been enabled to procure a hearing.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Senate of Pennsylvania is composed of thirty-three members, eleven of whom are chosen annually. Last Winter the Democrats obtained a majority of one by the admission of McClure, who was elected by the Republicans after a distinct pledge that he would strive to act according to the wishes of his constituents. At the late election the Republicans gained one in the First District, Philadelphia; one in the Twenty-first District, Bedford, Fulton, Blair, and Somerset Counties, and one in the Twenty-seventh, Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson, and Forest Counties. That body will, therefore, stand as follows: Republicans, 18; Democrats, 15; Republican majority, 3. The House is composed of 100 members, who are elected annually. According to the returns received, the next House will contain sixty-four Republicans and thirty-six Democrats. The Republican majority on joint ballot is, therefore, thirty-one.

A Southerner on the Presidency.

In a letter dated Oct. 9, Col. L. C. Norvell, of Pass Christian, La., says: "The elections yesterday settle the conflict for President. Gen. Grant will sweep the entire North, East and West, leaving the contest between the North and South, for the Democratic Party is dead. Will the South keep up the conflict? I hope not. Will they forever close the chasm by voting unanimously for Grant and Wilson? I hope so. This course will leave no room for doubts, and must commend the Southern people to the generosity of the whole North. We have tried all other means but this, and as the South wanted a Republican President, not a Democrat, why not compromise on Gen. Grant cheerfully, nobly, magnanimously? Believing that they will, that the conflict will soon end, and that we shall have a prosperous, happy, united country once more, I am, very truly, &c."

Democrats Disgusted.

A prominent and well-known member of the Greeley organization of Albany has just returned from a business tour through Warren and Essex Counties, and the Albany *Journal* says that "his report is (and he talks it openly) that he found about one-half the Democrats of those counties disgusted with Greeley and determined to go for Grant." And this, the *Journal* adds, is the testimony of intelligent observers all over the State. The Democratic Party has destroyed itself by nominating Greeley.

The West Virginia Congressional Election.

The Democratic State Committee of West Virginia held a meeting in Parkersburg recently, and adopted resolutions declaring that in their opinion the votes cast for Congressmen in that State on the 22d of August, were without authority of law, inasmuch as the Congressional Convention could not and did not, attempt to alter the law as to the time and mode of electing Congressmen. They made arrangements for the brief campaign and for holding the election on the 24th of this month.

POLITICAL.

What New-York Business Men Think of the Situation.

The Greeleyite Cry About Election Frauds.

How Forney is Regarded by the Independent Press.

The Straight-Out Democrats in the North-West.

Republican Nominations in the City of Brooklyn.

Business Men of New-York on the Political Situation.

The Condition of the National Debt of the United States—Further Reduction, Oct. 1, $10,327,000.

The undersigned, merchants, bankers and business men of New-York, respectfully submit the following statements for the information of all parties interested therein:

The Republican candidate for President of the United States is Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who was unanimously named for re-election at Philadelphia, in May last.

At the commencement of Gen. Grant's first term of office, March 4, 1869, the National Debt was $2,525,000,000. On the 1st day of September, of the present year, there had been paid and canceled of the principal of this debt, $348,000,000, leaving a balance of principal remaining unpaid at that date, in accordance with the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum of $2,177,000,000.

Of this amount $1,777,000,000 are represented in a funded debt, bearing interest in gold, while $400,000,000 remain unfunded in Treasury circulation.

Up to the close of the last session of Congress, the annual reduction of taxes, as measured by the rates of 1869, had been as follows:

Internal revenue tax	$82,000,000
Income tax (repealed)	30,000,000
Duties on imposts	58,000,000
Making a total reduction of	$170,000,000

The reduction of the yearly interest on the public debt exceeds the sum of $23,290,000, of which $21,743,000 are saved by the purchase and cancellation of the six per cent. public securities.

A careful consideration of these results of a prudent and faithful administration of the National Treasury, induces the undersigned to express the confident belief that the general welfare of the country, the interests of its commerce and trade, and the consequent stability of its public securities would be best promoted by the re-election of Gen. Grant to the office of President of the United States.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1872.

Phelps, Dodge & Co.,
John C. Green,
Moses Taylor,
John A. Stewart,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,
Vermilye & Co.,
Rob't Lenox Kennedy,
Jonathan Sturges,
John Steward,
Harper & Brothers,
J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
Henry E. Pierrepont,
J. & J. Stuart & Co.,
Emil Sauer,
William Orton,
Edwards Pierrepont,
R. W. Howes,
Wm. Cullen Bryant,
C. L. Tiffany,
Spofford Bros. & Co.,
Russell Sage,
Peter Cooper,
Anthony, Hall & Co.,
Garner & Co.,
J. S. T. Stranahan,
Jacob A. Otto,
George W. T. Lord,
Samuel McLean & Co.,
E. D. Morgan & Co.,
George Opdyke & Co.,
H. B. Claflin & Co.,
Drexel, Morgan & Co.,
Henry Clews & Co.,
A. A. Low & Brothers,
Wm. H. Vanderbilt,
S. B. Chittenden & Co.,
Morton, Bliss & Co.,
James G. King's Sons,
Booth & Edgar,
John D. Jones,
Henry F. Vail,
Frederick S. Winston,
Peake, Opdycke & Co.,
John Taylor Johnston,
Morris Franklin,
Schultz, Southwick & Co.,
J. B. Rockwell & Co.,
Isaac H. Bailey,
Shepherd Knapp,
Williams & Guion,
John A. Parker,
Benjamin B. Sherman,
J. D. Vermilye,
Samuel T. Skidmore,
Lloyd Aspinwall,
Wm. M. Vermilye,
Augustine Smith.

Having published the foregoing as showing what business men think of the present situation, the *Tribune* made a ridiculous answer thereto, and remarked that "among the capitalists who do not unite in this appeal" are Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, Mr. A. T. Stewart, Mr. C. K. Garrison, Mr. O. D. F. Grant, Mr. W. B. Astor and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The intelligence or honesty which the *Tribune* now brings to bear upon the discussion of political subjects is shown by the following facts: Mr. Marshall O. Roberts is in Europe, and Mr. C. K. Garrison is in California, consequently neither of those gentlemen could have signed the appeal in question. Mr. Stewart was not asked to sign it. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt is represented by his son, Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt; Mr. W. B. Astor is sick, and Mr. O. D. F. Grant has been *dead two years!* Is not the *Tribune* in very capable hands? Ought not its proprietors and readers to be delighted with the knowledge of local affairs and men displayed by its "manager?"

"Election Frauds."

The floundering and sinking *Tribune* continues to rave about "election frauds," as accounting for the ill success of its political friends, not less in Pennsylvania in October, than in Maine and North Carolina in September and August. In this expression of rage and disappointment, however, we recognize merely a familiar periodical sound. For forty years past, Spring and Fall, that paper has sung the song of ever-repeated and ever-increasing frauds at the elections. But at the present time, it is with this remarkable difference—the offenders now are the Republicans, whereas heretofore they have always been the Democrats—the Republicans and old-time Whigs being ever the defrauded and suffering party. How the injured innocents of the Democratic fraternity must laugh in their sleeves to hear the *Tribune* denouncing the Republicans for the grave offense it has always heretofore laid at their own doors! Repeating, illegal voting, ballot-box stuffing and false returns have been the shocking means by which Tammany Hall has held New-York City in its grasp, and by which the true verdict of the people in the State at large has been so often suppressed. What that paper so earnestly and strenuously charged upon the Democracy in New-York, has been repeatedly imputed to the same party in other States and cities, and with like circumstances and proofs of probability.

Strangely enough this has been changed. The Democrats have grown virtuous and law-abiding, and exclaim vociferously, led on by the Greeleyite organ, against the tricks and artifices which that paper has accused them of so fiercely and so often, under other auspices. The Republicans are now, by the same high authority the designers and executors of election frauds of the most stupendous and far-reaching description. If there were the semblance of truth in these allegations, the naming of them could with more grace be left to the original Democrats, who are not altogether new in the business. The *Tribune*, if silent, would have the consolation of not belying its record, or subjecting itself to ridicule.

Echoing the *Tribune*, the combined Copperhead and "Liberal" Press join in the chorus of imputed fraud, and charge all their defeats and discomfitures to the employment of illegal means on the part of the Republicans. Some of the Democratic papers are still endeavoring to disparage Gen. Hartranft, by referring to Forney's opposition to him as that of an "honest man." *Honest* Mr. Forney wholly disposes of the question of Pennsylvania frauds by Republicans by testifying that Hartranft's majority is a legitimate expression of the public will. Such evidence ought to silence the *Tribune's* battery.

But if the Democrats really believe the charges they use so much license in making, is it not a good time for them to come forward with propositions for a purer and more perfect system—one to render honest elections a surety and fraudulent ones impossible? Heretofore every endeavor to secure an inviolable ballot-box has originated with and been carried by the Republicans, or their predecessors, the Whigs. Every effort to purify the ballot-box has been violently resisted by the Democrats, and whenever they have had the power, it has been exercised in the repeal of the laws passed to secure the inviolability of the ballot-box. This was because the Democrats profited by unlawful practices, and the Republicans gained by restraining them. The facts here stated are patent to the whole country; but if they should be questioned, we will prove them by *Tribune* testimony.

It is now but a few weeks to the November elections, when, as we anticipate, the Democrats and "Liberals" will go down in the dust together, and as they gather up to ascertain their position, and take an account of their misfortunes, will be prepared to reiterate the sad story of their overthrow by foul practice. If what they have to say should bear the slightest aspect of probability, it could, of course, only indicate a general downward tendency, from which all parties should pray to be delivered. We know that the Republicans only favor honest elections. They could not exist as a party by anything else. The Democrats thrive by the contrary practice—witness the degradation and plunder of New-York City, or the corruption which prevails at Albany. The Republicans want nothing that the popular will does not sanction. They will be ready, therefore, at all times to unite in every sincere endeavor to promote honest voting. Let our opponents remember this assurance, if they imagine they have any reason to complain hereafter.

Col. Forney's Wail.

From the Daily Miners' Journal, Pottsville, Penn.

The Philadelphia *Press* does not like the NEW-YORK TIMES. Of course not, because the TIMES is consistent, and does not change every day like the *Press*—and, besides, the people in Pennsylvania are largely subscribing to the TIMES and discontinuing the *Press*. In a short time scarcely any Philadelphia papers will circulate in the interior of the State, and the business interests of Philadelphia are suffering in consequence to a very great extent. A distinguished gentleman from the New-England States, and one of the best public speakers in the country, remarked in our office, not over three weeks ago, that Philadelphia had, with a couple of exceptions, the most miserable Press in the country, and that they would be better off if they had none but the exceptions. There is not one particle of confidence in the daily Press of Philadelphia that circulates in the country, except the *North American*. If John W. Forney really desires to benefit Philadelphia, he will sell the *Press* out to a company, and let them make it an independent Republican paper, free from all cliques, with a good editor, who can see beyond the limits of Philadelphia, and who ought to receive a good salary and be prohibited from holding an office, or pandering for public plunder, so long as he is the editor of the *Press*. In that way the *Press* can be made a very influential journal, not only in Philadelphia in promoting real reform, but also in the State. But it never can obtain a particle of influence while it remains under the control of the Forneys. Democrats, who care more for plunder than principle, may overlook such shameful treason to principles merely to gratify private malice, traducing our candidates, and insulting the whole party on the plea of their being dishonest, while they are ten times, aye, twenty times more honest than their accusers. The New-York *Tribune* must follow suit and change hands, or it will go down with the conglomerates. The stockholders are already devising plans to save it from the wreck of treason.

Forney's Bed.

From the Buffalo Express.

Forney is unhappy. He has chosen his bed, but still he is not easy in it. He saw fit to bolt the action of his party in Pennsylvania, and now he finds the consequences of treachery unsatisfactory. He did "his level best" to defeat the Republican State ticket, but it was elected, nevertheless, by a larger majority than any ticket has received in that State since 1860. Now that the battle is over, Forney is anxious to crawl back into the Republican camp and take his old place as a recognized leader. This the Republicans of the Keystone State object to. They have fought a gallant battle without his assistance,—nay, in defiance of his unrelenting opposition,—and they feel quite able to get along without his further co-operation. * * * The *Press* also rails at the NEW-YORK TIMES, with a volley of Billingsgate more befitting the precincts of a fish-market than the columns of a reputable journal, merely because that paper saw fit to sustain the action of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania and to question the policy of Forney's course. Poor Forney! His political career is ended. He is worse off now than those who went clear over to the enemy, for they have a respectable standing with the opposition party, even though defeated. But Forney belongs to, and is recognized by, neither side. He is like the bats in the fable, which, it will be remembered, during the war between the beasts and birds, hesitated about making an alliance. When the beasts had the advantage, the bats were for the beasts, and when the birds were successful, lo! the bats were on the side of the birds. When peace was declared the bat was pronounced neither beast or bird, but a combination of the two, and it was doomed to grope its way through life in darkness. And thus it will be with Forney. The subsequent proceedings will interest him no more.

The Straight-out Democrats.

Mr. Legrand Byington has been appointed by the National Committee to carry forward the work of organizing the O'Conor and Adams Democracy of the North-western States, and has issued an address in which he says: "The hostility of the Democratic Press is so general and so unscrupulous (refusing to print our notice even for pay) that it is almost impossible to reach the ear of the masses of the betrayed Democratic Party through the customary channels, and all the facilities of conducting a campaign are wanting. The time is too short to create them, and the means are not at hand. I have hundreds of inquiries and applications to address meetings of the straight Democracy, which cannot now be answered, presenting widely divergent localities, and endless conflicts in respect to dates. The State Conventions of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, after nominating State candidates and electors, severally advised the counties to present full Democratic tickets, regardless of the coalition candidates spawned by the Cincinnati-Baltimore fusion; but the work seems tardy, and our party machinery is yet fragmentary. Under these circumstances I have determined that I can best promote the objects of my appointment, for the remaining short time, by communicating through the mails with local organizations, candidates and active individuals, from a central office, which I will open in the City of Chicago, with printing and mailing facilities, on the 15th day of October, 1872. County, city and township organizations, and also candidates and individuals throughout the North-western States, will, on application to me by letter, be furnished from said central office with suitable documents, circulars and printed ballots containing the names of O'Conor's electors, the State ticket nominated and such local candidates as may be desired."

Republican City and County Conventions, Brooklyn.

The Kings County and Brooklyn City Republican Conventions were held last night. The County Convention was presided over by Lorin Palmer. There were 145 delegates present. The first nomination was for Sheriff. The candidates were five in number. On an informal ballot the vote stood: A. G. Williams, 75; John L. Guischard, 34; H. B. Bradshaw, 22; Benjamin Middleton, 12; Michael Williams, 1. After the formal ballot had been taken, and before the vote was announced, the Chairman of each delegation that had cast their ballots for the last four named candidates requested to have their votes changed, making the nomination of Mr. A. G. Williams unanimous. The nominee is a furrier doing business in New-York and residing in Brooklyn. He has never held office, neither has he sought for it. The nomination is considered a good one.

The Convention proceeded to make nominations for Commissioners of Charities, resulting in the choice of James H. Taylor for the First, and Ephraim M. Roberts for the Second District. Mr. Taylor is an oil merchant, and Mr. Roberts is a baker. Both are considered excellent men.

The Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Sessions, the first vote resulting in the choice of the present incumbent, Bernard Johnson. The nomination was made unanimous. The Convention then adjourned.

The Convention for the nomination of Republican candidates for the city offices assembled at Commonwealth Hall at 8 P. M. On the formal vote, Charles Jones was declared nominated by acclamation for Justice of the City Court.

The next nomination was for Police Justice. Col. Hemstreet was declared the nominee by acclamation.

For Justices of the Peace, the following nominations were made unanimous:

First District—Thomas F. Norton.
Second District—John A. Taylor, Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward.
Sixth District—Geo. W. Benson.

Westchester Politics.

The following candidates have been nominated for Congress in the Eleventh Congressional District, New-York, comprising Westchester, Putnam and Rockland Counties:

Democrat and Liberal, Clarkson N. Potter, (D.,) New-Rochelle. Republican, Ethan Flagg, Yonkers.

The following are the candidates for Members of Assembly: First District—Democrat, Hugh Lunny, West Chester; Liberal, Wm. W. Niles, Williams Bridge; Republican, Wm. A. Herring, Tremont. Second District—Democrat and Liberal, Elias Dusenbury, (D.,) Mount Vernon; Republican, Amherst Wight, Jr., Portchester. Third District—Democrat and Liberal, Uriah Hill, Jr., Peekskill; Republican, James W. Husted, Peekskill.

The Conference Committee of the Republican County Convention.

The Conference Committee of twenty-one appointed by the Chairman of the regular Republican County Convention on Thursday evening, met last evening at Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. The proceedings of the meeting were secret, and at its adjournment the members of the Committee stated that they had no information to give which it would be judicious to publish at present. The session of the committee was prolonged for nearly three hours, and a most earnest consideration was given to the business before the Committee. The names of Wm. F. Havemeyer, John J. Townsend, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, and Geo. M. Van Nort were vigorously canvassed for the mayoralty. A subcommittee of seven, with a Secretary, was appointed to confer with the Committee of Seventy, Apollo Hall, and all other organizations opposed to the Tammany Hall Democracy. The Subcommittee of Conference is composed as follows: Hugh Gardner, Chester A. Arthur, Wm. Laimbeer, Joel W. Mason, Sheridan Shook, Jacob M. Patterson, George Bliss, Jr., and John A. O'Brien, Secretary. Mr. Thomas Murphy, as chairman of the Convention, was present in an *ex officio* character. It was understood that this Committee were to confer with Apollo Hall last evening.

The Seventy.

The Committee of Seventy last evening held a protracted conference with the Committee of the Republican County Convention, and delegations from other organizations, in reference to nominations for City offices. The proceedings were marked by the utmost secrecy, but when the meeting adjourned at 1 o'clock this morning it was generally understood that a satisfactory decision had been reached, the result of which will be made known in a day or two.

The Tammany Judiciary Convention—Nomination of Charles Donohue for District-Attorney.

The Tammany Judiciary Conference Committee of Twenty-one held a final session, yesterday afternoon, at Tammany Hall, to settle on a candidate for the office of District-Attorney. The session ended as those previously held by this Committee had done, without any decision being arrived at. The Committee made up their report to that effect, and adjourned to meet the Convention which assembled at 4 o'clock. Mr. Augustus Schell presided. The report of the Committee, which was presented by Mr. John Kelly, simply stated that the Committee had been unable to agree upon a candidate, and presented the names of Samuel Garvin and Charles Donohue.

The Convention at once proceeded to vote, with the following result: Samuel B. Garvin, 126; Charles Donohue, 241. The nomination of Mr. Donohue was then made unanimous. A committee of twenty-one was appointed to co-operate with the Committee of Organization, and the Convention adjourned without any such disturbance as, from the fact that fourteen policemen were in the room, had evidently been anticipated.

The Apollo Hall Slate.

The Apollo Hall Conference Committee met last night, and reported the following as a part of the slate recommended for nomination: For District-Attorney, Henry L. Clinton; for Superior Court, Roswell D. Hatch; for Aldermen, Peter Gilsey, William Joyce, Solomon Mehrbach, Alderman Fitzgerald, and William Vance.

Congressional Nominations.

The following Congressional nominations were made by the Republican Congressional Conventions in this City, last evening: Seventh District, Conrad Geib; Eighth District, J. D. Lawson; Ninth District, David B. Mellish; Tenth District, Wm. A. Darling.

The Apollo Hall Congressional nominations were as follows: Fifth District, James Oliver; Ninth District, John Hardy.

The Full Official Vote in Pennsylvania.

The official vote for Governor of Pennsylvania has been received from every county. The figures for the four counties not given in full in the table published on Thursday are as follows:

	Hartranft.	Buckalew.
Armstrong	4434	3459
Butler	3965	3540
Mercer	4872	3890
Tioga	5504	2370

The total vote of the entire State is 671,251, divided as follows:

Hartranft, Republican	353399
Buckalew, Democrat	317852
Hartranft's majority	35547

The total vote for Governor in 1869 was 576,148; for President in 1868 it was 655,662.

General Notes.

Hon. Geo. W. Curtis addressed the Grant and Wilson Club of Factoryville and New-Brighton, at the Town Hall, Castleton, Staten Island, last evening.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith addressed the New-Utrecht Grant and Wilson Club, at Bay Ridge Athenæum, last night. There was a full attendance.

The Republicans of Newark, N. J., will hold a mass-meeting at the Rink on Monday evening. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, will deliver an address.

The Richmond County Democratic Convention met on Thursday, and nominated Samuel R. Brick for Assembly, and John H. Van Clief for County Clerk.

The Republicans of Franklin, Essex County, N. J., have organized a Grant and Wilson Club. A large meeting took place on Thursday night and Luther Shafer, of Rutherford Park, delivered a stirring address.

Thursday evening, Col. T. B. Thorpe addressed an earnest audience of some 1,900 ladies and gentlemen at Stamford, Conn. The announcement, at the close of the meeting, of the nomination of Gen. Hawley for Congress was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

The soreheads of the Eleventh Massachusetts District, at Chester, yesterday, nominated John F. Arnold, of North Adams, for Congress; Charles W. Knox, of Chester, for Presidential Elector, and S. R. Phillips, of Springfield, for Councilor.

The Republicans of Ulster County have nominated for the State Assembly Mr. Clifford Coddington, of Kingston, a gallant and patriotic veteran of the war. After the fall of Fort Sumter, Mr. Coddington, though quite young, was among the first to volunteer for the defense of the Union, and served throughout the war as an officer in the Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, doing good and earnest service. His father, the late Jonathan I. Coddington, was a well-known Democrat of this City, and of the same stamp as Gen. Dix. His brother, the lamented David S. Coddington, was a member of the Legislature during the war, and was distinguished as an earnest advocate of the war.

Local Notes.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet at the Astor House, New-York, on Tuesday next, at noon.

The Tammany Hall Assembly Convention of the Third District met last evening at No. 330 Broome-street, and nominated James J. Slevin for Assembly.

The Columbia Social Union have nominated Mr. Horace A. Bliss for Assistant Alderman of the Tenth Ward, and not from the Eleventh Ward, as stated in yesterday's TIMES.

The Twentieth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met last night, at No. 1,000 Third-avenue. Col. Thorpe and Mr. A. P. Fitch addressed the meeting.

The Eleventh Ward Working Men's Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met last night at Union Hall, Avenue C and Fourth-street. George W. Bungay, Esq., delivered an address.

A banner-raising of the George W. Francis (colored) Republican Association will take place on Monday evening next, at No. 69 Sullivan-street. Distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

This evening the Soldiers' and Sailors' Republican Clubs of the Twentieth Assembly District will hold a large meeting at Brevoort Hall, at which Gen. Wm. A. Darling, Major Pangborn and others will speak.

A meeting of the independent electors of the First Ward was held last night at No. 10 Battery-place, James Gould, President, in the chair; Thos. Leydon Secretary. The club already numbers 150 members.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 475 Fourth-avenue, when addresses were delivered by Messrs. Starr, Dayton and Sewell.

At a meeting of the Grant and O'Brien Independent Democratic Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District, last evening, at their hall, corner Fourth-avenue and Seventy-eighth-street, Otis T. Hall was unanimously nominated for Assistant Alderman.

A James O'Brien Independent Democratic Association of the Eighth Assembly District was organized last evening at Henry Balz's, No. 151 Ludlow-street. One hundred and fifty members were enrolled, and Barnard F. McGill was elected President.

The James O'Brien Association of the Twelfth Assembly District met last evening at Dry-dock Hall, Fourth-street and Avenue C. Mr. Thomas P. Masterson addressed the meeting and advocated the claims of Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Purcell afterwards delivered an address, and the meeting concluded by singing some campaign songs.

The Working Men's Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Eleventh Ward, assembled in strong numbers, at Union Hall, Avenue C, last evening, when a series of resolutions were adopted pledging the Empire State to follow the example of North Carolina, Vermont, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana on Nov. 5. Addresses were delivered by Mr. James Drake, Mr. Geo. Bungay and others.

The Working Men's Union met last evening at No. 237 Bowery. A committee was appointed to wait on the proper parties and endeavor to induce them to withhold the name of Mr. Duke as nominee for Alderman for Twelfth Assembly District. A committee was also appointed to take such action as was necessary to have the name of Mr. Seger, Boss Carpenter, who opposes the eight-hour movement, withdrawn from the Aldermanic ticket, and to prepare an address on the subject for distribution among the working men.

Suit Against a Newspaper.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18.—Mr. S. N. Goodale has entered suit in the Circuit Court against the *Globe* for $50,000 damages for publishing a dispatch from Boston, furnished by the American Press Association, in which Goodale is said to be suspected of being connected with the assassination of Mr. Charles Lane, at Dorchester, Mass., on Sunday evening last.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Immense Demonstration at Watertown, Jefferson County.

Secretary Robeson, Hon. Lyman Tremain and Gen. Caldwell, of Maine, Among the Speakers—Mrs. E. C. Stanton at Jamestown—The Women of Chautauqua County Busy.

Immense Demonstration in Watertown—Twenty Thousand Republicans Present—Speeches by Secretary Robeson, Gen. Caldwell, Lyman Tremain and Others.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., via UTICA, Oct. 18.—The grandest political pageant ever witnessed in Northern New-York took place in this city today. There were fully 20,000 people gathered here to celebrate the recent Republican victories, and to show the country that Jefferson County will repudiate Greeleyism at the polls in November by 5,000 majority. Intense enthusiasm prevailed, and the people show that they are in earnest to the fullest degree. Fifty full car-loads of strangers were brought to the city by the trains from all directions, and every town in the county was represented, besides large delegations from St. Lawrence, Lewis and Oneida Counties. The train over the Utica and Black River Railroad brought nineteen crowded cars.

The afternoon's procession was over two miles in length and embraced six brass bands, besides a plentiful supply of martial music and banners of every conceivable design. Over 1,000 horsemen took part in the procession, and every trade was appropriately represented. The display was the finest ever witnessed in this part of the State.

The Secretary of the Navy, George M. Robeson, addressed a vast crowd at stand No. 1; Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine, at stand No. 2, and Frederick G. Gedney, of New-York, at stand No. 3. Hon. Lyman Tremain did not arrive until 4 o'clock, but upon his arrival he addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd at stand No. 4. The speeches were able, and the people listened appreciatively and responded with hearty cheers.

This evening there was a magnificent display of fire-works and a torch-light procession which numbered over 2,000 torches. Every Republican's residence was illuminated, and speeches were delivered by the same speakers that addressed the afternoon meeting. The day was fine, although it had rained steadily for a few days up to 5 o'clock this morning.

Put down Jefferson County true to Grant by a large gain over the vote of 1868. This is certain.

The Ladies of Chautauqua County Working With Energy—They Conduct an Immense Meeting at Jamestown—Speech of Mrs. Stanton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Mrs. E. C. Stanton spoke at the Rink in this town last night to an audience of 4,500 persons. Mrs. Judge Hazeltine presided. The meeting was a great success, and was wholly in charge of Republican women. Mrs. Stanton spoke over an hour, and was enthusiastically applauded.

The Republicans of Chautauqua County, both men and women, are wide awake to the importance of the contest.

The Republicans of Aurora Hold a Large and Enthusiastic Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 18.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Aurora, N. Y., was held in the Town Hall of that place last evening. Senator W. B. Woodin, in a masterly address, presented the issues of the campaign. His arguments were convincing and logical, and clothed in persuasive language. The attention of the audience was kept to the close. Col. B. T. Morgan, of New-York, followed in a brief eulogy upon the merits of Gen. Grant as a soldier and as President.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting in Syracuse.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Hon. Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting in this city to-night. The hall was crowded and the speaker was applauded heartily.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

An Effect Not Calculated On by the Greeleyites—Confidence in the Security of Life and Property Gone—Emigration Societies Recommended.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Advices from Macon, Ga., show that the recent Greeley election riot and frauds there have had an effect not bargained for by the originators. A Greeley club of 250 Liberal Republicans have disbanded, and reorganized for Grant. Their President, Mr. Fitzpatrick, an Irishman, in a speech at the Court-house, declared that the election riot was begun by the Greeleyites, and that the blood of those killed and wounded was on their heads. His speech was very bold and bitter, naming the men who planned and led the affair, and daring them to deny or assail him for his charges.

Mr. Swase, of the *American Union*, "Liberal," offers that paper for sale, type, office and good-will, declaring it pays well, but that he will not stay in the midst of such a community. He says:

"We are not easily frightened, but we see plain enough that there is no safety for person or property, and while we can have it for the simple seeking, we propose to abandon this field." As he has still "a choice of heaven or hell," he proposes to "take God's country."

Jeff. Long, colored Ex-Congressman, who was charged with inciting riot by the Greeley papers, through advising his people to go armed to the polls, proved the utter falsity of the charge in a public meeting during which the colored men charged the responsibility of the lives lost upon Long, for advising them to go to the polls wholly unarmed. He repeated this advice, declaring that the Government would protect them. He was frequently interrupted by declarations that "they," the colored men, "would never be caught again in that way." "They'd defend themselves," &c. Long was very severe in his denunciation of the Greeley organ, naming the editors as responsible for the murders done, and declared his intention and that of other colored men to leave Georgia, and go where they could be secure in their lives, persons and rights. He advised the organization of colonies for emigration West.

DELAWARE.

Straight-Out Democratic Meeting at Wilmington—Leading Democrats Among the Speakers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 18.—Odd-fellows' Hall in this city was crowded to its utmost capacity this evening by a meeting of Straight-out Democrats. The meeting was called to order by William Dean, Ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who made an address. He was followed by Dr. J. A. Brown, recently a Democratic member of the Legislature. The meeting was then addressed at considerable length by C. Chauncey Burr, of New-Jersey. All the speakers were very earnest in their opposition to Greeley, and their speeches were enthusiastically applauded. An attempt was made to break up the meeting by cheering for Greeley, but it failed.

Enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment—Prosecuting County Officers for Obstructing Registration of Colored Voters.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 18.—A series of important trials was commenced in the United States Circuit Court of this city on Tuesday. These trials are upon indictments against county officials for preventing the assessment of colored voters under the act of Congress enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment. The first case taken up was that of the United States against Archibald Given, Collector of County Taxes, who is charged with neglecting or refusing to receive taxes from five colored men residing in Wilmington; by this action and further management leaving their names off the assessment, so that they could not pay their taxes, and were therefore deprived of their votes. This trial will be concluded this week. Owing to the asserted fact that large numbers of colored citizens have been fraudulently left off the assessment lists the case excites deep interest.

In the trial of Given, the jury returned a verdict of guilty on five counts of the indictment charging him with making false returns of assessments in order to defraud voters.

MARYLAND.

Republican Rally in Baltimore—Distinguished Speakers to be Present.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—A grand Republican mass-meeting, under the auspices of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Wilson clubs, will be held in this city on Tuesday evening next. Among the distinguished gentlemen and speakers to be present the names of Hon. J. F. Hartranft, Governor elect, and Hon. Jas. S. Negley, M. C., of Pennsylvania; Gen. H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia; Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Gen. A. L. Pearson, of Pittsburg, and Col. L. E. Dudley, of New-York, are announced. Several hundred of the old Pennsylvania soldiers, principally of Pittsburg, will also be here. The local Republican organizations are called upon to turn out in their full strength, to show that the old fire of the Maryland Union men still burns with fervor, but, deprecating the example of the Greeley Democrats, it is requested that there be no parade or procession.

MICHIGAN.

The Greeley "Farm-House" in Jackson "To Let"—Republican Strength Increasing.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 18.—Some recreant or disaffected Greeleyites have put a notice on the Greeley "farm-house," in this city, "For sale or to rent." It seems to meet the approval of the party as it remains.

The Republican ticket is gaining strength continually. The Republicans of Michigan will not be ashamed to tell their story on the 5th of November.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Sumner Dropped for Governor, and Frank Bird Taken Up.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—The State Democratic and Liberal Committee, at a meeting today, decided to substitute F. W. Bird in place of Charles Sumner, for Governor; William L. Smith, for Lieutenant-Governor, in place of George M. Stearns; and Josiah G. Abbott, Elector, in place of Mr. Bird.

THE COTTON CROP.

Caterpillar Devastation—General Condition Reduced from the September Condition—The Average Still Above Last Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—The following is a synopsis of the report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture upon the condition of the cotton crop in October:

The cotton prospect has undergone no serious changes since the September report. The weather has been generally favorable for picking. No violent storms are reported, and drought has not prevailed, the rain-fall in nearly all the cotton States not exceeding two inches in September, Florida alone reporting fully four inches, and Tennessee three. The devastations of the caterpillar have extended further North, even into North Carolina, and have involved the top crop partially, and in many places wholly. The influence of drought in the later Summer months has been cumulative in its effects, and exhausted vitality is more apparent than in September; yet there are districts which report exemption from this premature decay, and promise enhanced results. The effect of fertilizers in advancing the crops in the Atlantic States, and the combined effects of worms and drought in shortening the season of growth, will greatly hasten the close of picking. In some places the crop is already gathered, and in many others the fields will be clean early in November. The general average of condition is reduced from 91 in the first week of September to 82 in October. In October of last year the average was 76, which was a material reduction from that of the previous month. It will be seen that the condition is still placed higher than in last year's report for October, while the area, according to our June returns, was thirteen per cent. greater. The State averages are as follows: Virginia, 87; North Carolina, 90; South Carolina, 86; Florida, 75; Georgia, 80; Alabama, 82; Mississippi, 78; Louisiana, 72; Texas, 85; Arkansas, 75; Tennessee, 90. The local disparity existing in the condition of cotton is perhaps more marked than usual. Of the two counties in Alabama producing most largely, both together yielding one-ninth of the cotton in the State, Montgomery reports 100, and Dallas 50. In Georgia, Dawson, the first in amount of production, returns 100, while Sumter and Lee, both large producers, give only 55. In Mississippi a few prominent counties report a high condition; Washington, 66; Madison, 60; Warren, 65, and Hinds, 60, while Noxubee and Claiborne return 100.

THE RING INDICTMENTS.

Looking for Tweed—His Probable Whereabouts—He Does Not Make it "Convenient" to See the Sheriff—Connolly and Fields.

The search for Tweed still continues, but without success. He received timely notice on Thursday that the indictments were found against him in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and made his arrangements accordingly to evade arrest.

Yesterday morning a messenger brought word to Sheriff Brennan that "Mr. Tweed could not make it convenient to attend during the day."

Mr. John Graham, Tweed's counsel, was called upon yesterday, and he said the circulation of reports as to Tweed's absence from the City was done chiefly with the view of prejudicing his client's case. Mr. Graham further said that when the proper time came Tweed would make his appearance, and that his present movements were completely under his (Mr. Graham's) advice. Mr. Graham further said that the "Boss's" leaving the City was absurd, and that "the biggest club in New-York could not drive him away."

A person likely to be well informed stated to the reporter yesterday that Tweed would surrender at the Sheriff's office this morning. As regards Connolly's whereabouts, Sheriff Brennan thinks that he is in the Isle of Wight, England. His wife not long ago crossed the ocean, evidently to join him, and was seen and recognized by a prominent Judge in this City on board the steamer.

It was said yesterday morning that Mayor Hall had gone to the Sheriff's office and given temporary bail, but this was denied by Mr. Judson Jarvis and by District-Attorney Garvin. A coloring of truth was given to the rumor by the fact that the Mayor was in his office transacting his usual business throughout the day, and it was thought that had not some arrangement been made with the Sheriff's office, the bench-warrant for his arrest would have been served on him. It was ascertained late in the evening, however, on the authority of Mr. Jarvis, that he had no order of arrest for the Mayor, and he did not think that he (the Mayor) had been indicted.

Concerning Thomas C. Fields, against whom it is said that a second indictment has been found, similar to the one brought in by the Grand Jury of the General Sessions, no warrant for his arrest has been placed in the hands of the Sheriff, but District-Attorney Garvin would answer no questions on the subject.

Personal.

Hon. T. C. Hoyt, of St. Louis; Hon. H. J. Falls, of Washington, D. C., and Judge E. P. Hudquit, of Richmond, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Hon. B. E. Smith, of Columbus, Ohio; Gen. J. S. Negley, of Pittsburg, Col. C. C. B. Walker, of Corning; Judge J. R. Race, of Decatur, Ill., and Dr. Rathbone, of Jamestown, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gov. Theo. F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, is at the New-York Hotel. J. N. Drummond, of Toledo, is at the Gilsey House. Jno. Jay Knox, of Washington; Wm. D. Murphy and Robt. H. Pruyn, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Important Meeting of Fish Commissioners and Fish Culturists.

In pursuance of a call by Prof. S. F. Baird, the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, a meeting was held at the office of Page, Kidder & Co., No. 10 Warren-street, in this City. There were present Dr. W. Fletcher, of Concord, N. H.; Dr. M. C. Edmunds, of Weston, and Dr. M. Goldsmith, of Rutland, Vt.; Mr. W. W. Hudson, of Hartford; Mr. Robert G. Pike, of Middletown; Mr. James A. Bell, of Lyme, Conn.; E. A. Brackett, of Winchester, Mass.; Mr. J. H. Barden and Mr. A. A. Reed, of Rhode Island; Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, of New-York, and Dr. J. H. Slack and Dr. B. P. Howell, of New-Jersey, and several gentlemen of the American Fish Culturists' Association.

Hon. R. B. Roosevelt was chosen Chairman and Mr. Hudson Secretary.

Messrs. Roosevelt and Baird made lengthy speeches, of great interest. A report by Mr. Stone of his work was read, in which he expresses the opinion that, inasmuch as he has already erected a hatching-house, and solved many of the problems which were necessary to be decided, the prospect for securing many millions of eggs next year is excellent, provided the ground be occupied as early as the 20th of July. Some 16,000 or 18,000 eggs were obtained this season, and may be expected before long.

Great interest was manifested in the report of Prof. Baird, and more than two hours were spent in the discussion of a variety of questions as to the best kinds of fish to be introduced, the localities where the Rhine, the Sacramento and the Penobscot salmon should be placed, the number of eggs that each of the Commissioners would undertake to hatch out, the influence of ponds upon the destruction of fish, &c. The gentlemen present expressed their earnest desire that the operations so auspiciously begun may be carried forward from year to year to a satisfactory conclusion.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Page read a letter, just received from Japan, as to the method of fish culture in that country.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MME. LUCCA'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mme. Lucca's second appearance as *Zerlina* in "Fra Diavolo" attracted to the Academy of Music last evening an immense audience, and renewed the impression produced on Friday last as to the variety of the artist's talent. There is no occasion to write anew of the performance, the preceding rehearsal of the opera having been dealt with at length, and the later representation suggesting no fresh remarks. Mme. Lucca was thrice called before the curtain at the end of act the second, and after the final scene she was summoned before the footlights again and again.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

Although the power of "La Perichole" to draw and delight did not make a change of programme at the Olympic Theatre necessary, "La Grande Duchesse" was sung at that house last evening. The recital of the well-worn but still pleasing work does not call for an extended notice. Mlle. Aimée's personation of the fanciful Sovereign is, of course, conspicuous for vivacity, and M. Juteau's embodiment of *Fritz*, as might have been foreseen after his performance of *Piquillo*, is exceedingly elaborate, and particularly welcome because of the artist's fresh voice. Yesterday's rehearsal introduced to a very numerous and brilliant audience, besides these players, two new-comers—Mlle. Rolland, a clever and animated young songstress, who supplied an unusually spirited sketch of *Wanda*, the rustic love of *Fritz*; and M. Lecuyer, than whom we should like a more pompous representative of *General Boum*. The general work was most satisfying, and the stage costume all that could be desired. It is impossible to pass a merrier evening than at the Olympic Theatre, now that the season of opera bouffe is fairly under way.

Miscellaneous.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TODAY.

A performance of "Il Trovatore" will be given today at the Academy for a matinée, when Miss Kellogg will repeat her much-improved and justly-admired performance of *Leonora*.... At the Olympic, "La Perichole" is advertised for a matinée, and in the evening a repetition of "La Grande Duchesse" will serve to introduce the new Parisian prima donna, Mlle. Bonelli.... The first amateur theatricals of the season will be seen to-night, at the theatre of the Union League Club. Mrs. Nathan and her companions will appear in the "Ladies' Battle," and there will be musical and other entertainments. Our readers will note that this performance is in aid of a Masonic object. We are told that a large party will attend it from Staten Island, and that the New-Brighton boat, from the foot of Dey-street will start at 12½ to-night, for the public accommodation, instead of at 12, as usual.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the lower lakes and thence over the Middle and New-England States, with partly cloudy and clearing weather, north-westerly winds and occasional rain on the lakes and New-England coast; in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; clear weather, with gentle, variable winds, prevail in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and thence to Tennessee, clear, calm weather and high barometer; clear weather and light, variable winds in the North-west and upper lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

On the lower lakes clearing and clearer weather, with light northerly to westerly winds, will prevail and extend generally over New-England and the Middle States; from the Lower Ohio and Mississippi Valleys to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts clear and calm weather will prevail. In the North-west and on the upper lakes generally clear, calm weather and winds veering to southerly, with slight cloudiness. Reports from the Gulf are deficient.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Fish has returned to Washington.

Four inches of snow fell on the west branch of the Penobscot on Thursday.

Right Rev. Michael O'Connor, formerly Bishop of Pittsburg, died yesterday morning at Woodstock College, near Baltimore.

James Killough was shot dead on Wednesday night by John W. Linsley, in a quarrel about a farm, near Gallatin City, in Montana.

The Baltimore-Mutual game in Baltimore yesterday was postponed in consequence of the wet condition of the ball-ground.

The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union adjourned *sine die* yesterday after selecting St. Louis for their next meeting-place.

The Michigan Baptist State Ministerial Convention holds its annual session in Jackson next week, beginning on Tuesday.

M. Ellis & Co.'s iron-foundry, South Carver, Mass., was burned on Thursday night. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $18,000.

Edward S. Kirby was yesterday convicted, at Machias, Me., of the manslaughter of James Thompson, at Forest City, last August.

Ground was broken yesterday on the Trinity College grounds, Hartford, Conn., for the new State-house, and a large force of men are at work.

A person has been arrested in Iowa, name not given, suspected of shooting Policeman Faulkner, in Malden, Mass., four years ago. He is on his way East in charge of an officer.

Two liquor-dealers were arrested in Newburg, N. Y., yesterday, accused of violating the Internal Revenue laws. They were brought to New-York for examination.

John J. Hallagrove, who escaped from jail in Dover, N. H., Sept. 24, while awaiting trial for robbery, was recaptured in Enfield yesterday morning.

The refrigerator factory of Messrs. Eddy & Son, on Harrison-square, Dorchester, Mass., was burned this morning. The loss is $15,000; insurance, $10,000.

The schooner Mail, of Baltimore, from Norfolk for Baltimore, with a cargo of lumber, was wrecked in Chesapeake Bay, near Diamond Marshes, on the 11th inst.

A mail coach on Wednesday night was stopped by two highwaymen three miles north of Pleasant Valley, Montana, and the passengers robbed of $7,000. There was no express treasure on board.

The First Virginia Regiment, accompanied by a howitzer company, of Richmond, arrived in Baltimore about 1 o'clock yesterday, and were received and welcomed by a committee of the Fifth Maryland Regiment.

Lewis Holmes and J. F. Enbarks, planters, of Hardeman County, Tennessee, had a difficulty on Thursday, and Enbarks struck Holmes over the head with a stick, from the effects of which he died soon afterward.

The Directors of the San Francisco and Colorado River Railroad Company have concluded not to submit to a vote of the people of San Francisco the proposition to give them a subsidy of $10,000,000, for the reason that they are convinced it would not be granted.

Two boys, named Neilson and Purdy, were found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, at Ogden, Utah Territory, yesterday, for the rape and murder of a little girl in Hooper City, last Summer, and were sentenced to the Penitentiary for twenty years.

The Conference Seminary at East Greenwich, R. I., was closed temporarily, yesterday, because of typhoid fever. The preceptress and a pupil died yesterday morning, and four others are sick at the boarding-house.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, $6,028,300; coin, (including $24,736,000 in coin certificates,) $77,767,800; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $21,930,000.

The United States steamer Worcester, flag-ship of Rear Admiral Joseph F. Green, commanding the North Atlantic Fleet, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday in six days from Boston. She will remain here a week or ten days, after which she will proceed to Key West and Havana.

The manuscript of the original draft of Mr. Seward's book was entirely completed some time since. At the time of his death Mr. Seward had finished the revision of about two-thirds of it. This revision will be at once taken up and completed by his son Frederick and his adopted daughter, Miss Risley Seward.

TELEGRAMS.

Postal Treaty Between France and the United States.

Partial Evacuation of the Marne and Upper Marne by Germans.

Delay in Arbitrating the San Juan Boundary Question Probable.

Death in Madison, Ind., Under Suspicious Circumstances.

A Mormon "Prophet" on a Pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

FRANCE.

President Thiers to Return to Trouville for Rest—Postal Treaty with the United States—Freshets—The Army of Occupation.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—President Thiers will leave Paris to-morrow, probably returning to Trouville for a brief respite from his arduous labors.

The postal treaty between France and the United States will soon be signed. M. Goulard, the Minister of Finance, wants one of the postal rates to be raised from forty to forty-five centimes per ten grammes, and he differs from the Postal Department slightly on the question of transit. But President Thiers has interposed to reconcile all differences of opinion, and smooth the way to the final ratification of the treaty.

Heavy rains have caused the Rivers Rhone, Saone and Loire to overflow their banks.

Only the bulk of the German force in the Marne and Upper Marne is to be withdrawn. Small detachments will remain at important points after the 25th instant.

The Winter quarters of the Germans in the other departments have not yet been completed.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The San Juan Boundary—Probable Delay in the Arbitration.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A special dispatch to the London *Times*, from Berlin, says: "Though the reports of the jurisconsults on the San Juan boundary question are ready, it is possible that the arbitrament of the Emperor William will be delayed for some time yet."

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Death of a Citizen of Madison, Ind., Under Mysterious Circumstances.

MADISON, Ind., Oct. 18.—Henry A. Armstrong, formerly one of the proprietors of the Marine Railway, came to his death about 11 last night under mysterious circumstances. The evidence before the Coroner's Jury showed that Armstrong had not lived amicably with his wife for some time past, and that during the last two weeks he has been at New-Albany. Returning to his home last night, and divesting himself of his boots, he went upstairs to his wife's room, when, as she says, he beat and abused her, and dragged her down-stairs. When at the foot of the stairs Mrs. Armstrong screamed and her husband released his hold, and she then went upstairs, very soon afterward hearing a pistol-shot. Armstrong was found by a neighbor lying outside the back-door, with a bullet-hole at the corner of his left eye, his forehead covered with bruises, and one of his hands somewhat lacerated, showing that the deceased had been engaged in a violent struggle. The jury have not yet returned a verdict.

THE MORMONS.

A Pilgrimage to Palestine—The Mormons and the Lost Tribes—Dr. McLeod's Lectures.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 18.—George A. Smith, one of the Presidents, and also prophet, seer and revelator of the Church of Latter Day Saints, with a party, has started on a religious pilgrimage to Palestine and the Holy City, to prove the connection between the Mormons and the Lost Tribes.

Rev. Mr. McLeod is lecturing on Mormonism to large audiences.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Severe Storm—Telegraph Wires Deranged—Sir Roundell Palmer Gazetted Lord Chancellor.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The British telegraph wires are deranged today at many points by severe storms.

The appointment of Sir Roundell Palmer as Lord Chancellor is gazetted.

RUSSIA.

Pardon of a Polish General who Entered the Turkish Service Against Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.—The Czar has issued a decree granting full pardon to Michael Czaykowski, the Polish General who, under the title of Sadyk Pasha, took service in the Turkish Army and distinguished himself as Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman Cossacks in the wars against Russia.

CUBA.

Arrest of a Pennsylvanian by the Havana Police—The Cause Believed to be Political.

HAVANA, Oct. 16, via KEY WEST, Oct. 17.—Boyd Henderson, of Pennsylvania, United States, who came to Havana Oct. 11, accompanied by his wife, was arrested last evening at the Hotel Telegrafo, by the Chief of the Police, and taken to the Police Head-quarters, where he is still confined, but permitted to see his wife and friends. The cause of his arrest is unknown, but it is said, he has been under suspicion ever since he arrived, and has been seen in communication with suspected sympathizers with the Cuban insurgents. It is further reported that he is a Cuban by birth. He claims to be a native of the United States, traveling here solely for the benefit of his own and wife's health.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

Preparations to Arrest the Osceola Rioters—A Leader of the Blacks Out of the State.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 18.—Col. Dorsey, of Helena, and Hon. Asa Hodges, of Crittenden County, who were appointed by Gov. Hadley, of Arkansas, to investigate the late riots at Osceola, Ark., are in this city, and took the testimony of various persons at the Overton Hotel yesterday. Today, accompanied by several United States Marshals, they will proceed to Osceola, when a number of prominent actors on both sides will be arrested and tried for inciting riot. Fitzpatrick, the leader of the blacks, is in this city.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

A Railroad Tunnel on Fire—The Tunnel Caving In.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The timbers of the Virginia City and Truckee Railroad Tunnel, 700 feet long, near American Flat, have been burning since last night, and the tunnel is caving.

The Irish Catholic Union Benevolent Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—In the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union Convention today a debate occurred on the constitutional amendment to strike out "Irish" from the name of the Association. It was advocated by Col. Kildare, of Virginia, and opposed by Fathers McCaffery and Rooney. Finally a vote was taken, which resulted in yeas 57, nays 86, and the proposition was defeated.

California Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—Pioche, 16¼; Eureka Consolidated, 16¾; Ely, 121; Meadow Valley, 30; Savage, 95; Crown Point, 118; Segregated Belcher, 69; Alpha, 41; Belcher, 90; Yellow Jacket, 85; Ophir, 84½; Caledonia, 25¼; Chollar, 58; Overman, 60; Consolidated Virginia, 43¼.

THE MAYORALTY.

Letter from Hon. William F. Havemeyer.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have learned through the public prints, and from other sources, that I have been nominated by several Reform organizations as their candidate for the mayoralty of the City.

While I feel profoundly grateful for this evidence of confidence, I regret that, looking upon the approaching election, with all its surroundings, from my standpoint, it would be injudicious for me to accept the nomination if tendered to me.

While this City, for the past few years, has suffered largely in every respect from the maladministration of its government, I do not think the evils of which we complain have yet reached the maturity necessary to arouse the public to apply an effectual remedy. Everybody is so entirely absorbed in his own affairs as to be unwilling to devote any time or attention to public duty. It seems to be forgotten that this City is an empire in itself—even now it is the commercial and financial centre of the Union—and, from its unrivaled geographical position, is destined ere long, I hope, to be the financial and commercial centre of the world, and that to maintain its position, its great and varied interests should occupy the exclusive attention of our citizens at a Municipal election. It should be our special duty, among other things, to see that our commerce is not crippled by the unjust and unnecessary exactions of official tyranny, or accessions of population and capital prevented or retarded by excessive and onerous taxation imposed by a corrupt Government. Outside of the activity and interest in these matters manifested by some of the Reform organizations, the community are strangely apathetic. In the present exigency of our City affairs there should be concentrated action on the part of all good citizens, irrespective of party, nationality, sect or condition.

Our City, even under present circumstances, as I have said on a previous occasion, is advancing on a career of accumulating wealth and population, which has no parallel. The imagination fails to anticipate what is to be the meridian of that age, of which this generation sees but the dawn. Whether that meridian shall be overcast by gloom and doubt, or shall be resplendent as its present promise, must depend upon the character of its government and the intelligence of the people.

To be an humble instrument in any service which is materially to affect such a future, is no common honor. In the present torpor of the public mind, and the distracted and disjointed state of the various organizations, it is an honor to which I do not aspire. I hope that the choice of all the Reform and other organizations will unite upon some candidate who enjoys the public confidence, and who will, if elected, appreciate the importance of this position and the duties which belong to it.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.

An Appeal to the Republican County Convention.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1872.

To the Republican County Convention:

GENTLEMEN: At a joint meeting of Conference Committees from the People's Executive Committee of Fifty on Municipal Reform, and the German-American Central Reform Association, held this day, the Committee of the German organization, animated with the desire of securing perfect unity of action on the part of all the friends of Municipal Reform, having waived their preference for Oswald Ottendorfer, Esq., as their candidate, Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer was unanimously nominated as the Reform candidate for Mayor of the City of New-York.

In communicating to your body notice of such action, we earnestly urge your organization, in convention assembled, to identify itself in this canvass with the cause of reform, by giving this nomination your unqualified indorsement and support, believing that thereby the highest interests of this Metropolis will be promoted, and the triumphant election of an honest and capable executive will be assured.

Very respectfully,

Herman Uhl, Ferdinand Trand, David M. Koehler, Henry Clausen, Jacob Schoenhof, in behalf of the German Reform Committee.

Robert G. Cornell, Philip Bissinger, Edward Salomon, Joseph C. Jackson, John R. Voorhis, in behalf of the People's Executive Committee.

Mr. Havemeyer and the Municipal Reform Association.

The office of Ex-Mayor Havemeyer, in Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, was visited yesterday by a number of prominent politicians, including Hon. Thurlow Weed, Samuel J. Tilden, Controller Green, and others, desirous of ascertaining his views in reference to his renomination for the Mayoralty. In the forenoon he expressed his determination to refuse a nomination, no matter from what source it emanated, but later in the day it was understood his opinions had undergone a considerable change, on the representations of those who consulted with him. The Municipal Reform Association proposed to tender the nomination for Mayor to Mr. Havemeyer yesterday, but postponed such action until the regular Republican nominations are made, as Mr. Havemeyer declined to take any decisive action until then.

Havemeyer a Proper Candidate for the Reform Party—A Good Candidate Wanted at all Hazards.

From the Evening Post.

We translate from this morning's *Staats Zeitung*, Mr. Ottendorfer's paper, an article upon the decision of the German Reform organization in regard to the Mayoralty. They heartily approve of the nomination of Mr. Wm. F. Havemeyer for that office, and to the support of it the *Staats Zeitung* fully and emphatically commits itself. This may be accepted as conclusive as to the German vote.

The *Staats Zeitung* deprecates, in common with the German Reform organizations, the election of Mr. James O'Brien, and that feeling, we have no doubt, is fully shared by a large proportion of the citizens who have been laboring for reform and purification in Municipal affairs. As we said a day or two since, we, at least, shall not go into any discussion of Mr. O'Brien's reputation, further than to repeat that his past affiliations are such as not to commend him to the confidence of the better class of his fellow-citizens or to give assurance that he may be able, even supposing him to be ever so willing, to carry out those measures of reform which have been begun, and the prosecution of which is absolutely indispensable to the well-being if not the actual safety of this City. If we grant all that Mr. O'Brien's friends claim on his behalf, his personal honesty, his sincere interest in reform, his thorough conversion from all sympathy with the people of the Ring, about which we have personally made no inquiry, and, therefore, express no opinion, we, at the same time, are free to avow a very decided preference against him. It seems to us wiser, as no doubt it will to very many others, to take Mr. Havemeyer upon knowledge than to accept Mr. O'Brien upon trust.

We know about Mr. Havemeyer; we are only told about Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Havemeyer has never had any bad associates; it has never been in his power to win the approbation of his fellow-citizens by—as it were—turning State's evidence against corrupt public men, because he has never had the opportunity by consorting with thieves; it is not possible to claim him as a returned prodigal and order the killing of the fatted calf, because he has never strayed away from the Municipal mansion of virtue and good order, and has no sins against heaven and the Commonwealth to repent of.

Success in an election is a good thing; but, after all, it is not absolutely necessary that the public offices should be held to secure purification and reform. Just as we believe that an honest Democrat, who cares more for principles than party, will vote for O'Conor with the certainty of defeat, rather than for Greeley for the chance of success, so we believe that a true friend of reform in our Municipal affairs will submit to no doubt of purity in a candidate for the mere chance of his being successful. The Reform Party will lose nothing by defeat, if it comes, because it refuses to yield its position, by even so much as an inch; it may lose everything if it swerves in the least, or even in appearance, from that position.

We are by no means sure, however, that the right course at this juncture is not probably the most expedient and the most winning course. It is, we know, always in the long run, if only we will have patience; but in this case it may prove so now—at the moment. We have no doubt that the nomination of Mr. Havemeyer by the Republicans would be a stronger one than that of Mr. O'Brien. There never was a better opportunity to test a really independent nomination, regardless of all considerations except an appeal to the good sense, the real patriotism and the honesty of the voters.

Politics may be generally the policy of expedients, but sometimes a case occurs when expediencies may be thrown to the winds, and the only safe course is to appeal to men's higher natures. We are strongly inclined to think that this is one of those occasions, and that success is far more likely to be achieved by, as Emerson says, "following your instincts," than by calculating chances. Nobody has any questions to ask about Mr. Havemeyer; they know. Democrats and Republicans alike, who want to see the Municipal affairs of this City purged of villainy, know that Mr. Havemeyer may be chosen for that purpose, and that a vote for him may be given without loosening in the least the party tie.

Mr. Ottendorfer Declares for Havemeyer.

From the New-Yorker Staats Zeitung.

After long and repeated discussions between the Conference Committee of the German Reform organizations and the representatives of the Committee of Fifty, in which the dangers threatening New-York by the election of James O'Brien for Mayor were duly appreciated, and the most proper means of averting this danger were thoroughly discussed, the gentlemen have unanimously arrived at the conclusion that the candidature of Mr. William F. Havemeyer would gratify all proper demands of true friends of reform, and would be the best means of bringing about a firm union of all such voters in our City as desire to have our community saved the disgrace of the election of James O'Brien as its chief executive officer. The unanimity with which Mr. Havemeyer's nomination was finally adopted furnishes the proof and justifies the hope that the people will receive and support it the more enthusiastically, as at first considerable pains had to be taken to secure the consent of all.

We are fully convinced that the result of the election will thoroughly justify the sound policy and wisdom of this decision. Mr. Wm. F. Havemeyer is most intimately identified with the reform movement; his large and extensive experience in the various branches of our Municipal Government, the profound earnestness and zeal with which he participated in the struggle against corruption, his exalted views of the task and duties of our Municipal Government, are ample guarantees that he will be in every respect a worthy standard-bearer of the reform elements in their determined efforts to rescue our City from the clutches of party hacks and office-seekers. And if an additional impulse were needed to cause every well-meaning citizen to disregard his own predilections and prejudices, and to make the utmost efforts for the election of Mr. Havemeyer, it is the danger arising from the nomination of James O'Brien, whose election would be an indelible disgrace for our community—a danger that can be averted only by the determined and enthusiastic support of Mr. Havemeyer.

It will be especially incumbent upon the Republican organization of our City, and upon the Republican Press, to prove the sincerity of their protestations in favor of reform by their attitude in regard to this nomination. Thus far this attitude has not been calculated to inspire overmuch confidence. The notorious support which O'Brien has given and promised the Republican Party in regard to national politics prevents the leaders of that party from deeming it advisable to come out openly against O'Brien. THE TIMES, for instance, has always carefully avoided to say a word against him, and the *Commercial* even alludes to him very kindly. Only the *Evening Post* assigns him his proper place.

It would seem that the nomination of Mr. Havemeyer on the part of the above-mentioned organizations would compel the Republicans to show their hand. But their Convention last night refused to do so, and postponed its decision. The spirit that manifested itself in the Convention was that of true party hacks. The party above all—no heart, no spirit for local interests.

The decision of this question bears no long delay. If the Republican politicians should dare to sacrifice the reform interests of our City to the interests of their party, for which, in the present condition of national politics, they have no shadow of a justification or excuse, let them do so at their peril.

TRICKS OF TAMMANY.

The Heath Case and Many of its Peculiar Developments—Something to Study.

In reference to the arrest of Mr. Eugene Heath, of No. 350 West Nineteenth-street, reported in yesterday's TIMES, the following facts which have just come to light, will explain that proceeding. It will be remembered that the firm of Heath & Smith some time ago was merged into the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company, and subsequently led to the formation of the firm of E. A. Smith & Co. In the two latter concerns Mr. Ingersoll was largely interested. At the time of the bursting of the Tammany Ring, trouble arose in the Heath and Smith Manufacturing Company, in consequence of an attempt on the part of Ingersoll and his friends to put the concern into bankruptcy; a proceeding which Mr. Heath stoutly resisted. Mr. Ingersoll, it is alleged, wishing to punish Mr. Heath for his bold stand in the affair of the Manufacturing Company, and desiring to realize on all the property he could, applied to Judge Barnard, in February last, for the appointment of a receiver in the firm of E. A. Heath & Co., which request was granted by Judge Barnard, and a receiver appointed, with almost unlimited powers. The argument in this case came up on Thursday, before Judge Barrett, and as it was expected that Mr. Heath would show satisfactory cause why a receiver should not be appointed, it is easy to see why the Ingersoll party should try and prevent Mr. Heath's appearance. Availing themselves of the loose and possibly fraudulent manner in which the book-keeper of the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company kept his accounts, they trumped up a charge of embezzlement against Mr. Heath, and attributed sums to his account for which he was in no way responsible. The offenses charged against Mr. Heath were known to the Company since January, 1871, and, if true, it seems unaccountable that they should not have taken action in the matter before. But another and more important reason why the interested parties should have Mr. Heath arrested at the time they did would seem to be that on the next day the Grand Jury were to investigate one of the many Ring fraud cases, upon which Mr. Heath was to have thrown light, and in which Mr. Ingersoll was more deeply and directly interested than in any others, involving a question of some $20,000. Mr. Heath was arrested the night previous, and found considerable difficulty in communicating with his friends to effect his release, thus being entirely precluded from appearing before the Grand Jury. He feels justly indignant at this petty trick to get him out of the way, and in reference to the charge preferred against him has a complete and triumphant defense, being fully prepared to meet the issue in all its phases. It seems, to say the least, strange that in the face of the pretense that Mr. Heath was a defaulter two years ago, Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Austin, who made the principal affidavit in the recent complaint, should have entered into partnership with him in another concern late last year. The foregoing facts will throw considerable light on Mr. Heath's arrest at such a critical time.

The Stanton Tragedy—The Victim Slightly Improved, but Still Precarious—Arrest of Bernstein.

The condition of Lottie Stanton, who is alleged to have been so brutally assaulted by Joseph Dempsey, ex-clerk to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, during a fracas at her house, was considered by the attending physicians yesterday to be slightly improved. She is, however, still in a most critical condition, and both Dr. Wynkoop and Dr. Steele decline to express any opinion as to her ultimate recovery. Dempsey is still in charge of Capt. Byrnes, at the Mercer-street Police Station, and has not yet been confronted with his victim, as the doctors positively prohibit their patient being subjected to an interview which must necessarily tend to excite her, and which would, therefore, prove injurious. A consultation between Prof. James R. Wood and Drs. Wynkoop and Steele will be held at noon today, and it is expected that the surgeons will strive at some definite conclusion as to the chances for the recovery of the patient.

Daniel J. Bernstein, the companion of Dempsey, was brought before Coroner Young and held in $1,000 bail to appear when called upon. Daniel Winants, a butcher, gave the required security, and Bernstein was discharged.

Jones, the fugitive companion of Dempsey, is still at large, despite the efforts being made to capture him.

The United States Circuit Court—Conclusion of the Criminal Term.

After being in session for three weeks, and transacting very little business, the United States Circuit Court adjourned, for the special Criminal Term, yesterday afternoon, and the jury were discharged.

William De Lacey, who had been tried and convicted, some days before, for abstracting and opening letters in the General Post-office, was called up for sentence, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

The case of Thomas Anderson and George Koppen, whose trial was begun on Thursday, was concluded yesterday. The prisoners were charged with violation of the new Shipping law, in boarding an incoming vessel without the consent of the commander. They were found guilty, but Judge Benedict granted an arrest of judgment for the purpose of hearing an argument as to the constitutionality of the law. It was expected that Ex-Judge Beebe would be present yesterday to argue the illegality of the act, but, as it was necessary that two Judges should be on the bench, and Judge Woodruff was unable to attend, the matter was postponed until some Saturday when both their honors can sit.

Judge Woodruff will open the Circuit Court on Monday, for civil cases. Judge Shipman will take up the jury calendar at the commencement of the November term. The Circuit Judge (Woodruff) will sit in the Eastern District on the first Monday of November, and on his return from the Eastern District the writs of error, reviews in bankruptcy and appeals in admiralty will be heard. After those calendars are disposed of the equity calendar will be taken up by the Circuit Judge, unless the engagements of Judge Blatchford should enable him to call the equity calendar at an earlier day, of which due notice will be given.

The Alleged Whisky Fraud Case.

The examination in the case of Lewis Samuels and others, charged with defrauding the Government of the tax on ten barrels of spirits in 1868, which was to have taken place before Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon, was postponed on account of the absence of Ex-Judge Pierrepont, of counsel for the accused. On motion of Mr. Bolling, associate counsel, the matter was adjourned until 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. The affidavit on which the case is founded is made by one Geo. Strauss.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. S. L. M. Barlow and the Erie Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 18, 1872.

The late managers of the Erie Railway, ill at ease since their expulsion, have inspired the TIMES to question the honesty and capacity of their successors.

The TIMES of the 17th contains an article, with the promise of more, needing correction.

1. The recent statement of Mr. Watson, that the Erie Company had paid to me and to my firm, to this time, the sum of $5,000 only, incomprehensible as it seems to Jay Gould and his associates, was, of course, correct.

2. The original contract between the Sleeping-coach Company and the Erie Company, in existence in March last, remains unchanged by any act of mine or of the Company. The statement that this old contract has been changed or modified "so as to be still more advantageous to the Sleeping-coach Company," or changed at all, is an invention. Mr. Pullman has merely agreed to purchase the interest of the Erie Company, or to sell a part of his own to the Erie Company, both at the option of the latter, at any time within two years. Beyond this, no contract has been made.

3. The facts as to my purchase of five hundred shares of stock from Jay Gould, are fully set forth in a letter to Gen. Dix, written at the time, in which I did, precisely what the TIMES, with conspicuous inaccuracy, says I did not do, but should have done, viz.: Informed the Erie Board that I had received, and therewith inclosed, the original check for $35,000, payable to Gould's order, and by him indorsed to me, and with this knowledge, the Board, (on the motion "of one director," as is somewhat customary,) resolved that the check be returned to me, on the ground that I had originally offered this stock, at cost, to the Company, which it had declined to purchase, and that the Company had, therefore, no right to this profit.

The TIMES in one paragraph asserts that the Erie Company should have bought these shares and received the profit, and then, in another paragraph, stultifies itself by asserting that it could not legally have made such a purchase, "because the law of this State forbids railroad companies to own the sleeping coaches upon their lines and to be interested in any part of the fare collected on these coaches." But I am not inclined to admit Mr. Jay Gould's construction of this, or any law, touching the rights of stockholders in railway corporations, nor was that the reason why the Erie Company declined this purchase.

4. When this transaction was closed by the purchase, by Mr. Pullman, of the shares theretofore held by Mr. Gould and his associates in the Sleeping-coach Company, they, of course, resigned as Directors. The Erie Company had a large interest in this Company. One of its officers only remained as a Director, and at Mr. Pullman's request and to represent the interests of the Erie Company, I consented to act temporarily as a Director, qualifying myself for that purpose by purchasing, at its full value, one share of stock of the par value of $100, which I now hold; and I have no other interest in the Company.

The "further profits" and the "unknown number of shares" referred to in the TIMES' article have no foundation, save as to this one share; and if at any time my duties as an Erie director conflict with those required of me by the Sleeping-coach Company, I shall resign one or the other.

When this transaction occurred, I was not incapable to perceive that at some convenient season Mr. Gould would instigate an attack upon me for accepting his interesting offer of so many shares at so much less than their probable value.

At that time, therefore, I laid before my associates all the facts, and they appear in the subjoined letter to Gen. Dix, and the resolution of the Erie Board of June last.

And I am yours respectfully,

SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW.

BARLOW, LAROCQUE AND MACFARLAND,
No. 35 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1872.

Gen. John A. Dix, President of the Erie Railway:

DEAR SIR: In the matter of the Erie Railway's contract with the Pullman Company I informed you before the contract was submitted to the Board for its action, that I had purchased a considerable amount of the stock of the Erie and Atlantic Sleeping-coach Company at eighty per cent. on its par value.

This purchase was made from Jay Gould under the following circumstances: By persisting in my opposition to the contract as originally proposed, I succeeded, first, in ascertaining the fact that by the arrangement, while all the other stockholders were to receive 150 per cent. for their stock, the Erie Company would receive only par; and secondly, in compelling a removal of this unfair proposition, so that the Erie Company should receive 160 per cent., and all others only 150 per cent.

Having thus secured the only change which I sought, I agreed with Mr. Pullman to report to the Erie Board that all questions were satisfactorily ended, and that our Company would consummate the arrangement previously assented to by the Committee, viz., Messrs. Homan, Diven, Ramsdell and myself.

After this agreement, which was not known to Mr. Gould, and after all questions in which I had any discretion as counsel or as a director had been closed, Mr. Gould offered to sell to me $50,000 of his own stock at the cost to himself within a few days, viz., at eighty per cent. on its par value.

I closed this purchase at once, and before action by the Erie Board reported the fact to you, and on the meeting of the Board offered this stock to the Erie Company at cost, which offer was declined.

Mr. Gould's object in selling the stock to me at so much less than he could have sold it for to Mr. Pullman, was always apparent. He distrusted my action, and feared that, having presented the payment to him of a much larger bonus, I might again interpose some obstacle to his sale to Mr. Pullman. These fears were groundless, as the contract with Mr. Pullman was then completed.

By this purchase I have realized a large profit, not from the Erie Company, but from Mr. Gould. If I had not purchased the stock the whole profit would now be in his pocket. But as this profit was made because of my connection with the Erie Company, I prefer again to report all the facts to the Board in order that I may have their express sanction, and I now hand you Mr. Pullman's check for $35,000, received by me yesterday unused, in order that the Board may, in its full discretion, if this shall be just, treat it as the property of the Erie Company, or request its return to Mr. Pullman, or its payment to me, assuring you and them that, whatever course is adopted, will be entirely satisfactory to me.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW,
Counselor Erie Railway.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ERIE RAILWAY CO.,
Corner 8th-av. and West 23d-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1872.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Erie Railway Company, held June 19, 1872, at which meeting were present Gen. John A. Dix, President; Gen. A. S. Diven, Vice-President; S. L. M. Barlow, John J. Cisco, Henry L. Lansing, George B. McClellan, Homer Ramsdell, Henry Sherwood and William R. Travers, the following action was taken:

Whereas, Mr. Barlow, on the 30th of May last, offered to the Board 330 shares of the Erie and Atlantic Sleeping-coach Company's stock at eighty per cent., the price at which he sold to it, and the offer was declined. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Company has no claim upon Mr. Barlow for said stock or the proceeds of the same.

Attest: [illegible] OTIS, Secretary.

An Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A notice appeared in yesterday's papers that Mr. E. A. Heath was arrested on a charge of embezzlement. Owing to the peculiarity of practice here, the arrest was deferred until night in order to prevent any of Mr. Heath's friends putting in bail. So far his imprisonment for a night is no more to his discredit than was that of Samuel Bowles, at the instance of Fisk.

The charge is of course merely and totally false, but the public may as well understand now that the arrest was made to suppress evidence bearing upon the gigantic "Ring" frauds at present in the Courts. Its purpose is well understood, and Mr. Heath will probably be arrested again and again until this purpose is found to be hopeless. His friends, (and they are many,) know exactly how to estimate these efforts to break the force of his evidence. "Ingersoll, the chairmaker," heads the attack against Mr. Heath, and Mr. Tweed acts in the matter but with a hidden hand. How many other "satellites" there are time will show.

(Signed.) L. E. MARSH,
J. T. WILLIAMS,
ROYAL S. CRANE,
Attorneys for E. A. Heath.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1872.

The Lunatic Asylum Investigation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please give notice that all persons who desire to give their evidence in regard to the management of lunatic asylums, are requested to call at No. [illegible] East Thirtieth-street, New-York, on Monday, Oct. 21, at 11 A. M.

It is suggested to the public that anonymous communications are of little service to the Commissioners.

Names will not be published to the world, but must, in justice to the managers of asylums, be communicated to them, that both sides may be heard.

FRANCIS G. BARLOW,
M. B. ANDERSON,
THOMAS HUN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 18, 1872.

THE HARLEM SWINDLE.

Harry Genet's Bank Account—The Lumber Purchased for the Harlem Court-House—To Whom it was Sent and by Whose Order.

The investigation into the frauds attendant on the construction of the Harlem Court-house was continued yesterday. At 2 o'clock Mr. Ketchell, counsel for the Commissioners, appeared, followed soon after by Senator Weissman and Judge Waterbury, whereupon an officer was sent to find Mr. Parsons, the counsel for the citizens and tax-payers of Harlem. After waiting forty minutes, and the officer upon his return stating that Mr. Parsons was otherwise engaged, the Commissioners resolved to proceed, and Mr. Ketchell was requested to go on with the examination.

Mr. John Gillelan, Secretary of the Yorkville Savings Bank, was called, and produced a transcript of H. W. Genet's account with that bank, embracing about 250 entries between June, 1870, and November, 1871, the similarity of amounts and dates in debtor and creditor accounts betraying evidence of accommodation checks, or of moneys deposited merely to be drawn out again. The transcript being sworn to as correct was put in evidence, and Mr. Gillelan was instructed to furnish certified copies of the bank tickets on which the money was deposited. The following is the debit and credit account of the monthly results of deposits and drafts:

1870.	Deposits.	1870.	Drafts.
June	$40,605 75	June	$37,216 00
July	21,305 75	July	15,303 75
August	9,250 00	August	12,601 00
September	31,080 00	September	15,205 25
October	9,700 00	October	11,632 66
November	15,892 50	November	18,879 00
December	21,989 00	December	14,861 00
1871.		1871.	
January	8,029 00	January	7,248 02
February	7,300 00	February	7,300 42
March	17,100 00	March	27,100 00
April	22,260 25	April	25,400 00
May	28,882 [illegible]	May	27,300 04
June	46,607 58	June	29,728 90
July	47,224 58	July	19,314 00
August	7,879 00	August	9,018 06
September	18,918 68	September	71,426 31
October	7,450 25	October	7,500 00
November	97 25	November	1,022 75
Total	$341,622 21	Total	$[illegible] 11

Mr. Ketchell then called as witnesses Messrs. Hubbell, C. A. Douglas and J. Rathbone, lumber dealers, of Albany, to show that they supplied walnut and pine lumber to the order of the late George H. Sandford, a partner of Miller & Co., during March and April, 1871; Mr. H. Q. Hawley, Albany Planing-mills, to prove that he dressed the lumber, and Mr. John Jones, of Albany, to prove that he shipped the lumber on the barge John Casey, about April 1, 1871, to be delivered to John Scallon, at Manhattanville. There were shipped on the barge 59,000 feet of clear pine, 28,500 feet of black walnut, 3,750 feet of common pine, and a smaller quantity of spruce, hemlock, &c.

Mr. C. A. Stevens, agent for the estate of the late George H. Sandford, produced transcripts and originals of papers found among Mr. Sandford's effects, among which was a copy of a bill for lumber amounting to $9,748 25, shipped by order of H. W. Genet to John Scallon, for use in constructing the Ninth District Court-house. Witness also identified the signature of Miller & Co. indorsed on the warrant for the payment of that sum by the City of New-York, to be in the handwriting of George H. Sandford.

Mr. John Jones, on being recalled, testified that the prices charged by Mr. Sandford were about fair for lumber delivered in New-York, according to the then market prices.

F. D. Mitchell, lumber dealer at Rome, testified that on April 3 and April 8, 1871, while salesman for Seldon & Sandford, he shipped by rail to New-York 4,000 pieces of lumber, valued at $1,834 13, by order of Mr. Sandford, for delivery to John Scallon; and John Jones testified that this invoice, with the amount for the lumber he had shipped at Albany, made up the total of the bill of $9,748 25, attached to the City voucher, and for which sum a warrant was drawn in favor of Miller & Co.

F. C. Miller, of Miller & Co., Oneida, testified that he knew nothing of the lumber transaction with Mr. Sandford, his partner; that it was not entered on the books or formed any portion of the transactions of the firm; witness, however, identified the signature of Miller & Co. as that of Mr. Sandford, but never knew H. W. Genet to be a partner in the firm of Miller & Co.

This testimony, the counsel for the Commissioners said, proved that the lumber was bought for the construction of the Court-house; was paid for as such by the City of New-York, and was shipped to this City for that purpose.

No other witnesses being present, Mr. Trull, counsel for Judge McQuade, offered the accounts and papers referring to his client's bank account, but their admission as evidence was objected to by Judge Waterbury, unless Judge McQuade presented himself for examination on the items of the account. The Commissioners, therefore, desired Mr. Trull and their own counsel, Mr. Ketchell, to examine the checks and accounts, and if the latter found anything among them that related to the Court-house investigation, he was to place Judge McQuade on the stand for examination.

The inquiry was then adjourned until today.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Congress to be Asked to Negotiate a Treaty with Canada—The Ship-Building Question Postponed.

The National Board of Trade began its fourth day's session, in the Supervisors' room of the new Court-house, yesterday. President Farley, as usual, presiding. The attendance of delegates was large, but before business commenced the St. Paul and Cleveland delegations withdrew.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the subject of a reciprocal treaty with Canada was taken up and discussed. It was urged that, independent of the mutual advantages which would result from such a treaty, the economy of the Administration had been such that the taxes on Canadian imports could now be dispensed with without embarrassment. Messrs. McGivern and Young, who had come as delegates from the Board of Trade of the Dominion of Canada, to advocate the treaty, delivered addresses representing the feeling of the trade-people of Canada, who were anxious, they said, for the renewal of the treaty, and would ratify any action looking to such an arrangement. The New-England delegates especially pressed the adoption, pointing out the advantages which would accrue therefrom to the section which they represented. After further discussion, the original resolution was passed and ordered to be printed for presentation to Congress.

Propositions fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth, relating to American shipping interests, were then taken up. The first named was presented by the Philadelphia Board of Trade, and proposed that Congress should allow bounties for building and subsidies for running American ships. No. fifteen, from the Boston Board of Trade, approved the action of Congress at its last session, in abating the duty on certain foreign material, and proposed that the exemption should be complete, renewing, also, the recommendation to Congress that all foreign material for repairs of vessels and all articles of food used on board should be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty. The third section of the fifteenth proposition was as follows:

Resolved, That justice to the ship-owning interest and the best welfare of the national commerce, alike demand that the right be conceded by law to American citizens to purchase tonnage wherever built or owned, and to place it under the protection of their own flag.

The sixteenth proposition, submitted by the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce, recommended the encouragement of ship-building in the Mississippi valley, by admitting material free, and allowing foreign-built iron ships to be placed under American registry without tax.

After considerable discussion, on motion of Mr. Lippitt, of Providence, the whole subject was laid over for another year by a vote of 23 to 22.

The Committee on Assessments and Finance submitted their report, showing the organization to be in debt, and recommending that the Executive Council should be directed to reduce the annual expenses one-fourth, and to induce further membership; various projects for retrenchment, the proposition for reduction of salaries being strenuously opposed. It was eventually decided to refer the matter to the Executive Committee.

The President read a telegram from the Mayor of Louisville, inviting the Board to hold its next meeting in Louisville. Referred.

The Board then adjourned to 10½ A. M. today.

THE LATE DR. LEIBER.

Resolutions of the Alumni Association of Columbia College.

The Committee recently appointed by the Alumni Association of Columbia College to prepare resolutions expressive of their feelings on the death of Dr. Francis Lieber, reported as follows:

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Francis Leiber, Columbia College has sustained a loss that can hardly be fully supplied. He was one of those who do not owe their fame to the honors conferred upon them, but who add to the fame of the institution with which they are connected. Born in Berlin, he was, when a mere boy, stimulated by the love of his country and of freedom to engage as a soldier in their defense against the armies of the great Napoleon. From the same love he endeavored to gain some freedom for his country in its domestic Government, but despotism then ruled there, and he left his native land to aid Greece in obtaining its independence from Turkish cruelty and tyranny, and afterward came to this country, where he could enjoy perfect political freedom, and study and teach its foundations and principles.

With a capacity for prolonged study and a deep love of it, he became one of the best informed and most thoughtful of our citizens on the subjects of the laws of nations, and of the principles which are the foundation of the liberties of constitutional governments. Accordingly he was most appropriately chosen by our college in 1857 to fill the chair of Professor of History and Political Science, and afterward that of Constitutional History and Public Law, which he continued to occupy with distinguished ability until the time of his death, on the 2d day of this month.

Being a man of deep convictions, the result of careful examination and reflection, and of observations made in a long life during the most eventful period of this century, he expressed his opinions with decision, zeal and energy, both in the lecture-room and in his writings for the public.

He zealously supported our country in the suppression of the rebellion, and in the subsequent measures intended to confer equal rights on all, without regard to race, color or origin.

His lectures showed the finished scholar, and the polish and refinement which are the result only of a life devoted to learning. Sensitive (perhaps to a fault) as to the opinion of others, still he was never diverted by that feeling from the bold expression of his opinions.

Not aiming at that "science, falsely so called," which imagines that it has found something better than the revelation of the Most High, he lived and died a Christian, with all the consolations of the Christian faith.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family, as a token of the high appreciation of the character of the deceased Professor entertained by the Alumni of Columbia College, and with our condolence with them on their and our great loss.

By the Committee,
WILLIAM MITCHELL,
J. H. VAN AMRINGE,
JOSEPH B. LAWRENCE.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

Appropriations from the Excise Fund for Charitable Institutions.

The Board of Apportionment met at 1 o'clock yesterday, with a full attendance of its members. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the Controller to issue $60,000 worth of consolidated stock of the City of New-York, as provided for by section 4, chapter 444, of the laws of 1872, to supply means to pay on account of the amount of assessments which have been vacated by the Supreme Court.

The following sums of money were appropriated from the excise fund for the charitable institutions appended:

Woman's Hospital of the State of New-York	$2,000
St. Vincent's Hospital	6,000
Prison Association	4,000
St. Francis Hospital	6,000
New-York Infirmary for Women and Children	5,000
St. Joseph's Home	2,000
Female Assistance Society	2,000
Lying-in Asylum, in Marion-street	3,000
St. Luke's Home for the Aged	5,000
Five Points House of Industry	2,000
New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary	2,000
Association for Benefiting Children and Young Girls	3,000
Foundling Asylum, under charge of the Sisters of Charity	7,700
Chapin Home	5,500
New-York Opthalmic and Aural Institutes	4,000
North-western Dispensary	1,000
New-York Dispensary	1,000
Northern Dispensary	1,000
North-eastern Dispensary	1,000
Eastern Dispensary	1,000
Demilt Dispensary	1,000
Yorkville Dispensary	1,000
Harlem Dispensary	1,000
New-York Homeopathic Dispensary	1,000
Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary	3,000
Tompkins-square Branch Homeopathic Dispensary	2,000
New-York Dispensary for diseases of the skin	500
North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary	1,000
New-York Homeopathic College Dispensary	1,000
Western Homeopathic Dispensary	1,000
Central Dispensary	1,000
German Dispensary	2,000
New-York Dispensary for the diseases of the throat and chest	500
Orthopedic Dispensary	5,000
Five Points' Mission	2,000
Ladies' Union Relief Association	10,000
Orphan Asylum, corner of Prince and Mott streets	10,000
Sisters of St. Dominic Asylum	4,000
Hahnemann Hospital	4,000
Hospital for Cripples and Blind Persons	3,000

The resolution placing the above amounts at the disposal of these institutions is provisional, and not final, affecting in no way the rest of the charitable institutions.

It was also resolved to appropriate from the Excise funds of 1872 the sum of $30,000, to be divided as follows: House of Mercy, $7,500; Sisters of St. Mary of Protestant Episcopal Church, $2,000; Shelter[illegible] Arms, $5,000; Colored Orphan Asylum, $5,000; New-York Homeopathic Asylum Dispensary, $10,000; $763 27 under the head of State Lunatic Asylum for Insane Criminals for advertising for the Common Council, $10,000, and for the New-York Infant Asylum, $200. The Board then adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Bankruptcy—Involuntary cases—3475, Pierson vs. Jones; 3522, Hotchkiss vs. Cohen; 3627, Havens et al. vs. Wilson et al.; 3642, Puig et al. vs. Romer et al.; 3678, Sturdy et al. vs. Tisch et al.; 3676, Harris et al. vs. Demarest; 3677, Thain et al. vs. Martin et al.; 3696, Donovan et al. vs. Horner; 3697, Regensberger vs. Wackes et al.; 3699, Westervelt vs. Gardiner; 3690, Mattier vs. Steinberg et al. Argument Calendar—3696, Speiman et al. vs. Fuchs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DECISION BY JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

In the case of T. Stewart Brown vs. James W. Caldwell et al., Judge Blatchford yesterday filed the following decision:

The plaintiff must have a decree for the delivery of the two notes to him and for the costs of the suit, to be paid by the defendants other than Marcorse, and a decree that Marcorse pay the notes to the plaintiff, and that on such payment they be given up to Marcorse. Marcorse should be paid his costs in the suit of the estate of the bankrupt.

R. H. Huntley for the plaintiff; E. K. Phelps for the defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 18.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

AN AUTHOR'S RIGHTS.

Willard vs. Louis Berge—In this case a motion was made to restrain the defendant from publishing three songs, of which plaintiff claims authorship and the exclusive right of publication. A contract, it appeared, had been made with Pattison & Co. for the publication of the songs, but they having failed in their contract, the plaintiff claims that the right of publication reverted to him. Besides taking the objection that the United States Courts alone had jurisdiction of the case, it was contended on the part of defendant that they held the contract for publication by assignment from Pattison & Co. This assignment, it was claimed in reply, was void, both because of defect in having it recorded and its having been purchased at a sale under chattel mortgage.

Decision reserved. J. R. Dos Passos for plaintiff; J. K. Furlong for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 18.

By Judge Ingraham.

Newberg vs. Frichling; motion denied.

Evans vs. Evans; motion granted, and reference ordered.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

All notes of issue filed on and after this date will be placed on the Eighth Class General Calendar.

By order of Court.

CHARLES G. LOEW, Clerk.

Chief McWilliams takes Bail—He is Released on a $25,000 Bond.

Chief of Police McWilliams was yesterday released from the Hudson County Jail, after an imprisonment of a week. Four of his five bondsmen were in Court in the morning, and the fifth did not appear until 1½, when the Chief was brought into Court by his counsel, Hon. Wm. T. Hoffman, on a writ of habeas corpus. The county prosecutor stated that a fifth indictment had been presented, charging Mr. McWilliams with escaping from Deputy Sheriff Cronan, and his bail for this indictment was fixed at $1,000. He entered pleas of not guilty to each of the charges, and the bonds on the original four were fixed at $25,000, the same as those on which Detective Doyle had been released. Bonds were then entered in the entire sum of $26,000, Messrs. John McCarthy, Charles Scott, Wm. Whelehan, William C. Whyte and Daniel H. Smith becoming his bondsmen. The Chief was then set at liberty, and the trial will be commenced on Thursday next. It is generally understood that bonds would have been entered on Saturday last, but that the Chief declined to be released, and stated his determination to remain in confinement during the trial, had it commenced on Wednesday, but that after the postponement, at the instance of his counsel he desired to be released.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 18, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Broom-corn, bales	21	Rosin, bbls	306
Copper, bbls	37	Sp. Turpentine, bbls	34
Cotton, bales	2,862	Butter, pkgs	2,808
Flour, bbls	11,547	Cheese, pkgs	7,480
Meal, bbls	220	Tallow, pkgs	43
Wheat, bushels	74,812	Beef, pkgs	600
Corn, bushels	86,200	Pork, pkgs	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	46,400	Cut-meats, pkgs	178
Malt, bushels	2,000	Lard, pkgs	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	13,800	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	370	Pea-nuts, bags	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bags	100	Silver Ore, sacks	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls	571	Spelter, pcs	[illegible]
Beans, bbls	144	Skins, bdls	113
Dried Fruit, pkgs	260	Starch, pkgs	1,170
Flaxseed, bags	300	Tobacco, hhds	38
Hemp, bales	47	Tobacco, pkgs	663
Hops, bales	196	Wool, bales	75
Hides, bdls	156	Whisky, bbls	80
Leather, sides	1,[illegible]		

The export clearances hence, for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Times-street, were as follows:

By the ship John Lidgett, for London—4,715 bags Oil-cake, 12 cases Shovels.

By the ship Antrim, for Liverpool—30 hhds. Tobacco, 32,505 bushels Corn, 14,379 bushels Wheat, 500 bags Oil-cake, 405 bales Cotton, 39 bales Hides, 70 bags Bones.

By the ship Theresa, for London—875 bbls. Rosin, 72,465 bushels Corn, 61 casks Sperm-oil, 2,[illegible] bbls. Flour.

By the brig Emelia, for Odessa—1,[illegible] cases Refined oil.

By the bark Oneota, for Queenstown and orders—28,881 bushels Corn.

By the bark Gladstone, for Cork and orders—18,140 bushels Corn.

By the bark J. L. Pendergast, for Cadiz—100,[illegible] staves, 210 kegs Lard.

By the bark Dagmar, for Cork and orders—22,[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Peter Jebsen, for Cork and orders—43,000 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Ellada, for Queenstown and orders—15,250 bushels Corn.

By the brig Leopoldo Petroluzzi, for Barcelona—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

And from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, by the ship Annie Bingay—332,741 gallons Refined Petroleum.... By the bark Trafik, for Dublin—18,459 36-56 bushels Corn.... By the bark Martin Luther, for Belfast—21,429 40-56 bushels Corn.

ASHES—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for pots, which have been quoted steady at $8 25@$8 75 ℔ 100 ℔s. Pearls have been nominal in the absence of supplies.

BEESWAX—Has been moderately sought after at from 34c.@35c. for Western and Southern.

BRICKS—Have been selling to a fair extent, including Common Pale at $5; Jersey and North River, $6 50@$8 50; Croton, $12@$18; Philadelphia Front, $40@$45 ℔ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been rather more sought after, including Adamantine, 16 ounces, at 19½c.@20c.; Paraffine, 30c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.@32c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.@42c.; Stearic, 20c.@22c.

CEMENT—There has been a fair inquiry noted on the basis of $1 60 for Rosendale.

COAL—The leading kinds have been firmly held, on a fair inquiry, and somewhat lighter offerings. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $15; House do. $20@$22 ℔ ton of 2,240 ℔s.; Anthracite, $4 50@$5 25 ℔ ton, for cargoes.

COCOA—has been selling very slowly, including Maracaibo at 29c.@30c.; Caracas, 16½c.@17½c.; Guayaquil, 12½c.@13c.; San Domingo, 7½c.@7¾c., gold, in bond, ℔ ℔.

COFFEE—In Rio the absence of desirable grades limits business here. At the out-ports there is some little demand, with sales of 3,000 bags to arrive in New-Orleans, per Vivandiere, on private terms, and the balance of cargo of the Senorita, at Baltimore, about 500 bags, on private terms. In West India we notice a large movement in Maracaibo, the sales within the last day or two, not before reported, embrace 2,048 bags ex Julia Blake; 1,423 bags ex Marie and Sophie; 783 bags ex Margaretha; 1,324 bags ex Hebe; 423 bags ex Liva; 3/5 bags ex Laura's Pride, and 3,091 bags ex Guysborough, all on private terms, the market for this description closing stronger.

COTTON—Has been in good demand for early delivery at an advance of [illegible]c.@[illegible]c. ℔ ℔, the market closing firmly at the revised quotations; sales, 3,000 bales, (of which 800 bales were to arrive,) including 1,472 bales to shippers, 1,028 bales to spinners, 7 bales to speculators, and 500 bales in transit. For forward delivery, the transactions have been more liberal, and prices show a further improvement of 1-16c.@[illegible]c. ℔ ℔. Sales, 15,400 bales, (2,200 bales on last evening and 13,200 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with October contracts closing at 19½c.; November, 19 12-16c.; December, 19⅝c.; January, 19⅝c.; February, 19⅞c.; March, 20¼c.; April, 20⅜c. The receipts at this port today were 2,862 bales, including 2,828 bales from Norfolk, 36 bales ℔ rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 15,259 bales, and for the week 91,602 bales, against 90,096 bales same time the preceding week, and since September 401,229 bales, against 273,251 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	17⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅝	19	19⅛	19⅜
Low Middling	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞	20
Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜
Good Middling	20⅛	20⅜	21⅛	21⅜

EGGS—Have been in good request at from 28c.@ 32c. for common to strictly choice marks.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A restricted business has been reported in State and Western Flour, the home trade call having been confined to job lots, while the export inquiry has been light. Prices have been generally weak and drooping. Sales have been reported of 10,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 50, chiefly at $5 90@$6 25; inferior to good Extra, $6 75@$7 25, chiefly at $7@$7 25; good to fancy at $7 25@$7 85; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 75@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $7@$7 45 ℔ bbl.; and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been less sought after and quoted heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., at $5 90@$9 15 for very inferior to very good, and $9 15@$12 for very good to very choice Extra ℔ bbl. Rye flour has been in moderate demand at from $4 50@$5 40 for inferior to very choice ℔ bbl.; sales 175 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 40. Corn-meal continues in moderate demand at from $3 20@$3 60 for Yellow Western; $3 10@$3 40 for White do.; $3 60 for Marsh's Caloric; $3 30@$3 70 for Jersey, and $3 55@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales were [illegible] bbls. in lots. Buckwheat Flour, $3 60@$3 [illegible].

FRUITS—Foreign have been in active demand at higher figures. Sales foot up 23,000 boxes layer Raisins, closing at $3 40; 4,000 bbls. Currants, closing at [illegible]c.; 1,000 half boxes Raisins at $1 40; 500 quarter boxes at 90c.; 500 cases Sardines on private terms; 1,500 frails Dates on private terms; 500 frails seedless Raisins on private terms; 50 bbls. old Currants at 6½c.; 15 casks new Turkey Prunes at 9½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat of desirable quality has been scarce and held with rather more firmness, while the demand has been moderate, chiefly for shipment, on the basis of the current full rates for really good stock. Winter has been inactive within the previous range, on scant offerings of good to choice samples. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, at $1 59 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 53 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 40 for Mixed Spring; $1 30@$1 45 for No. 3 Spring; $1 22½@$1 40 for damaged, Rejected and inferior Spring, in lots; $1 80@$1 85@$1 75 for Red and Amber Western, in small lots.... Corn has attracted much less attention, and has been quoted cheaper toward the close, leaving off heavily. The export inquiry has been checked, to some extent, by the renewed firmness in ocean freights. The home trade demand has been moderate. The offerings of desirable samples have been on a restricted scale at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels, at 64½c.@64½c. for good to prime sailing-vessel grades of Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 64½c. for prime; 63c.@63½c. for do., in store; 64½c.@65c. for High Mixed do.; 57c.@64c. for ordinary to choice steamer grades new Mixed Western, afloat; 65c.@66c. for Yellow Western; 66c.@68c. for White Western; 57c.@62c. for damaged lots, ℔ bushel.... Nothing really known in Rye, which was quoted about as before.... Of Barley, sales were reported 3,000 bushels State at 94½c. and of Barley Malt 4,000 bushels Canada at $1 30 ℔ bushel; market unchanged.... Oats have been in good request at a further sharp advance in prices of new Mixed, which have been offered less freely. Old have also been held with increased confidence, with few desirable samples available. White Oats are especially scarce and wanted for local use. Sales have been reported since our last of 83,000 bushels at 42c.@47½c. for very inferior to prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 47c.@47½c. for new No. 2 Chicago; 42c.@45c. for inferior to good Black and Dark Mixed; 50c.@53c. for new White Western; 48½c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store, which rate was bid at the close.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Trade has been limited and prices have been depressed and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 60 bales Bags at 14½c.; 200 bales Gunny Cloth, part at 10c., and 75 bales Borneo do. at 13c.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair request at from $1 25@$1 35 for shipping, and $1 30@$1 50 for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s. Straw salable at from 85c.@$1 05 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Further sales of 2,300 bales Jute Butts were made at 2 1-16c.@2¼c. ℔ ℔, market otherwise unchanged.

HIDES—There has been a firm market noted for desirable grades of stock, the offerings of which have been less urgent, while the demand has been rather more satisfactory.

HOPS—Have been offered and purchased more freely, closing more firmly, with the tendency in favor of sellers, who are seemingly less eager to realize. We quote: New Crop, 35c.@50c.; Old Olds, growths 1868 and 1869, 10c.@15c.; Foreign, 25c.@35c. ℔ ℔. The week's receipts of domestic were 317 bales; imports of foreign, 90 bales. Exports of Hops since Sept. 1, 1 bales. Mr. Emmet Wells remarks in his circular of this date: "It is said that buyers in the interior have been bidding up a little within the last day or two, but no important transactions are reported, growers still being very firm in their views, and showing but little disposition to part with their Hops at the prices offered, viz., 50c.@55c. They seem to think there is a good deal of unnecessary scare in regard to the much-talked-of heavy importations, and think that better prices will rule."

LEATHER—There has been a moderate trade and export inquiry for suitable supplies at essentially unchanged rates. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Middle, 27c.@28c.; Light, 26c.@27c.; California, Heavy, 27c.; Middle, 26c.@27c.; Light, 26c.@28c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Middle, 26c.@27c.; Light, 25c.@26c.; Good damaged, all kinds and weights, 22c.@24c.; Poor damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@21c.; Rough, 28c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@40c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 16c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 30c.@35c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 28c.@32c. ℔ ℔.

LUMBER—The market for the leading kinds shows steadiness as to values, on a fair average business. Holders meet the requirements of their customers with comparative promptness, in most instances. We quote: Southern Pine, $33@$40; White Pine Box Boards, $21@$23; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $22@$24; Clear Pine, $50@$70; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $40@$45; Cherry Boards and Planks, $75@$80; Oak and Ash, $45@$55; Maple and Birch, $35@$40; Black-walnut, $100@$120; Eastern Spruce, $18@$19 50; Shingles, $3@$5 50.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been more active, with sales of 300,000 ℔s. Lake, for November, December and January, at 32½c.@33½c., and 50,000 ℔s. at 32c.@32½c., cash; 50 tons best selected English, to arrive, at 28c.@29½c. Pig-tin is quiet; 50 pigs Straits sold at 35½c., and rumored 100 slabs, to arrive, at 34½c., gold; 10 tons English at 32c., gold. Plates in rather more demand; sales of 200 boxes Charcoal at $12 62½, gold, and 500 boxes assorted Charcoal on private terms. Scotch Pig-iron is firm, notwithstanding a decline abroad; sales of 50 tons Summerlee at $55; 50 tons Coltness on private terms; 50 tons Gartsherrie at $55; 100 tons Glengarnock at $54. English Rails about $78; 1,000 tons old Rails on private terms; 150 tons Wrought Scrap on private terms. American Pig has been quoted as before, under moderate offerings and a small inquiry.

MOLASSES—Has been very dull, with values nominally unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted firm under moderate offerings. Sales of 1,050 bbls. at $4 30@$4 35; No. 2 and fine grades have been in moderate demand, with sales of [illegible] bbls. No. 2 at $4 50; [illegible] bbls. do. at $4 62½; the best grades of Pale quoted at from $5@$8, the latter for Window Glass. Spirits Turpentine has been quoted firm at 64½c., with a moderate inquiry; sales of 225 bbls. at this price.

OILS—The general market has been quiet since our last. Holders of the leading kinds of stock have offered supplies moderately at the ruling figures, which show no important alterations. We quote: Crude Whale at 62c.@70c., Bleached Whale at 72c.@76c., Crude Sperm at $1 34@$1 35, Unbleached Sperm at $1 52@$1 55, Bleached at $1 57@$1 60. Lard-oil at 75c.@80c., Red Oil, 48c.; Saponified, 50c.@51c.; Linseed-oil, 80c.@82c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 27@$1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 45c.@50c., as to extremes; Crude Cotton-seed Oil, 45c.@48c.; Yellow, 55c.@58c.; White, 62c.@65c. ℔ gallon; Palm-oil, 8½c.

PETROLEUM—Has been quoted firm, with a moderate inquiry. Sales of 1,000 bbls. Crude, buyer last half of November, at 12½c.; 1,000 bbls. Refined, on spot, at 25½c. and 1,000 bbls. do., buyer last half of November, at 26c. Cases have been in demand at 30½c.@31c. In Philadelphia trade has been unimportant; Refined, for short delivery, quoted at 25½c.

PROVISIONS—The activity in Mess Pork continues, for both prompt and forward delivery at advancing prices, closing in favor of sellers, on much lighter offerings. In other descriptions, the dealings have been light within our range. Sales have been reported of 3,770 bbls., in lots, at $15@$15 25 for new Western Mess, closing at $15 20@$15 25; $14 50 for old Western Mess; $14@$14 25 for Prime Mess; $12 12½@$12 25 for fresh inspection Extra Prime, and $17@$17 25 for Clear, ℔ bbl. For forward delivery sales were reported of 2,500 bbls. Western Mess, seller October, at $15@$15 20, closing at $15 20, and 750 bbls. do., seller November, at $15 ℔ bbl.... City-dressed Hogs have been less active and quoted off ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ ℔, closing at from 6½c.@7¼c. ℔ ℔. Cut-meats have been in demand and held with firmness, with Dry-salted and Pickled Hams ranging from 12½c.@14½c.; Shoulders at 5½c.@6½c., and Bellies at 7½c.@8c. ℔ ℔; sales equal to 50 pkgs. Also, 2,300 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 14½c.@14¾c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 16½c.; 10,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 8½c.@8¾c., and 100 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, December delivery, at 6c. ℔ ℔.... Bacon has been fairly active at rather stronger prices for early deliveries, and about steady rates for future; sales have been reported since our last of 400 boxes Long Clear at 9½c.@9⅝c.; 125 boxes Short Rib at 9½c.; 1,500 boxes Long and Short Clear, December and January deliveries, part at 7½c., and 250 boxes Short Clear, December and January delivery at Chicago, at 7c. ℔ ℔.... The Lard market has been comparatively tame at about previous rates; offerings less urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 8½c.@8⅝c. for very good to choice old Western Steam; 8½c. for choice new do., part from dock; 9c. for Western Kettle-rendered; 8½c.@8¾c., chiefly at 8½c., for City; 8½c. for No. 1, and 9c.@9½c. for Refined. For forward delivery sales were reported of 1,250 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller October and November, at 8½c.; 500 tcs. do., seller March, at 8½c., and 750 tcs. prime Western Kettle, seller December, at 9c. ℔ ℔. And of Refined, sales were made of 150 tcs., same options, at 9c.@9½c. ℔ ℔.... Beef has been in moderate demand, within the range of from $3 75@$7 75 for inferior to prime brands Old Mess, and $8@$11 for Old Extra Mess, and $13 25@$13 50 for New do. do.; sales 170 bbls., chiefly old stock. Tierce Beef dull at $17@$18 for Old Prime Mess; $18@$20 for ordinary to prime Old India Mess; $22@$23 for New Prime Mess. New Beef Hams continue inactive on the basis of $25 75@$28 ℔ bbl.... A good home trade and moderate export inquiry has been noted for suitable grades of Butter, with holders evincing decidedly more confidence as to values. We quote: Butter within the range of from 20c.@32c. for inferior to choice State; 33c.@35c. for fancy lots do.; 17c.@28c. for poor to fine Western; 22c.@26c. for selections do.; Grease Butter, 7½c.@8½c. ℔ ℔.... The dealings in Cheese have been on a moderate scale within the range of from 9c.@14½c. for poor to extra fine Factory, chiefly at 14¼c.@14½c. for strictly fine goods; 7c.@13½c. for common to very choice Dairy, and 4c.@6c. for Skim, ℔ ℔.

RICE—Has been in moderate jobbing demand, with Carolina quoted at $7 75@$9; Rangoon, $6 75@$7, and Patna at $7 50@$7 75.

SALT—Has been in fair request on a steady basis as to values. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 ℔ sack, from store; Turk's Island at 35c.@40c. ℔ bushel; Syracuse, $1 30@$1 35; Factory-filled, $2 25; Bulk, 30c.@32c.; Coarse, 40c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive and nominal at 7½c.@7¾c., gold.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed, 2,000 bags, ex British Flag, were sold at $2 32½, gold, cash, L. A. T.; market otherwise dull.

SKINS—There has been a moderate call for the leading kinds, with prices quoted essentially unchanged. We quote: Deer—Honduras, 45c.@50c.; Guatemala, 50c.; Chagres, 45c.@50c.; Campeachy, 45c.@50c.; Sisal, 45c.; San Juan, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c.; Porto Cabello, 50c.@55c.; Angostura, 45c.; Para, 50c.@52c.; Southern and Texas, 35c.@40c., currency, ℔ ℔. And Goat—Tampico, 50c.@52c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c.; Payta, 45c.@47c.; Curacoa, 38c.@40c.; Bogota, 45c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, each, 35c.; Pernambuco, 45c.; East India Tanned Goat, 30c.@50c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c., currency, ℔ ℔.

SOAP—The jobbing demand has been good for the leading brands, both foreign and domestic, at unaltered figures. We quote: Castile at 10½c.@11c.; Colgate's Pale, 7½c.; Fancy 8½c. and No. 1, 8½c., ℔ ℔.

SPICES—Have been comparatively slow of sale within the previous range. No. 1 Nutmegs quoted at 92½c.@95c.; Mace, $1 20@$1 25; Cassia, 29½c.@30c.; White Pepper, 35c.@36c.; East India Pepper at 16⅞c.@17⅛c.; Ginger, 11½c.@11¾c.; Pimento at 12⅛c.@12⅜c.; Cloves, 22c.@22½c., gold, ℔ ℔.

SUGAR—The market for Raw has been quoted fully ⅛c. higher, with considerable inquiry from refiners and lighter offerings. Sales foot up 1,115 hhds. and 300 boxes, including 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 9c.; 100 hhds. Common Cuba at 8⅞c.; 320 hhds. good fair refining do. at 9⅛c.; 250 hhds. Cuba on private terms, 325 hhds. Centrifugal at 10⅛c., and 300 boxes Molasses Sugar at 9c. We now quote fair refining Cuba at 9⅛c.; good do. at 9⅜c.; prime do. at 9½c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8⅞c.@9½c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to choice, 9⅝c.@10⅞c. ℔ ℔; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; Manila, in bags, 8c.@8½c. for superior to extra superior. Refined in moderate demand and firm, with Crushed, Powdered and Granulated at 12¼c.; A's, 11⅝c.@11¾c., and the range of Yellows at 10½c.@11⅛c.

TALLOW—Has been less active, but otherwise unchanged. Sales, 34,000 ℔s., at 8½c.@8¾c., for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 8½c.@8 5-16c.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been quiet, but steady; sales 125 hhds. at 9½c.@15c. ℔ ℔. Seed Leaf has been quoted firm on a fair trade, with sales reported of 50 cases new State at 11c.@14c.; 50 cases new Pennsylvania at 15c.@18c.; 200 cases new Connecticut at 20c.@45c.; 100 cases new Ohio at 11½c.; 50 cases new Wisconsin at 9½c.; 40 cases new Western on private terms; 150 cases old crop Sundries at 13c.@25c. ℔ ℔. Spanish Tobacco has been quite brisk within the former range; sales have been reported of 2,500 bales Yara, old crop, on private terms, and 300 bales Havana at $1 05@$1 15 ℔ ℔. We quote Havana Tobacco as follows: Havana—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 87½c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 15, currency. Yara—Assorted, 85c.@$1. Manufactured Tobacco in some request: Black Work, common and medium, 15c.@20c.; good and fine, 21c.@25c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 25c.@30c.; good and fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHALEBONE—Has been very slow of sale, at $1 10@$1 20 for North-west; $1 05@$1 10 for Arctic, and 80c., gold, for South Sea, ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been quoted firmer on lighter offerings, but has been less active. Sales have been reported of 154 bbls., in lots, at 93c.@93½c., with the latter rates, at which the latest sales were made, generally asked at the close.

FREIGHTS—The berth Freight market has been quoted rather stronger as to rates on less urgent offerings of room, but the business transacted has been moderate and mostly in the way of Flour, Grain and Cotton engagements. The chartering movement has shown less animation; we, however, a steady basis as to rates. The demand has been mostly for vessels for the Grain, Cotton and Petroleum trades.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 31,000 bushels Corn at 11d. [illegible] to load or store; and by steam, 1,400 bales Cotton at ½d.@7-16d.@½d., chiefly at 7-16d.@½d. ℔ ℔, 7,300 bushels Wheat at 10d. ℔ bushel. Also a British ship, [illegible] tons, placed on the berth for general cargo, and a British ship, 681 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at full rates.... For London, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 7½d. ℔ bbl.; and 13,500 bushels Grain at 10d. for Corn and 10½d. for Wheat, ℔ bushel.... For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 450 tons, with about 3,600 quarters Grain from Philadelphia, reported at 8s. ℔ quarter.... For Havre, an American schooner, 531 tons, hence with about 3,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ℔ bbl., option of Dunkirk.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard at 50s. ℔ ton.... For the River Platte, a British bark, 372 tons, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, at $24, and three British barks, from Montreal, with do., at $22@$24.... For Curacoa and Maracaibo and back, a British schooner, 186 tons, about 1,800 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, at $3,350, gold, and port charges.... For Rio Janeiro, an American schooner, 234 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, at equal to $3 30.... For Bahia, an American brig, 282 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Flour, from Richmond, at $1 30 ℔ bbl.... For the West Indies, an American schooner, 428 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 18, 1872.

On yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards, 10 cars of horned Cattle came to hand; these ranged from mixed lots of poor State Cattle to nice, smooth Kentucky Steers; there was very little trade owing to the day being a Jewish holiday. Prices ranged from 8c.@13½c. ℔ ℔, weights from 4½ cwt. to 7½ cwt., generally on estimate weight. On yesterday forenoon at Communipaw Yards there was a condition of trade slightly better than the foregoing, and again today at the same yards, although the weather was most unfavorable, trade did not fall lower. On both forenoons quality ranged from common to good prime, from 8c.@14c. ℔ ℔, on 56 ℔s.@57 ℔s. to the cwt., net, realizing from 5 cwt., strong, to 8½ cwt. Sheep sold on yesterday afternoon and today from $4@$7 62½ ℔ cwt.; cull Lambs and poor Sheep, in mixed lots, at $3 87½ ℔ head; live Hogs, 5⅛c.@5¾c. ℔ ℔, tops, 5¾c. ℔ ℔. City Dressed, 6¼c.@7¼c. ℔ ℔; light Pigs, 7½c. ℔ ℔.

SALES.

H. Westheimer sold on commission 41 head of State Cattle, mixed, Dry Cows, Heifers and Steers, poor and lean, at 8c. ℔ ℔, average weight 5 cwt. strong; held on sale 25 State Bulls. C. J. Fagan held on sale for W. V. Wood 65 Missouri Steers. S. Ulery sold for self 27 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@13¼c. ℔ ℔. D. G. Chambers sold on sale 12 head of State Cattle, mixed lot, poor weight 4½ cwt. T. Carey sold for self 68 Iowa Steers, coarse and fat, at 12½c. ℔ ℔, weight 7 cwt. W. B. Gillett sold for Hedges & Hoff 18 Ohio Steers, rough Cattle, from 10c. [illegible] ℔ ℔, weight 6 cwt., strong. Schuster & Lauderbeck sold for N. Morris 115 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@12½c. ℔ ℔, weights from 6 cwt. to 7 cwt.; held on sale, 174 Illinois Steers. L. Khan sold for self 160 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@13c. ℔ ℔, weight 7½ cwt.; also, 50 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@13½c. ℔ ℔, weight 7½ cwt. Cosey & McPherson sold for selves 212 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ℔ ℔, weight 6½ cwt.; also, 202 Texan Steers, at 8½c. ℔ ℔, weight 5½ cwt.; for A. Christy, 161 Virginia Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@14c. ℔ ℔, weight 7½ cwt.; for J. Vetter, 34 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@13½c. ℔ ℔, weight 7½ cwt.; for T. Klemens, 93 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@13c. ℔ ℔, weight 7 cwt. J. B. Dalbey sold for self, 800 Texan Steers, from 8c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔, weight 5¼ cwt.; also, 34 Illinois Steers, rough Cattle, at 10½c. ℔ ℔, weight 6½ cwt. S. Moses sold for T. Klemens, 15 Ohio Steers, coarse and fat, at 13½c. ℔ ℔, weight 8½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris, 77 Cherokee Steers at 8c. ℔ ℔, weight 4½ cwt.; also, 21 Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ ℔, weight 6 cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

Kase & Heaver sold 190 poor Ohio Sheep, average weight 82 ℔s. ℔ head, at 5c. ℔ ℔; 125 mixed Sheep and cull Lambs, average weight 67 ℔s. ℔ head, at $3 87½ ℔ head. J. N. Pidcock sold 262 sheep, weight 16,230 ℔s., at $5 50 ℔ cwt.; 248 Sheep, weight 21,080 ℔s., at $6 75 ℔ cwt.; 77 sheep, weight 5,010 ℔s., at $6 25 ℔ cwt.; 198 Sheep, weight 16,330 ℔s., at $7 06¼ ℔ cwt. Held on sale, 14 cars.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today, 1,687 head of horned Cattle, 5,726 Hogs, 2,686 Sheep and Lambs.

Sixteen cars of fresh Cattle reached Weehawken Yards this forenoon.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 116⅛ | $10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 [illegible]
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 n. [illegible] | 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 [illegible]
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 [illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

[illegible] Atlantic Mail [illegible]

FRIDAY, Oct. 18—P. M.

We compile from Report No. 10 of the Series of 1871-72 of the Bureau of Statistics, the following summary of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the first ten months of the late Fiscal Year—July 1, 1871, to April 30, 1872:

FOREIGN TRADE, UNITED STATES—TEN MONTHS.

Imported goods in stores		$509,219,091
Re-exported to other markets		12,351,637
Total, as for United States markets		$496,867,454
In bond June 30, 1871	$[illegible]	
In bond April 30, 1872	[illegible]	22,632,737
Total taken for consumption		$474,233,717
Exports American produce, Gold value		368,424,707
Trade balance, July 1 to April 30		$105,809,010
Exported in domestic specie	$41,048,364	
Exported in foreign specie	6,372,380	
Together	$47,419,944	
Less foreign, imported	[illegible]	
Net outgo of specie		35,436,576
Apparent balance against United States		$70,372,134

COMPARISON WITH CORRESPONDING MONTHS, 1871.

	July 1 to April 30.	July 1 to April 30.
Goods for consumption	$474,233,717	$[illegible]
Produce exported	368,424,707	350,286,24[illegible]
Regular trade balance	$105,809,010	$[illegible]
Net specie outgo	35,436,576	59,185,467
Apparent balance	$70,372,134	$[illegible]

* In favor of United States.

The absence in Europe of the head of the Bureau of Statistics—he is delegated to the Statistical Convention at St. Petersburg—has no doubt delayed the above Report longer than it would have otherwise been delayed by the increased Trade movement of the country. Without sharing in the fault-finding spirit of one of our neighbors in regard to this delay, we suggest to Mr. Elliot, the Acting Chief of the Bureau, the importance of hastening Reports Nos. 11 and 12, to the conclusion of the late fiscal Year.

The Foreign Exchanges were quiet today at 108⅝@108¾ ₱ cent. for 60 days London with less business for the mail of Saturday than seemed to be foreshadowed yesterday. The sales of Gold are consequently a fraction lower, 113@112⅞@112⅞ ₱ cent. through the forenoon.

In the Money market the rates were easy to the Stock Brokers on call loan below the legal rate of 7 ₱ cent. Balances were lent out in this way at 5@6 ₱ cent. per annum. At Bank the Discounts for Mercantile dealers are at 7 ₱ cent., while on the Street the good Merchant paper not accommodated at Bank sells from 8 to 12 ₱ cent. per annum. The neighboring markets of Philadelphia and Boston are reported less stringent than last week, but the Western markets continue tight and dear.

In the Public Funds a sale of $200,000 5-20s of 1867 was made at 114⅛ at the option of the seller 60 days. The contract carries 6 ₱ cent. Interest. For Cash Stock the prices are much the same as yesterday, and the offerings light.

There was a very earnest speculation at the Stock Exchange in Pacific Mail, Western Telegraph, and some of the Railroads today, and the further decided advance in prices on these special favorites of the *Bull* interest imparted more or less confidence to the general market. There is still a considerable *Bearish* opposition to the present rise, and some distrust expressed and perhaps felt in the pluck or endurance of the chief engineers of the movement. The identity of the party is the subject of rumor rather than actual information. Capt. Stockwell, of the Pacific Mail Company, and Mr. Rufus Hatch are credited with leading the Pacific Stock, while one or more members of the old Erie clique, suddenly converted from their proverbial *Bearish* ways, are supposed to be heavy buyers of Western Telegraph, and some of the Western Railroads. Of the latter, Lake Shore and Union Pacific show most buoyancy today, while there is also a free demand for North-west, Rock Island and Wabash. It is intimated that the Lake Shore Company have sold out their interest in the Wabash Road, which, since 1869, amounted to 25,000 shares.

After 3 O'clock P. M., there was increased excitement in Pacific Mail Stock, and large sales at 89@90@91@92@92½@93@93½@94@95@96 ₱ cent. Most of the other Stocks were firm, and the general market left off as follows, as compared with Thursday night. The Public Funds were firm, although Gold was barely steady.

Closing Quotations—Oct. 18.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States new 5s	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	114⅞	115
American Gold	113	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	93⅞	94⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111	110⅞
North-west Common	73	72⅞
Pacific Mail	86	91
St. Paul Preferred	76	76
St. Paul Common	56	56
Ohio and Mississippi	45½	45⅝
Western Union Telegraph	77	76⅞
Erie	50	50½
Union Pacific	36⅞	36⅞
Lake Shore	91⅞	91½
C., Chicago and Ind. Central	36	34⅞

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange at 4 o'clock the speculation was excited and irregular. Pacific Mail, after selling at 96, suddenly declined to and closed at 91.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1872.

Gold receipts	$533,358 [illegible]
Gold payments	1,308,988 [illegible]
Gold balance	62,290,315 62
Currency receipts	1,297,580 88
Currency payments	596,056 [illegible]
Currency balance	13,572,668 88
Customs	383,000 00

Mr. Frederick T. Brown was yesterday admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board. This gentleman, we understand, withdraws from the old Boston Stock firm of Messrs. Benjamin Brown & Sons, to join, on the 1st of November, (prox.) the New-York Stock Exchange firm of Messrs. H. L. Horton & Co.

The latest prices made for the various Public Funds of the United States, are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	115¾	5-20 coup., a. L. '65	114⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup. '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 reg. '62	112⅜	5-20 coup. '67	115
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 reg. '64	[illegible]	5-20 coup. '68	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40 coup.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 reg. a. L. '65	114⅜	6s, Currency	113⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board this morning for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	Metropolitan	130
Manhattan	150	Citizens'	135
Mechanics'	[illegible]	People's	140
America	148	East River	115
City	250	Market	125
Phenix	101	Corn Exchange	128
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Continental	90
Gallatin National	119	St. Nicholas	114
Merchants' Ex.	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	97	Importers' & Traders'	170
State of New-York	112	Park	160
Commerce	118	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Mercantile	[illegible]	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	97
American Exchange	114	Central National	99
Pacific	105	Fourth National	110
Chatham	150	Ninth National	110
Bk. of the Republic	113½	Tenth National	88
Bk. of N. America	105	Oriental	170
Hanover	95	Gold Exchange	105
Irving	125	German American	101

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,730,010; amount marketed, $1,888,382.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF
FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Special arrangements made with savings banks and others depositing large amounts.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, available in all parts of the country, and bearing interest in case of special deposit.

We make COLLECTIONS for merchants and others in all parts of the country.

Orders for INVESTMENT STOCKS and BONDS executed at the Stock Exchange, on commission, for cash.

We deal in GOVERNMENT BONDS, and make a specialty of a few FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT Securities, which we can recommend with confidence, viz.:

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS, six per cent., gold.

CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, six per cent., gold.

WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, six per cent., gold.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS can now be purchased at rates which render them a very desirable investment, and admit of a considerable advance in price upon the completion of the road.

The Road is so nearly completed that trains are expected to run over the whole line in December, after which the securities will be introduced at the Stock Exchanges, when they should soon take rank with Central Pacifics and other first-class Bonds on finished Roads.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS are quoted at all the principal Stock Exchanges of the world, and are held as the favorite American security in the European markets, where a large proportion of the entire issue has been absorbed. They are now comparatively scarce in this market.

The WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, payment of which is assumed by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, by consolidation, and which are, therefore, equal in intrinsic value for investment to the above, we can usually furnish at something less than the current market price of Centrals.

We buy and sell either of the foregoing at current market rates.

Full information furnished upon application at our office, in person or by mail.

FISK & HATCH.

TO INVESTORS.

To those who have funds to invest in large or small amounts, or who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend, after full investigation, the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. gold interest, (equal now to 8¼ currency,) and sold at par, they yield an income considerably more than one-third greater than United States 5-20s. They are Coupon and Registered, the lowest denomination being $100, the highest $10,000.

Nearly one-third of the Main Line of the Road will be completed and in operation with a large business the present season. All the property and rights of the Company, including a most valuable Land Grant, averaging about 23,000 acres per mile of road, are pledged as security for the first mortgage bonds now offered.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange at current prices. Descriptive pamphlets and maps, showing Route of Road, Connections, Tributary Country, &c., will be furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

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HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange, circular notes, travelers' and commercial credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed on all daily balances.

Collections made. Investment orders executed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 18—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at [illegible] for money, and [illegible] for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91½; 1867s, [illegible]; [illegible]; new 5s, [illegible]. Erie Railway Shares, [illegible].

[illegible] P. M.—Consols and American Securities unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 49¾.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 750,000f. during the past week.

[illegible] P. M.—Rentes closed at [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18—11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady: Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at [illegible] bales. The sales of the week have been 122,000 bales, of which 17,000 were taken for export, and [illegible] on speculation. The stock in port is 561,000 bales, including 67,000 American. The receipts of the week have been [illegible] bales, including 14,000 American. Actual exports, 12,000 bales. The stock of cotton afloat to this port is [illegible] bales, including 25,000 American. Breadstuffs—The market is dull; Corn, [illegible] quarters. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 46,000 quarters, including [illegible] American.

2½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—California White Wheat average 12s. [illegible] cental; Club, [illegible]; the stock of the latter is scarce. Peas, [illegible] ₱ quarter for Canadian.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Middling Orleans for November at 10d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port for the past three days have been 35,000 quarters, including 25,000 American.

LONDON, Oct. 18—Petroleum active; Refined, [illegible] ₱ gallon; Spirits, 16d. Tallow, 46s. ₱ cwt.

Evening—[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Lake Imports—24,000 bbls. Flour, 152,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 148,[illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Barley, [illegible] Rye. Canal Shipments—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 138,202 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 18,[illegible] bushels Barley. Rail Shipments from Elevators—4,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 5,200 bushels Oats, 35,100 bushels Barley, 300 bushels Rye. Canal Freights—Wheat, 14c.; Corn, 12½c.; Oats, [illegible]. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 50@$8 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 [illegible]. Wheat dull; sales in small lot of Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 42. Corn dull; sales of 15,000 bushels No. [illegible] at [illegible]. Oats in good demand; sales of No. 2 Western at 36½c. Other articles unchanged. Cattle—The receipts today, including 2 cars reported to arrive, were 128 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 6,800 head, or 470 cars, against 437 cars for the same time last week. The market is dull and slow. There were very few buyers present, and but little to operate in. The yards are pretty well cleaned out by shipments. About 400 head were disposed of. Sales, 160 Indiana Steers averaging 1,236 lbs., at $5 75; 194 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,170 lbs. to 1,336 lbs., at $5@$5 75; 107 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,050 lbs. to 1,30[illegible] lbs., at $4 87@$5 60; 23 Ohio Steers, averaging 1,140 lbs., at $5 75. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts today were 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 17,000 head, against 20,000 for the same time last week. The market closed firm; Canada Lambs brought from $[illegible] 37½; Canada Sheep, $[illegible] 75; Western Sheep, $4 [illegible]@$5 50. Nearly all the offerings were disposed of. Sales today, 315 Michigan Sheep, averaging 81 lbs., at $5 62½; 160 Michigan Sheep, averaging 102 lbs., at $6. Hogs—The receipts today were 14,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 34,800 head, against 25,800 head for the same time last week. The market experienced a heavy reaction today, the decline being fully 70 cents ₱ cwt. since the opening this week. Trade was active this morning at reduced prices. Sales, 550 Michigan Hogs, ranging from 194 lbs. to 211 lbs., at $4 85; 1,481 Ohio Hogs, ranging from 213 lbs. to 220 lbs., at $4 75.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Extra Spring, $6 25@$7. Wheat quiet and firm, shade higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 16; No. 2 do., $1 11, cash or October; $1 10½, November; No. 3 do., $1 0[illegible]; Rejected, 88c.@89c. Corn opened firm and closed dull and weak; No. 2 Mixed, 30½c. for regular spot and October; 31¼c.@31½c., November; Rejected, 29c.@29½c. Oats steady at 21½c.@22½c. for regular and fresh. Rye in fair demand and firm; No. 2 at 60½c.@61c. Barley active and higher; No. 2 Fall, 64c. Pork steady at $14 50, spot. Lard quiet and unchanged; sales, Summer, 7¾c. Bacon and Bulk-meats unchanged; no sales of either. Green Hams, sold at 8½c. Whisky steady at 88c. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 17c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat, 133,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 50,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 128,000 bushels Wheat, 338,900 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 75,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—Flour quiet and weak for all grades below choice, which is firm. Wheat dull; sample lots choice Minnesota Spring at $1 25; Inspected No. 2 Fall, $1 70; sample lots heavy. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 39c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2 at 25½c.@26c. Barley dull and unchanged; No. 2 Spring, 65c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2 at 55c. Whisky dull; small lots at 89c. Pork quiet at $15 25@$15 50. Dry-salted Meats easier; Shoulders, 6¼c., loose; Clear Rib, packed, 10½c. Bacon firm for Clear Sides, which are scarce; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c., for jobbing and order lots. Lard unchanged. Live Hogs dull and weak; sales at $4@$4 50. Cattle dull; only low grades on the market; good to choice nominal at $4@$6. Receipts, 5,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye, 4,500 Hogs, 1,250 Cattle.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Wheat—Nothing doing, and the supply light. Rye steady and quiet. Corn unchanged in value. Barley dull; sales of 1 car No. 2 six-rowed State on private terms. Oats unchanged; sales of 5,200 bushels No. 2 Chicago, in store, at 44c.; 400 bushels Toledo at 46c. Cattle—The market was affected by a storm, and prices were weak. The receipts thus far are 340 car-loads, 47 short of those this day last week. The average quality is no better, if as good. There are no sales of premium first-class Cattle to report, and on common there is a decline of ¼c.@½c. The range is from $3 25 to $7 37½. The receipts of Michigan Cows are light, and prices vary from $25@$70 for superior to fancy. Sheep and Lambs—The supply is fair, but of an average quality. For Sheep the market is lower, the decline being ¼c.@½c. Lambs are unchanged in value. The range for Lambs is from $7@$8; Coarse Wool Sheep, $4@$7; Fine Wool do., $[illegible] 50.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Flour steady; sales of 2,300 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 61c.@62c. Barley unchanged; sales of 22,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 05. Corn-meal—$1 40 for bolted, $1 35 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $22 ₱ ton. Highwines, 92c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10c.; Barley, 8½c., to New-York; Barley, 7½c. to Albany; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 52c. Receipts by Lake—14,600 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Barley, 67,500 feet Lumber. Shipped by Canal—4,000 bushels Wheat, 80,500 bushels Barley, 1,168,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales at $7 40@$7 75. Wheat in fair demand and firm; Red, $1 52@$1 57. Corn dull and drooping at [illegible]. Rye quiet and unchanged at [illegible]. Oats quiet and unchanged; New, 32c.@33c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter steady at [illegible]. Pork nominal at $14; stock scarce. Lard firm and in fair demand for Steam at 7¾c.; sales of Summer at 7¼c., held at 7½c.; Prime Kettle nominal at 8c. Bulk-meats—sides nominal; stock scarce; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c.; Shoulders, 6¼c.; sales at interior points, [illegible]. Bacon—Firm jobbing demand; sales of Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c., with sales. Sugar-cured Hams, 17½c.@18c. for Summer and Winter. Live Hogs steady at $4@$4 30. Whisky firm at 88c.

TOLEDO, Oct. 18.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 69½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 61; Amber Michigan, $1 [illegible]; No. 1 Red, $1 51½; No. 2 Red, $1 42@$1 42½. Corn dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, 41c.; Low Mixed, 40½c. Oats a shade better; No. 1 at 34½c.@35c.; No. 2 at [illegible]. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 7½c.@8c.; to Oswego, 16c.@17c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.—Tobacco quiet; sales unimportant. Flour in fair demand; Extra Family, $6 50@$7 [illegible]; No. 1 at $7 75@$8 25; Fancy, $8 [illegible]@$9. Grain unchanged. Provisions in good demand and very firm; absence of business for want of stock. Pork, Bulk-meats and Hams entirely exhausted. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c.@12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12½c., packed. Lard—Tierce, 10c.; Kegs, 11c.@11½c. Whisky firm at 86c. Hogs—Receipts light; about 2,000 head in the pens; sales at $4 10@$4 [illegible] gross.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 22½; No. 2 at $1 14½. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 33c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 24½c. Rye steady; No. 1 at 52c. Barley firm; No. 2 Fall at [illegible]. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 15c.; to Oswego, 25c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Oct. 18.—Wheat steady; Extra, $1 71@$1 72; No. 1 White, $1 62; Amber Michigan, $1 [illegible]. Corn unchanged. Oats unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 18.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn market bare. Oats, 42c.@44c. in store. Bacon quiet and weak; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Lard firm and scarce at 10c.@11c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—Cotton firm, in good demand; Middlings, 19⅛c.; Low Middlings, 18¾c.; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.; net receipts, 2,584 bales; gross, 3,[illegible] bales; sales today, 700 bales; last evening, 2,800 bales; stock, 76,387 bales; weekly net receipts, 21,387 bales; gross, 22,175 bales; exports to Great Britain, 11,161 bales; to the Continent, 11,626 bales; coastwise, 2,799 bales; sales, 26,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 18.—Cotton active; Good Ordinary, 16¾c.; net receipts, 2,222 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,871 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 31,[illegible] bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 8,314 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,631 bales; coastwise, 4,070 bales; sales, 4,750 bales.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 18.—Flour steady. Wheat weaker; No. 2 Red Winter, sellers, $1 41; buyers, $1 41. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Refined Petroleum firm and in good demand at 24c. for car-lots; 26c. for trade lots.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer, office and sales-room No. 27 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SOLID SILVER-WARE,
TURKISH AND PERSIAN RUGS.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell by auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 21, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 27 Nassau-st., to pay loans, advances, &c., some 800 ounces of solid silver-ware, tea sets, spoons, forks, knives, &c. Also, seventy-five fine Turkish and Persian rugs. Elegant patterns.

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BY BROWN & SECOMBE.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, within their store, 1,000 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, 5,500 packages fresh Almeria Grapes, all landing ex steamer [illegible] on Pier No. 13 North River; 40 barrels Almeria Grapes ex *Adriatic*.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO.'S AUCTION-rooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.—On WEDNESDAY and following days, at 4 P. M. AMERICANA, a comprehensive variety, embracing among others, local and Indian history, biography, genealogy, &c. Catalogues ready.

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THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between J. H. COLCLAZER and E. W. MANCHESTER, under the firm name of J. H. COLCLAZER, is this day dissolved.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1872.

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FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 223 6th-av., corner 15th-st., and No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st.—American watches, solid silver and finest silver plated-ware, French, American and cuckoo clocks; fine selections at very low prices.

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LOST—A LADY'S GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH, marked on inside, "Jeanne D. Scott, from U. C. D., Dec. 25, 1856." The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at DAKE BROTHERS, No. 6 Barclay-st.

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PROPOSALS FOR DIMENSION STONE REQUIRED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 25th day of October, 1872, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed Government building at St. Louis, Mo., all of the dimension required for the exterior of the building.

The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to granite, marble and sandstones, and the qualities especially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, durability, and the capacity for working under the chisel or hammer.

A sample block, 12x12x12 inches, showing on each face a different kind of cutting, and on one the natural fracture of the stone must be submitted with each bid.

No stone that has not been tested by actual use as cut stone in buildings for at least ten years will be considered, and absolute proof that it has been so used for that period must be furnished.

The stone must further have a good grain and be free from all discoloring substances, and the quarry from which it is procured must be fully opened and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year.

About 400,000 cubic feet, more or less, will be required, the actual average of the stones cannot now be given, but will approximate forty feet, the largest stone containing about 200 cubic feet.

The stone will be ordered on a schedule of net sizes, in order that the contractor may make proper allowances for cutting in the quarrying, and on this schedule payment will be made allowing an addition of one inch to each face on granite and marble stock and of one-half inch to each cut face of sandstone.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence delivering the stone and the amount per week they can deliver, the stone and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum size of the stones that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished, and a certificate from the Recorder of the County in which the quarry is situated that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry must accompany the bid.

All proposals must be made on and in full accordance with the printed forms to be obtained on application at this office or from the Superintendent, Mr. Thomas Walsh, St. Louis, Mo., and must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government as security for the faithful performance of the contract, the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract, said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of default.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to divide the contract and use two or more kinds of stone.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for dimension stone for the new Government building, St. Louis, Mo.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT, OFFICE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

As misapprehension exists among contractors in regard to the manner of doing a portion of the work upon the Fourth-avenue improvement, between 79th-st. and Harlem River, it is hereby ordered that the proposals already received be returned to the parties making them, and that the whole of the work between the points mentioned be reopened to bidding from all contractors.

Sealed proposals for the same will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 22d inst.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals are now ready.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
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Board of Engineers Fourth-avenue Improvement.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE Supreme Court, held at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the 6th day of June, 1872.—Present, Hon. George G. Barnard, Justice.—GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY against THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Henry P. Freeman, Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company, and it appearing to this Court that it is necessary and proper that an order should be made herein in accordance with the prayer of said petition. Now on motion of Stephen W. Gaines, attorney for said receiver, it is ordered that a notice be published in the New-York daily *Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, once a week for six months, requiring all the creditors of the said the Market Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution which shall be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the same manner, and for the same time, as hereinbefore directed for the publication of said notice. And it is further ordered that John H. Platt, Esq., a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order; that such publication be made under his direction, and that all the creditors exhibit their claims to him; that the said referee hear and determine any claims that may be contested, and that he may be at liberty to report to this Court from time to time as he may deem proper. And it is further ordered that the said receiver may apply to this Court at any time for further directions in this suit.

Notice to creditors of the Market Fire Insurance Company.—To all whom it may concern.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY against THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, at my office, No. 40 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 20th day of December, 1872.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1872.
je8-law6mS JOHN H. PLATT, Referee.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CARLISLE NORWOOD, Receiver of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff, against GEORGE M. MITTNACHT and Henry Wilke, executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Josephine Planer, deceased; Catherine Fehrer, wife of Charles Fehrer, and said Charles Fehrer; Gabriel Thomann and Caroline Thomann, his wife; Pauline Ihne, wife of John Ihne, Jr., and said John Ihne, Jr.; Gabrielle Freimann, wife of Charles Freimann, and said Charles Freimann; Charles Pahl, Marie Pahl and Jonas Heller, receiver of the property and effects of Josephine Planer, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 7 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 3d day of September, 1872.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of September, 1872.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL,
o5-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—ELIAS J. HENDRICKSON, plaintiff, against ROSANNA BARBER and Willard A. Barber, her husband, and Sarah J. Weeks, Margaretha Lampert, and Michael Lampert, her husband, James T. Perry, Barbara Winter, and Adam Winter, her husband, Herman Albert, Philip Schmitt, Stephen R. Frazer, Francis Fely, George A. Baker, Daniel E. Headley and Thaddeus K. Martin, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 267 Fulton-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 8, 1872.

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
s27-law6wF*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND B. CHEEVOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, the office of C. W. Van Voorhis, attorney at law, No. 12 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1873, next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1872.

GEORGE BRAID,
THOMAS W. WEATHERED, } Executors.
s21-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA P. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 8 Mercer-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1872.

JOHN A. DAVIS,
F. A. MACY,
T. E. MACY, } Executors.
ap26-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of residence, and place for the transaction of her business, No. 27 Charlton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1872.

ANN ELIZA COOPER, Executrix, &c.
je13-law6mS*

SHIPPING.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN Domingo City.—The United States Mail steamship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 1 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1872.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Matinee at 2—LA PERICHOLE.

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FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinee at 1½.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Mrs Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ARRAH NA POGUE—Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault. Matinee at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham. Matinee at 1½. Sunday evening—CONCERT.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The Consulting Committee of the Republican City Convention ought to decide today on their candidate for Mayor. We must freely admit that we do not like the look of some of the circumstances surrounding this affair. It is a very bad sign to see the *Commercial Advertiser* "retained" by the small fry of the Republicans to "put up a job" intended to paralyze the reform movement, in concert with a noisy "blower" connected with local politics. Albany tactics are not wanted here. We hope the Custom-house will keep itself clear of this work. There can be no doubt about one fact—the Republican Party will be ruined in this City if it attempts to play any tricks on this question of the Mayoralty. It will not do to run a dummy, or to attempt any compromise. Our candidate for Mayor should be a man recognized as a fit and proper representative of the great commercial community, and surely the delegates could have hit upon such a man on Thursday without any difficulty. There was no necessity for the intervention of blatherskites and lobbyists to settle such a question as this.

The Germans, as we see, have already indorsed Mr. HAVEMEYER. Mr OTTENDORFER—who would himself have been an excellent candidate, and one whom we should have gladly supported—is understood to be in favor of Mr. HAVEMEYER. The people would trust him. Everybody would have confidence in him. If the Republican delegates, or their Conference Committee, cannot see what they ought to do, they must be a poor set—or are trying to see through the spectacles of men who are no credit to the party, which is a very bad thing for them to do.

It is understood that the idea of the persons who undertake to "run the Republican machine," and "fix things," is to get the Committee of Conference to nominate Mr. GEORGE VAN NORT as Mayor. Mr. VAN NORT seems to be doing very well in his present office, and it would be a great mistake on his part to allow himself to be used as a dummy on this occasion. One consequence of this mistake would be that the "Custom-house" would be saddled with the responsibility for it. We do not believe that Gen. ARTHUR is a party to the scheme, for he is an honorable man, with a character to lose. Mr. THOMAS MURPHY is made a scapegoat for everything that goes wrong in the "management" of local politics, but we confess that we have yet to see any act of his which is discreditable to him, or which is not dictated by a desire to serve the public interests—all the abuse which has been leveled at him notwithstanding. This Mayoralty muddle is "engineered" by a few corruptionists who are simply calculating how much money, or what proportion of patronage, they can secure for themselves. If the City Convention is led by the nose by such men, we are not bound to follow it, and as a matter of course we shall not follow it. The manipulators say *they* are the Republican Party, and warn us solemnly not to run athwart their course. That, however, is precisely what we mean to do, and if they set up a dummy in the field to-night, we shall wait for the Committee of Seventy to act. Let us still hope, however, that the Republican Convention will act in concert with the Committee of Seventy, and choose the men who are clearly indicated by the current of public opinion.

"Some perfectly well-meaning people of that order in remote rural districts are congratulating GRANT on the purchase by Gen. BEN. BUTLER and THOMAS MURPHY of a controlling interest in the *Tribune*. Other credulous souls are sure the *Tribune* is losing circulation; and still others that it is speedily to be turned against Mr. GREELEY."—*Tribune, Oct. 18.*

Here we see a man voluntarily dragging very delicate affairs before the public. The above paragraph was perfectly unnecessary—it is a piece of silly bravado, for we have not anywhere seen the statement that the *Tribune* was to be "turned against Mr. GREELEY." The writer of the paragraph merely stated what he knew was going on in his office as a "rumor." It is a fact that the *Tribune* circulation has fallen off; it is a fact that the stockholders of the *Tribune* have recently held a meeting, and discussed the propriety of bringing the paper over to the Republican Party, and that a vote to that effect was very nearly carried. We should not have alluded to these circumstances—which are no secret—if the *Tribune* had not, with characteristic bad taste and folly, provoked remarks on the subject. There is not a paper in the country which does not see that the *Tribune* has lost ground which it will require years to recover, and that the present "management" cannot possibly stand.

"The nomination of a District-Attorney on the Tammany Hall ticket will doubtless be made today. Mr. GARVIN stands little chance of nomination, *Sheriff Brennan having abandoned his support.*"

The above is from the *Tribune* of yesterday. We see from it that Sheriff BRENNAN really controls Tammany today, notwithstanding the talk about "Reformed Tammany." We have already shown from undeniable facts what sort of man Sheriff BRENNAN is. And now the *Tribune* admits that *he* is Tammany—that no man has a chance of gaining a Tammany nomination unless he is "supported" by Sheriff BRENNAN. Mr. LAWRENCE, then, is BRENNAN's nominee for Mayor. We knew it before—but why should the *Tribune* be stupid enough to admit it?

Mr. HAVEMEYER's letter declining to stand for Mayor simply proves, what everybody knew before, that he does not want the office. But do the people believe that Mr. HAVEMEYER would make a good Mayor, and do they want him to take the office? They can easily make known their opinions upon the subject. We are open to support any man who has the public confidence, whatever his name may be.

Mr. JAMES W. HUSTED has been renominated for the Assembly in the Third District of Westchester County. The Convention that nominated him resolved "that the course pursued by" him "in the Legislature of the State during the last four years meets with the entire approbation of the Republicans of the district." It remains for the "Republicans of the district" to say whether the Convention spoke the truth in this resolution. The course of Mr. HUSTED ought not to be a matter of doubt. He has been hand-in-glove with the Tammany Ring; he has accepted profitable favors at their hands; he has done a great deal, openly and secretly, for the Ring. The most attentive observers of his course regard him as selfish, treacherous, and dangerous. We repeat of his election what we said beforehand of his nomination: It would be a public scandal. If we are reminded that Mr. HUSTED is a pronounced "Grant man," our reply is that he acted all last Winter with the enemies of reform, and that if he has put on another mask, we may be sure the man himself has not changed. If we believed him sincere in support of the Administration, we should still oppose him. We do not believe him sincere, and so condemn him doubly.

The Republicans of Brooklyn have made their nominations for Congress, and in the two districts which they ought to carry, these have been specially judicious. In the Third District the candidate is Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD, of whose reputation it is not necessary to speak. He is very strong in Brooklyn, and his political enemies can find no reproach to bring against him. He will undoubtedly be elected. In the Fourth District the candidate is PHILIP S. CROOKE, Esq., of Flatbush. Mr. CROOKE is a lawyer of ability, and has filled, with great credit, for many years, various local positions of trust. He has energy and unquestioned probity, and is very justly esteemed by men of all parties. A full registry on the 26th of October—the last opportunity—and plenty of practical labor will elect Mr. CROOKE.

How much the Democrats are really willing to do for an honorable national government may be inferred from their Congressional nominations. The two most prominent of these, so far, are S. S. COX and JAMES BROOKS. Mr. COX is noted as a gentleman of nimble wit, who has earned the nomination for Congressman at large by the most superserviceable labors for the general Tammany cause. Mr. BROOKS is a man of high pretensions, a politician without convictions and a Congressman without a public record. His attitude toward Tammany, when Tammany was at its worst, was that of a cringing servant toward an insolent master—an attitude also assumed, and still maintained by his paper, the *Express*. His capacity for attacking any real abuses that may exist in connection with the National Legislature, is that of an occupant of a glass house for throwing stones—as the secret history of the Washington Lobby will show, when it is written.

Who is to be Mayor?

The answer to this question largely rests, or ought to rest, with the Republican City and County Convention, which meets to-night, and we would once again impress upon the leaders of that body the extreme danger which will result to the party at large, as well as to the future of good government in the City, from a willful disregard of public sentiment on this matter. The programme of reform to which the party stands committed would be rendered ridiculous by any nomination which was the result of political trafficking, and which was repugnant to the majority of the honest voters of New-York. From the responsibilities for any such nomination the National Republican Party could only free itself by disowning the men who were instrumental in making it. We have steadfastly abstained from going into the business of nominating candidates, but the field of selection for the Mayoralty has become so very much narrowed that it is impossible not to perceive what the obvious course of the Republican Convention ought to be. Had we thought it allowable to state our preferences in the matter, before the mass of earnest Reformers had practically made up their minds on the subject, we should have indicated a wish to see some such representative of the larger business interests of the City as Mr. H. B. CLAFLIN placed before the people as a candidate for Mayor. The choice of all the extra-political reform organizations of the City has become concentrated on one man. That candidate we consider to be a perfectly unexceptionable one, and so do nine out of every ten of the people of this City who are honestly desirous of good government. That candidate is not only the best in the field; he needs only the indorsement of the Republican Party to render him the strongest, and one absolutely certain to be elected. To-night's Convention may betray the honest mass of the party, as some of its predecessors have done before it. If it does, we, at least, shall wash our hands of all responsibility for its action.

If the Convention had any doubt as to the proper course to pursue, the stupid and malignant attempt to misrepresent its action beforehand, made in yesterday's *Tribune*, ought to leave no further ground for hesitation. The organ of Tammany places before the Convention two alternatives, and indicates, not obscurely, which would meet with its approval. Both Tammany and the *Tribune* are equally frightened at the prospect of the Republicans nominating the strongest available candidate. They raise the howl, accordingly, that if Mr. HAVEMEYER receives the nomination of the Convention, it will be the pledge of a corrupt bargain to trade off votes to Mr. O'BRIEN. The depth of ignorance thus displayed in inverting the actual state of facts is not, let the Convention be well assured, shared by the people of this City. Mr. HAVEMEYER is not the man to allow himself to be made into a "stalking-horse," and the mean and malignant misrepresentation of the "organ," however much intended to strengthen the hands of sundry wire-pullers in the Convention, is too thin a device to deceive anybody.

Having thus, as we think, clearly enough defined our position in the Mayoralty contest, we would have it distinctly understood that we have taken up this ground without the slightest reference to the cowardly and scurrilous libels with which the *Tribune* has, for weeks past, assailed the character of Senator O'BRIEN. If it were desired to make capital for the candidate of Apollo Hall, no surer method of doing it could be employed than to attack him with such epithets as "convicted thief," &c. It is true that an indictment for rioting was found against Mr. O'BRIEN fourteen years ago; but if a man can never outlive a juvenile freak of this kind, we should like to know where some of the *Tribune* counselors ought to be. To make this a ground for assailing a candidate in the dialect of the Five Points, and charging him with every kind of felony known to the law, is surely calculated to excite a reaction of public feeling on his behalf, and to hide entirely from view all reasonable grounds of opposition to him. Senator O'BRIEN was working to overthrow the Tammany Ring when the *Tribune* was doing its best to prop it up. If such epithets as "thief" and "companion of thieves" must enter into the controversy, recent events would entitle Mr. O'BRIEN to throw them back, with some degree of warrant, in the face of the *Tribune*.

Having said this much in the interests of truth and fairness, we look to the Republican Convention to be swayed neither by considerations of political traffic nor misdirected sympathy. The letter which Mr. HAVEMEYER has caused to be published, does not take him out of the field. It is one of those steps which are obviously open to reconsideration. It is of vital importance that the Republican Party should prove through its representatives, to-night, that it is in active sympathy with the reform movement in this City. There can be but one truthful report made as to the preferences of the German and other organizations with whom the Republicans have just conferred. The right and the safe thing to do is to unite with them on the only candidate upon whom union at this late stage of the canvass is possible.

The Hopes of the Greeleyites.

The Greeley organs have been boasting very loudly of late of certain States which the election in Georgia makes sure for their candidate. What States are these? The organs referred to, and the numerous addresses of SCHELL, COCHRANE & Co., may be searched in vain for any definite enumeration of them. It is agreed, however, that they will cast 125 votes in the Electoral College.

Taking this as a starting point, it is not difficult to surmise, with some confidence, the States on which the Greeleyites are building. We believe the following is likely to have been the list:

Alabama	10	Missouri	15
Arkansas	6	New-Jersey	9
Florida	4	North Carolina	10
Georgia	11	Tennessee	12
Kentucky	12	Texas	8
Louisiana	8	Virginia	11
Maryland	8		
Total			124

The Greeley mathematicians had only to make the mistake made by the *World*, yesterday morning, of counting the electoral vote of North Carolina at eleven, instead of ten, to make the total 125. As all the calculations bear strong evidence of coming from the same brain, it is probable that the same mistake was made.

In this list we have nearly all of the States which went Democratic in 1870-71, and most of the Southern States. The most notable exceptions among the Southern States are Mississippi and South Carolina. These are the two in which the blacks are in a large majority compared with the whites. In Mississippi, the whites are 382,896 and the blacks 444,201, a difference of 61,305. In South Carolina the whites are 289,667 and the blacks 415,815, a difference of 126,148. In the other Southern States, which are counted for the Democrats, the proportion of blacks and whites is as follows:

	Whites.	Blacks.
Alabama	521,384	475,510
Arkansas	362,115	122,169
Florida	96,057	91,689
Georgia	638,926	545,142
Louisiana	362,065	364,210
North Carolina	678,470	391,650
Tennessee	936,119	322,331
Texas	564,700	253,475
Virginia	712,089	512,841

It will thus be seen that the Democrats are counting on the States where the negroes are likely to be intimidated, and are not counting on those where the negroes are numerous enough to maintain their rights. No other construction can be put on their calculations. They proclaim their success in Georgia as securing success in the other States having a heavy colored vote. In Georgia, they resorted to every species of intimidation. They threatened the negroes before the election, and mobbed them on election day. They armed large numbers of their own party to drive them or keep them from the polls. The Republican challengers were attacked in the presence of the election officers, and active Republicans, both white and colored, were beaten, outraged, and left for dead by Kuklux bands, subsequent to election, while the concerted attack on the negroes in Macon resulted in the murder of four and the wounding of nineteen. The success of the Democracy in Georgia was simply the success of the Kuklux.

We are now told that Georgia convinces the Democratic leaders that they can gain 125 electoral votes. We have shown that these must largely be cast by States which can be carried only by the same violence and fraud employed in Georgia. Forewarned is forearmed. In Georgia, recovered from the first shock of the unexpected and brutal conspiracy against their rights, the Republicans are determined to assert those rights in November, and to employ every instrumentality placed in their hands by State or Federal laws to defend themselves in so doing. Similar resolution must be shown in every Southern State.

The October elections showed that the sympathies of the people of this country are with the wronged, and not the wrong-doers, in Georgia. It would be an intolerable outrage if a conspiracy, condemned by the whole country, should be allowed to succeed in even a few States.

Mr. S. L. M. Barlow and the Erie Railroad.

We have shown how Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW made thirty-five thousand dollars out of his connection with the Erie Railroad. In our opinion, the transaction was a very improper one, for Mr. BARLOW was bound in honor to give his best services for the benefit of the Erie corporation, instead of which he used the opportunities which his position gave him to make money for himself. In his letter to us today, Mr. BARLOW substantially admits the accuracy of our statements. He admits that he *did* take the $35,000, but considers it rather a "smart" transaction at the expense of JAY GOULD. We think it was at the expense of the Erie shareholders. We give Mr. BARLOW a fair hearing, and now go on to describe some other acts of his which we shall be happy to have satisfactorily explained.

Another little transaction of Mr. BARLOW's at about the same time as that described by us on Thursday, shows even greater ingenuity in combining his personal profit with extreme circumspection. He made a large purchase of bonds on behalf of the Erie Railway Company, for doing which he demanded and received from the seller, a fee of thirty thousand dollars. This *fee* Mr. BARLOW, as a shrewd lawyer, very well knew that he could not lawfully retain for himself. He, therefore, reported the purchase to the Board of Directors at thirty thousand dollars below contract price, thus giving the Company the full benefit of his fee, concerning which, however, he said nothing; but at the same time he caused a resolution to be passed in the Board authorizing Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM & GOLDSCHMIDT, the Erie Railway agents in London, to pay counsel fees to the extent of thirty thousand dollars for the negotiation of this contract.

Thus the fact that Mr. Barlow was the counsel who actually received the thirty thousand dollars remained a secret between himself and Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, whose willingness to allow him to receive the money was abundantly guaranteed to him, by his cooperation with them in their schemes of profit, some of which will be hereafter mentioned.

The next transaction of Mr. BARLOW was with Mr. DANIEL DREW. Mr. DREW, as a condition of his release from certain claims which the Erie Company had against him, agreed, about two years ago, to purchase certain bonds from the Erie Company, at a price higher than that at which they have ever been currently salable. Mr. BARLOW prepared a long preamble and set of resolutions, which in substance set forth that the proposed sale of the bonds was not desirable in the interests of the Erie Railway Company, and authorizing the cancellation of the contract, which was accordingly terminated. In point of fact Mr. DREW was benefited to an immense amount by getting rid of this obligation, and in consideration of this he paid over to Mr. BARLOW, at one time, the sum of *seventy-five thousand dollars.* The receipt of this sum does not appear upon any of the records of the Company, nor is there any mention of the fact in the preamble or resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors. Whether Mr. BARLOW received it in his capacity as an Erie Director, or as a Director of the Sleeping-coach Company, or simply as S. L. M. BARLOW, Esq., it is at least certain that the Erie Company has received no benefit from the money.

Thus far we have shown that Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW has made the following sums by his lucky connection with the Erie Road:

Sleeping-coach Company negotiation	$35,000
Fee for purchasing Erie bonds	30,000
Paid to him by Daniel Drew for his "good offices"	75,000
Total	$140,000

It will be seen that the Erie Company is still a good milch cow for any lawyer to have in his office. Mr. BARLOW has made a very comfortable sum of money out of the Road, even according to the above showing. But the story is only beginning. Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW is not a man who would "compromise" his great name for one hundred and forty thousand dollars. We shall show another day how the shareholders of the Company have been bled by their friend the "counsel."

Working to Death.

The English law journals afford ample proof of the painful feeling which the miserable end of Judge WILLES' eminent career has caused throughout the legal profession. From the examination of the deceased's confidential clerk, at the inquest, it appeared that the Judge had, during the past few weeks, been a completely altered man. On the 24th of August he returned from the Northern Circuit—which is always the heaviest of all, and had on this occasion proved even exceptionally arduous. It had evidently completely prostrated him, in mind and in body, and was the ultimate cause of his premature end.

The case seems to be one which, quite apart from purely personal considerations, affords a subject for very profitable reflection and it curiously happens that this calamity occurred within only a few days of an elaborate review having appeared in the leading London journal on two remarkable works, recently issued, bearing upon brain-work and health; the one entitled *On Comparative Longevity in Man and the Lower Animals*; the other *The Secret of Long Life.* There is evidently an order of men with whom work is almost as strong a passion as play is with another.

They do not appear to possess the power of saying "no" when demands are made upon an already overtaxed brain. Mr. Justice WILLES would appear to have been of this character. The medical testimony went to show that he had long been feeble, and more or less out of health; yet in spite of it he undertook the most arduous assizes of all, and more than this, when after the fatigue incident to it he returned home in the state of prostration described, and his clerk, shocked at his altered appearance, inquired what he had been doing by way of rest and recreation, the answer was, "reading German literature."

It not unfrequently happens that a man practically commits suicide by over-work, from an anxiety to keep his head pecuniarily above water, or to make money for his children. But to the deceased Judge even these inducements were wanting. He could have retired with flying colors, and with the highest esteem of his brethren and his countrymen, on a pension of $17,500 a year—a sum precisely equivalent in money to the salary of a Judge of the Supreme Court here, but in fact much larger, owing to the lower prices of living in England. But no; he must keep on until, not professional and Parliamentary worry, as in the instance of poor Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, but an overwrought brain, did its fatal work. Another circumstance mentioned in the evidence was, that the deceased had always entertained the utmost horror of suicide, and was especially nervous as to firearms, and was "no sportsman;" and this, perhaps, has no inconsiderable bearing upon the case. Mr. Justice WILLES seems to have been unlike most of his great professional brethren, in that he was a man of sedentary life. He neglected the antidote, exercise, which has enabled so many of them to go through so exhaustively fatiguing a life as that of a lawyer who is in the full swing of professional practice all day in Westminster Hall or Lincoln's Inn, and yet must be until one, two or three in the morning on the benches of the House of Commons. And how many men among us are following the example of poor Judge WILLES! How many are defying nature's most obvious laws—"drawing," as Lord CHESTERFIELD expressed it, "bills on health, to be repaid at ninety per cent. at a future date!" How many do, in fact, commit suicide, not by the direct means of pistol or poison-phial, but by a course of life equally destructive? And for what gain? How few there are who have the wisdom, philosophy, and courage to act on the principle of that happiest of men, Sir HENRY HOLLAND, and enjoy life by determining every year to take a long and thorough holiday. We are well aware that to all men life has not fallen in the easy lines and pleasant places that it has to SYDNEY SMITH's son-in-law; but we are rather addressing ourselves now to those who have reached a position of ease and affluence, and yet grind on at the mill as eagerly and severely as though every cent was a consideration, and who jealously withhold from their subordinates the performance and superintendence of tasks which they are perfectly competent to discharge.

The Prospect in Kings County.

Well informed politicians are to be found who believe that the City of Brooklyn and the County of Kings will give a majority in November for the Republican candidates, and they give good grounds for their opinion, extravagant as it may at first appear. Kings County has, in the past, given Democratic majorities of from nine thousand to fourteen thousand. These have been largely fraudulent at all times, and in several years have been wholly so. The majority of nine thousand last year has been very clearly proven to be a dishonest one, the result of repeating, ballot-box stuffing, and false counting. This year, frauds on the suffrage are pretty sure to be prevented. The Election law passed by the last Legislature provides very fully for this. It secures honest Republicans among the election officers at every poll, as well as among the clerks and canvassers. The election districts are much reduced in size—each one containing not more than four hundred voters, leaving no chance for crowding or for taking possession of the polls, and giving time for challenging. The Election law of the United States is also in favor of an honest vote, and provides for Deputy Marshals, whose duty it is to aid in securing such a vote. The Police force, moreover, is now organized in such a way as to be impartial, whereas it has heretofore been grossly partisan, and the political influence of the Water Board (corresponding to the New-York Board of Public Works, and heretofore a source of great corruption,) is neutralized.

Under these circumstances our friends have reason to be encouraged. The work immediately before them is to see that the registry lists—opened for the last time on Saturday next, (the 26th,)—contain the names of all Republican voters. Then let every dubious name which has found its way upon them be duly investigated, and its owner, if there is reason to suspect him, be promptly challenged, or otherwise dealt with as the law provides.

Confidential Disclosures.

If it be true that desirable moral qualities are strengthened by frequent exercise, the "confidence man" may be regarded as a benefactor of the race. For it is his daily task to induce in the bosoms of his fellow men that firm confidence in human honesty and fairness which is the mark of the large-hearted, generous philanthropist. The confidence man is unquestionably a scoundrel, but, nevertheless, since he seeks out and fosters into vigorous life the dormant sentiment of belief in human goodness which lingers in the bucolic breast, he is to this extent an agency for the moral amelioration of men.

Those who have grown practically, if not theoretically cynical, through the hard experience of Metropolitan life, can with difficulty comprehend the confidence which the swindler of the type just noted manages to develop in the rural person upon whom he plies his trade. That there should be scores of persons born with a morbid interest in "patent safes," is an unaccountable fact, but that these persons should lend large sums of money to total strangers, to enable the latter to bet upon the peculiarities of such safes, is still more unaccountable. The sanguine countryman who carries hundreds of dollars in his pocket-book, and apparently pines for casual scoundrels to whom he can lend his money, is likewise a being whose mental constitution totally confounds all intelligent analysis. Take, for an example, the Michigan person whose fate was told in yesterday's TIMES. This curious individual reached this City with nearly twelve hundred dollars in his pocket. In the railway station at Jersey City, he met two confidence men to whom he instantly confided his whole history, and whom he voluntarily apprised of the contents of his pocket-book. Having thus placed himself on a friendly footing with his new acquaintances, he naturally accompanied them to a drinking "saloon," and begged them to take charge of his money, so that the pickpockets, of whom rumors had reached him in the solitudes of Michigan, might not rob him. Of course this was the final parting of the Michigan man and his money, of which the proverb speaks, and some hours later he presented himself at Police Head-quarters, to beg the aid of detectives in recovering his cash.

The smart business man, who would decline to lend money upon the note of the angel Gabriel, unless that document bore the indorsement of other trustworthy and responsible angels, feels nothing but contempt for the lunatics of whom the swindled Michigan person is a specimen. But the latter has what the former sadly lacks—a generous, though too reckless, confidence in humanity. If this quality is an indispensable characteristic of a noble and chivalrous nature, not only would it be wrong to despise its possessor, but it would be unfair not to recognize the success of the confidence man in developing this characteristic. Let the latter have his due. Grant that he is a pitiful scoundrel, who preys on pitiable fools. Still he is the occasion of demonstrating to the world that there are men who, either because of the honesty of their own lives, or their warm-hearted belief in their fellows, are ready to place unlimited confidence in everybody, and to prove their faith by all manner of preposterous works.

Mr. Greeley as a Lobbyist.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* has not been frightened by the bluster of the *Tribune* out of its allegations in regard to Mr. GREELEY's attempt to bribe a member of the Printing Committee of the Thirty-fourth Congress. Mr. GREELEY's recent course of scurrilous slanders upon people of unquestioned integrity, and his refusal to take account of the specific denials of his charges made by such men as Vice-President COLFAX, Senator WILSON and Speaker BLAINE, combine to render his testimony on his own behalf extremely liable to suspicion. His credibility will not be improved by the following letter, which appears in today's issue of the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*. The writer of the letter is, in the words of the *Eagle*, "Hon. T. T. FLAGLER, formerly member of Congress from Niagara County, in this State, the President of the Holly Manufacturing Company, and one of the first men of Western New-York, whose veracity no man will venture to question:"

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. —, 1872.

John I. Platt, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have received yours of ——, with printed slip inclosed. * * * The facts in brief are: I was one of the Joint Committee on Printing of the Thirty-fourth Congress. That Committee had the oversight of the printing and primarily the disposal of the binding. CORNELIUS WENDELL had been elected Public Printer, and was also desirous of receiving the binding. Pending the disposal of the binding by contract, *Horace Greeley came to my room at Willard's Hotel, and proposed that it should be given to Wendell, who, he said, would give twelve thousand dollars for it,* which, he added, would be useful for election purposes. I was amazed that he should come to me with such a proposition, and indignant that he should suppose I would favor it. I am not aware that he broached the subject to my associates on the Committee, Messrs. NICHOLS of Ohio, and CRAGIN of Massachusetts. I related the circumstance immediately thereafter to some of my Congressional associates, and denounced Mr. GREELEY for thus becoming the agent of WENDELL, who was an active Democrat and notorious lobbyist, and especially in his being the bearer of a proposition to pay money for the binding contract. Among those to whom I mentioned the circumstance at the time, I recollect Messrs. E. B. MORGAN of this State, and WASHBURNE of Maine, who, I have no doubt, remember how emphatically they joined in condemning Mr. GREELEY for the act. You are aware that I referred to the circumstance in a private conversation at the residence of a mutual friend as among the things which went to form my estimate of Mr. GREELEY's character. While I regret the publicity, I stand to the truth of the statement as I now relate it. * * *

Yours, truly, T. T. FLAGLER.

This, as will be observed, is a direct contradiction of the "authorized" denial made in the *Tribune* of Monday, in regard to the original charge. Mr. GREELEY's reply will be looked for with some curiosity. Mr. GREELEY was not a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress, but he seems to have had somewhat of a passion for lobbying about that time. It was during the second session (1856) of this same Congress, that he received from Mr. JOHN STRYKER, of Rome, N. Y., one thousand dollars to influence the passage of a resolution in the interest of the Des Moines Navigation Company. In his sworn evidence before a Congressional Committee, Mr. STRYKER said that he believed Mr. GREELEY had misapplied this money. From that time to this the destination of that one thousand dollars has never been explained, and from what is above stated in regard to the binding contract business, it seems to us that Mr. GREELEY's connection with it will be as difficult to explain away as his partnership with TWEED or his disposal of the Des Moines bribery fund.

The Mayoralty.

NEW-YORK, Oct 17, 1872.

Hon. W. F. Havemeyer:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the citizens of New-York, who desire to promote reform in the administration of our Municipal affairs, and to place men in our Municipal offices who should be capable and fit without reference to their political opinions, held at Cooper Institute, Sept. 23, 1872, a Committee of fifty was appointed.

It was made the duty of the Committee in the event that such nominations for any Municipal offices were not made as should be satisfactory to the Reformers of the City, to present to the people candidates for their support.

In the judgment of that Committee it has become necessary for them to nominate a candidate for Mayor, to be voted for by all who desire the continued reform, and the complete purification of our City Government. We ask his support of the people of this City, without regard to party or political preferences, and with a determination to make capacity, integrity, and a past record as a resolute reformer the prominent considerations in selecting a Municipal officer.

The Committee of Fifty, with entire unanimity, and with the ascertained concurrence of the reform organizations of the City, and especially of the representation of the earnest and numerous organizations of German Reformers, have nominated you as the reform candidate for Mayor.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed for that purpose, take this mode of respectfully informing you of such nomination, and ask your acceptance of the same.

JAMES EMOTT,
OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
WILLIAM H. NEILSON,
ROBERT G. CORNELL.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Bets on Virginia for Grant and Wilson—Inventing Reports for the Heads of Departments—Life Stations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—A large Republican meeting was held at Alexandria, Va., last evening, at which addresses were made by Col. R. J. Hinton and Col. Francis Miller. A bet was made here to-night that Virginia would be carried for Grant and Wilson. From recent advices it is probable that this is not a very rash way of betting.

It is now in order to invent departmental reports, or pretended abstracts of them. The least ingenious forger who has access to the columns of any newspaper, is pretty sure to be the first to begin. Indeed, it is reported that the author of a fictitious telegraphic correspondence about the Alabama claims last Winter, and a little later, of a correspondence between Judge Davis and a committee of the labor men, has already been trying his hand at the reports. In the meantime, the reports, whose contents are foreshadowed, have not been begun by the Secretaries.

LIFE STATIONS ON CAPE COD.

The following are the sites of the new life-saving stations on Cape Cod, recommended by the Board of Revenue Marine Officers, appointed for the purpose of making proper selections, and adopted by the Treasury Department: First station, Race Point; second, Peaked Hill Bar; third, Highlands, one mile north of Highland Light; fourth, Parnet River; fifth, Wellfleet; sixth, Nauset; seventh, Orleans; eighth, Chatham's South Beach; ninth, Monomoy; and one on the south-west point of Block Island. All the houses for these stations are to be completed by Dec. 1, and will be ready for occupancy and service about the 15th of December. They are all as near the sea as they can be placed with safety.

The Demoralized Democracy of Connecticut.

The New-Haven *Journal & Courier*, of Friday, says that the indications of the utter demoralization of the Democratic Party in Connecticut are becoming more apparent every day. Men of years and character, who have adhered to the party all their lives, declare with an emphasis which attests their sincerity, that they shall vote for Grant. Scores of such cases come to notice almost daily, and it begins to look as if there was an even chance for carrying New-Haven for Grant.

SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE.

Lecture by Olive Logan at Steinway Hall—How to Succeed—The Necessity of Being Something.

Miss Olive Logan's discourse on "Successful People" attracted a respectable audience at Steinway Hall, last evening, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. The appearance of the lady on the platform was greeted with hearty applause. Her lecture was mainly a discourse on the theory of success in life, which resolved itself into the capacity to work well and the willingness to do it. Singleness of aim and a clear view of the object aimed at was one of the first requisites for success. Many men have large treasure of talent, yet never do anything worthy of note, but spend it in small change. Do one thing and do it well. Where a man of mediocre talent has achieved striking success it has been because he made some one thing his specialty. When I set out to become a lecturer, continued Miss Logan, I had a great appreciation of the value of specialties. I looked over the field, and saw that it was crowded with scholars, men of deep learning, of profound thought, of ripe scholarship; but I thought it needed something lighter, more cheerful; something in the colloquial style, and this I adopted, despite the grave warnings of several unsuccessful people who came to advise me. Another strong point in success is persistent industry. What you get out of this world you wrest from it by your own might. No one likes work. I don't, for one. But if I would have the triumphs of the work, I must do my work, whatever it may be, and so must we all. I think the world never gives successful people credit for the work they do. They see the results only, the causes are hidden. It seems a great thing to get paid a large sum for an hour's talk, but those people who hold up their hands in astonishment at the price, do not know that in the art of lecturing the hour the lecturer stands before his audience is the smallest part of his labors. The money rewards of artists and literateurs are not adequate to their labors. If the young man starting out in life desires wealth, it were best he left literature alone and sought success in groceries or the butter business. Half the labor I have put into a book, for which I have been most unmercifully criticised, would have secured me a fortune in the millinery line. After disposing of the absurd ideas about "luck" having much to do with success, Miss Logan said that in this country we had reason for special pride in our great men, for they had all attained success, from the poorest origin, and with everything against them. The slanders that are now heaped on both Presidential candidates made her sick at heart. It would give her pleasure to hear in that hall one round of hearty applause for President Grant, who rose to his present dignity from the tanner's yard, [loud applause;] and for Horace Greeley, who, from the rude farm-house where he pored over his book by the light of the pine knots, came to the foremost rank among his countrymen. [Enthusiastic applause.] It was a libel on the American people to say they had ever placed in the Presidential chair, a sot, a drunkard, a dumb fool; or that they had ever nominated for that honor a traitor, a toad, a lunatic. [Applause.] These and worse epithets may be heaped upon President Grant and Horace Greeley, but deep down in our hearts we respect them both, and we should be false to our manhood if we did not. [Long-continued applause.] Miss Logan concluded by remarking that though success did not always bring happiness on earth, the day will come when we shall all be judged by our works, and in that hour he who helped his fellow-man will receive the highest meed of reward.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

Saturday, Oct. 19.

Norwich, (P. M.)	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Canandaigua, (P. M.)	Gen. Clark E. Carr. Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Trumansburg	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Booneville, (P. M.)	Gov. Sidney Perham. Gen. John C. Caldwell. Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Lowville	Hon. John O'Donnell.
New-Paltz	Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
East Homer	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Waterloo	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Rhinebeck, (P. M.)	Gen. Thos. S. Van Buren. Hon. Butler G. Noble. Hon. Francis Silvester.
Middletown	Hon. James A. Briggs.
Edinburg	Gen. G. S. Batcheller.
East Shelby	Hon. E. L. Pitts.
Warwick, (P. M.)	Hon. Charles T. Mills. George W. Bungay.
Sand Lake, (P. M.)	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Galway	Hon. Geo. W. Hoxie. Hon. Neil Gilmour.
Brevoort Hall	Gen. Henry E. Davies, Jr. Robert Sewell.
Chemung	Hon. H. Boardman Smith. Col. J. S. Thurston.
Saugerties	S. L. Stebbins.
Guilderland	Charles E. Smith. Hon. A. B. Voorhees.
Alexander	Hon. Geo. L. Maynard.
Elmira	Gen. James B. O'Beirne.
Havana	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Delhi	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Avon	Col. A. E. Baxter.
100th-st., near 9th-av.	Major J. C. F. Beyland.
Meredith	Hon. S. F. Miller. J. M. Preston.
Unadilla	Hon. George Becker.
King's Bridge	Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
Greig	Hon. C. L. Merriam. Col. H. P. Turner.
Waddington	James K. Redington.
South Bay	M. J. Dolphin.
Constantine	Hon. W. E. Lansing.
Lake Ridge	Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Wilson	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Herkimer	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Collamer	W. J. Wallace. Harrison Hoyt.
Peach Orchard	Benj. W. Woodward. L. M. Gano.
Ceres	Gen. T. M. Hite.
Mariners' Harbor, S. I.	Major D. G. Gillette.
Wampsville	James B. Jenkens. Rev. J. P. Crawford.
Middleville	A. M. Mills. Morris Fikes.
Paine's Hollow	H. Clay Hall.
Scriba	Hon. A. B. Getty.
Rensselaerville	Wm. H. Greene. James R. Graham.

Monday, Oct. 21.

Ogdensburg	Gov. Sidney Perham.
Clyde	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Lisbon, (P. M.)	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Oswego	Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Frankfort	Gen. B. F. Bruce. Hon. A. M. Clapp.
Port Jervis	Hon. James A. Briggs. Hon. Jason B. Brown.
Republican Head-quarters, Brooklyn	Rev. L. H. King. Hon. Thos. D. Adams.
Albion	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Bridgewater	Hon. Seth M. Milliken.
Irvington	Gen. J. T. Owen.
Dunkirk	Gen. Clark E. Carr.
Hartford	Col. A. D. Shaw.
Stamford	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Haverstraw	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Vienna	W. B. Bliss. E. S. Beers.
Yates	Hon. E. L. Pitts.
Bridgewater	H. J. Coggeshall. A. C. Cox.
Bleecker Buildings, N. Y.	Hon. Geo. W. Hoxie.
Wassaic	O. H. Miller.
Almond	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Groton	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Butternutts	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Morris	Hon. John L. Parker.
West Charlton	Grenville Tremain.
Athens	Hon. Francis Silvester. Hon. John Sanderson.
Scriba	Hon. D. G. Fort. J. J. Lamoree.
Painted Post	Gen. J. R. O'Beirne.
Lyric Hall, 6th-av.	Major Douglass Campbell.
Centre Village	Hon. P. W. Hopkins. John T. Mygatt.
Lamb's Corners	F. A. Durkee. Major N. D. Maffitt.
Jennings' Corners	M. J. Dolphin.
No. 62 Sullivan-st., N. Y.	Rev. Henry H. Garnet.
Kelloggsville	Hon. C. D. Murray.
[illegible]	S. L. Stebbins.
6th-av. and 18th-st., N. Y.	Rev. Wm. F. Butler.

Tuesday, Oct. 22.

Oneonta, (P. M.)	Hon. Henry Wilson. Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Penn Yan	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Malone, (P. M.)	Gov. Sidney Perham. Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Syracuse	Gov. Edward Salomon.
Amsterdam	Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Vanderbilt Landing, (P. M.)	Hon. George Wm. Curtis. Hon. H. J. Scudder. Hon. E. Delafield Smith. Horace Russell.
Fishkill on Hudson	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Le Roy	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Marathon	Hon. James A. Briggs.
Salem	Gen. B. F. Bruce. Hon. A. M. Clapp.
Bay Shore and Islip	Gen. George H. Sharpe.
[illegible]	Rev. L. H. King. Hon. Jason B. Brown.
Canandaigua	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Andover	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Ellenville	Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Elmira	Gen. Clark E. Carr.
Dryden	Gen. J. H. Warwick. Hon. Thomas C. Platt.
Knoxville	Hon. William P. Fiero.
Jamestown	William H. Johnson.
Laurens	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Edmeston	Hon. John L. Parker.
Cold Spring	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Brooklyn, E. D.	Rev. Wm. F. Butler.
Freeport, Long Island	George W. Bungay.
Appomattox Club, N. Y.	Hon. Geo. W. Hoxie. Hon. H. C. Calkin.
Cape Vincent	Frederick G. Gedney. Dr. H. S. Hendee.
Brewster	Hon. A. H. Purdy.
Mannsville	Watson M. Rogers. Charles B. Skinner.
[illegible]	A. B. Getty. W. H. Baker.
West Shelby	Hon. E. L. Pitts.
South Trenton	A. C. Coxe. De Witt G. Ray.
Solon	Hon. R. H. Duell.
New-Rochelle	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Addison	Gen. J. R. O'Beirne.
College Point	Major J. C. F. Beyland. Willis Denike, Jr.
Clayville	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
No. 452 Fifth-street	Dr. E. M. Hoeber.
Mott Haven	Col. T. B. Thorpe. Col. Wm. Haw, Jr.
[illegible]	J. M. Johnson.
[illegible]	John T. Mygatt. Hon. P. W. Hopkins.
Summerhill	Hon. J. T. M. Davie.
Millbrook	Hon. Allard Anthony.
Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. W. T. B. Milliken. Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Appomattox Club	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Mott Haven	Col. T. B. Thorpe. Col. William Haw, Jr.
Greenville	Hon. Francis Silvester. F. Coonley.
Union Springs	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Rock Lock	S. L. Stebbins.

Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Cooper Institute, New-York	Gen. Edward F. Noyes, Governor of Ohio. Gen. Adam E. King, of Maryland.
Binghamton (P. M.)	Hon. Henry Wilson. Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Binghamton (Evening)	Gen. Clark E. Carr. Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Corning, (Evening.)	Hon. Henry Wilson. Hon. James A. Briggs.
Seneca Falls	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Potsdam, (P. M.)	Gov. Sidney Perham. Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Hudson	Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Rochester	Gov. Edward Salomon.
Lima	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Pawlings, (P. M.)	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Sag Harbor	Hon. Jason B. Brown.
Port Jackson	Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Cherry Valley	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Croton Falls	Rev. L. H. King.
Shongo	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Saranac	Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Bath	William H. Johnson.
Garrattsville	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Schuyler's Lake	Hon. John L. Parker.
Walden	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
De Ruyter	Hon. William E. Lansing.
Corning	Hon. James R. O'Beirne.
Kingston	Rev. Henry H. Garnet. Rev. William F. Butler.
Katonah	George W. Bungay.
St. Lawrence	F. G. Gedney. Dr. H. S. Hendee.
Bedford	Major D. G. Gillette.
Greene	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Silver Creek	Hon. Edward L. Pitts.
Hempstead	Hon. W. T. B. Milliken.
East Durham	Hon. Francis Silvester. J. M. Fiero.
Scipio	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn	Col. W. C. Holbrook. Horace Russell.
Mt. Kisco	Hon. Geo. W. Hoxie.
Garnerville	Major Michael Crowley.

Thursday, Oct. 24.

Rochester, (P. M.)	Hon. Henry Wilson. Hon. A. W. Tenney. Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Albion, (Evening.)	Hon. Henry Wilson. Hon. James A. Briggs.
Spring Valley, (P. M.)	Hon. Emory A. Storrs. Gen. Wm. H. Morris.
Watertown	Gov. Sidney Perham.
Poughkeepsie	Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Buffalo	Gov. Edward Salomon.
Ithaca	Gen. John H. Martindale.
Plattsburg	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Huntington	Hon. Geo. Wm. Curtis.
Babylon	Hon. Jason B. Brown.
Shokan	Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Skaneateles	Hon. L. W. Hall.
Deansville	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Fly Creek	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Highland Falls	Rev. L. H. King.
Cortland	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Moravia	Gen. Clark E. Carr. Hon. C. D. Murray.
Little Falls	Matthew J. Dolphin. H. Clay Hall.
Catskill	Hon. Allard Anthony.
Scio	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Ellenburg	Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
Oxford	Hon. John O'Donnell.
No. 446 Eighth-avenue	Dr. E. W. Hoeber.
Fredonia	Gen. John C. Robinson. Hon. Edmund L. Pitts.
Lockport	Hon. Richard Crowley. Hon. George G. Hoskins.
Woodsburg, Long Island	Hon. W. T. B. Milliken.
Burlington Flats	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
East Springfield	Hon. John L. Parker.
Salem Centre	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Cairo	Hon. Francis Silvester. J. M. Fiero.
Port Chester	Hon. Thomas D. Adams. Rev. H. H. Garnet.
North Brookfield	Hon. Wm. E. Lansing. Hon. C. L. Kennedy.
Bleecker Buildings, N. Y.	Hon. Isaac Dayton.
Broome Centre, (P. M.)	Col. Anson S. Wood. John F. Hazleton.
Canisteo	Gen. Jas. R. O'Beirne.
Corner Dean-st. and Buffalo-av., Brooklyn	Rev. Wm. F. Butler.
Alexandria	Frederick G. Gedney. Dr. H. S. Hendee.
No. 70 Avenue D, N. Y.	Willis Denike, Jr.

Friday, Oct. 25.

Syracuse, (P. M. and Eve.)	Hon. Henry Wilson. Gen. Adam E. King. Hon. A. W. Tenney. Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Utica	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Academy of Music, Brooklyn	Gen. Joseph R. Hawley.
Schenectady	Gov. Sidney Perham.
Hoosic Falls	Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Whitehall	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
North Bay	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Patchogue	Hon. Jason B. Brown.
New Paltz, (P. M.)	Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Middletown	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Lee Centre	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Nyack	Gen. George H. Sharpe.
Norwich	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Birdsall	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Mooers	Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Cobleskill, (P. M.)	William H. Johnson. Mr. Allen.
Florida	Hon. W. T. B. Milliken.
Portlandville	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Roseboom	Hon. John L. Parker.
Windham Centre	Hon. Francis Silvester. F. Coonley.
Scriba	Hon. Wm. E. Lansing.
Gilboa	Col. Anson S. Wood. John F. Hazleton.
Hammondsport	Gen. J. R. O'Beirne.
Theresa	Frederick G. Gedney. Dr. H. S. Hendee.

President Grant and the Rawlins Fund.

The following letter explains itself, and exposes another of the infamous slanders daily concocted against Gen. Grant:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1872.

Gen. W. S. Hillyer:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just been shown an article in the New-York *Sun*, in which allusion is made to me and the children of Gen. Rawlins and the Rawlins fund, purporting to be written by a Mr. Haskell, who formerly held my power of attorney.

The statements in that letter are unjust and untrue as to Gen. Grant's treatment of me and the children, and the management of the estate and fund. He has promptly paid over to us the entire income of the estate and the fund. I wish you would put the matter right in such manner as you think best.

Gen. Rawlins never had anything but the utmost confidence in and affection for Gen. Grant.

Truly, your friend, M. E. DANIELS.

The Horse Disease in Canada.

TORONTO, Canada, Oct. 18.—The epidemic among horses has now extended throughout the Dominion, seriously interrupting the business of the country. The street-cars in Montreal have stopped running. In their stables more than 200 horses are sick. The farmers in the country are unable to bring grain to market. The disease is not often fatal, but recovery is slow.

The Great Fire at Sing Sing—Herring's Safe Again the Victor!

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1872.

Messrs. Herring & Farrel, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The "Patent Champion" Fire-proof Safe purchased of you in September last was the means of preserving my books, papers, &c., in the terrible fire which visited us yesterday, and which consumed over $200,000 worth of property. My store, in which the safe stood, was a three-story brick building, situated in the centre of the block. It was completely surrounded by the flames, and the safe subjected to the most intense heat (being red hot) for over twelve hours. On opening it the books, papers, and entire contents were found to be in an excellent state of preservation.

Yours, respectfully,
LEANDER FISHER.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE FIRMS have testified to the preservation of their valuables in Herring's Safes in the burning of Chicago.

Manufactured and sold by
HERRINGS & FARREL,
Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

Dwelling-house safes for ladies' jewelry, silver-ware, laces, shawls, &c., made in imitation of handsome furniture.

Second-hand safes, our own and other makers, having been taken in part pay for Herring's New Patent, for sale at low prices.—*Advertisement.*

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,

No. 686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones-st., Decorators of Porcelain, offer a splendid assortment of Ornamental, Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services; also, White, French China, India China, &c., by the set or piece.

Articles or sets decorated to order in the highest style of art with Crests, Monograms, Fruits, &c.

Also, Glassware, Plated-ware, &c.—*Advertisement.*

At E. LORD's new cleaning and dyeing office, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, dresses, shawls, laces, sacques, feathers, gloves, &c., beautifully cleaned; coats, pants, vests, cleaned like new.—*Advertisement.*

KENDALL'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—Used by vocalists and singers to strengthen and clear the voice. Superior to any in use.—*Advertisement.*

GRANT CAMPAIGN SHIRTS, trimmed red, white and blue, at JOHN H. TRIPLER'S, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Grand-st., New-York City.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Rev. Dr. Prime.

In the New-York *Observer* of March 3, 1870, Rev. Dr. Prime gives the result of his experience with laughing-gas at the Colton Dental Association, Cooper Institute, as follows:

"I put it to my lips and inhaled three, four, perhaps five times, and then, instantly, as it seemed to me, I heard the Doctor say, 'There, it's all right.' I was awake, but the five teeth were gone, as if by magic, without a sense of feeling, with no knowledge of any operation having been performed. There was no more sense of having been asleep, or of having taken anything, than if it had been a glass of water or a draught of fresh air. It was about two minutes from the time of inhalation to the waking, but the unconsciousness was so complete that it seemed no time at all."—*Advertisement.*

The Last Bank Robbery.

STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
CORNER 7TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

The bold robbery of the Saratoga County Bank, with the loss of half a million of Securities, belonging to individuals, should convince every man of the propriety of visiting the vaults of this Company, to ascertain our facilities for safe-keeping of personal property.

E. BRADLESTON, President.
—*Advertisement.*

Gentlemen After Shaving will find great comfort in the use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

An Established Remedy.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs.

Saratoga Geyser Spring Water.—Purest, strongest and best natural aperient and corrective; cures biliousness and diseases of indigestion. Sold by all druggists. Address, for orders or circulars, GEYSER SPRING, Saratoga, or No. 50 Chambers-st., New-York.

Every Bank Officer should Secure his own life and the life of his family by protecting his house with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, and by being in telegraph communication with some neighbor. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding and Ball Cards.—Latest Paris styles. Very elegant.
EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.
Established 1840.

Coverings for the Feet, Different Kinds, for ladies, misses and children; "Iron-clads," a heavy, strong shoe for boys. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th-av., above 19th-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $60 to $80. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Piles, Itching Piles.—USE ROSSMAN'S cure. Never fails.

Rossman's German Cough Drops.—A specific for Asthma, Coughs, Colds, &c.

For a first-class Elegant Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Buy the Best Article—The HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE.

"Premature Decline."—A Medical Tract, by Dr. MARSTON, No. 23 East 16th-st. Mailed free.

MARRIED.

AMERMAN—SAGE.—On Thursday, Oct. 17, 1872, at the Church of the Holy Saviour, by Rev. Dr. Cooke, JACOB B. AMERMAN to ELLA, second daughter of the late Francis P. Sage, all of this City.

BENEDICT—WEBSTER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1872, at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. T. Gallaudet, THEODORE HUDSON BENEDICT, Jr., to EMILY HUNTINGTON, second daughter of B. C. Webster, all of this City.

GRANT—MINTZING.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, on Thursday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, THOMPSON S. GRANT, of New-York, and ALICE V., daughter of the late Hon. J. F. Mintzing, of Charleston, S. C.

GREENFIELD—DUSTAN.—Thursday, Oct. 17, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. R. M. Abercrombie, Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad and Rev. Dr. J. C. Eccleston, GEORGE J. GREENFIELD and MARY M. DUSTAN, daughter of the late Capt. Isaac K. Dustan, of Staten Island.

KITCHEN—KNAPP.—WYGANT—KNAPP.—On Tuesday, Oct. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. C. Sweetser, JOHN F. KITCHEN to JULIA F. KNAPP. Also by the same, at the same time and place, CHARLES F. WYGANT, of Westbrookville, N. Y., to EMMA A. KNAPP, both daughters of P. B. Knapp, Esq., of this city.

LEGGETT—CARMAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John H. Leggett and Rev. Theodore A. Leggett, Mr. WILLIAM LEGGETT and MARIA A., only daughter of William S. Carman, Esq., all of this City.

LEECH—RENNIE.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. F. A. Johnson, HARRY S. LEECH, of Philadelphia, to AGNES, daughter of Robert Rennie, of Lodi, N. J.

MOFFAT—McCARTNEY.—Oct. 16, A. D. 1872, at Trinity Church, Easton, Penn., by Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, EDWARD S. MOFFAT, son of Prof. Moffat, of Princeton, N. J., to ANNA ROBESON McCARTNEY, daughter of the late Hon. Washington McCartney, LL. D., of Easton.

SCHENCK—BARKER.—On Thursday, Oct. 17, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Magee, ABRAHAM V. SCHENCK, of New-Brunswick, N. J., to SARAH E. BARKER, daughter of Capt. Abraham Barker, of Ramapo Valley, N. J.

STEVEN—CONNELL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 16, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. John A. Paddock, D. D., JOHN B. STEVEN to MINNIE E. CONNELL, daughter of James S. Connell, all of Brooklyn.

TINKER—PALMER.—Oct. 17, 1872, at the New Jerusalem Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Chauncey Giles, WILFORD H. TINKER, of Titusville, Penn., and FRANCES R. PALMER, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on the 17th inst., SOLOMON ANDREWS, M. D., in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence on Sunday next at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Leave foot of Whitehall-st. at 11 o'clock A. M. Return train 5:40 P. M.

BELCHER.—At Orange Valley, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 17, THEODORE CLINTON, infant son of Wm. H. and the late Mary Belcher, aged 13 months and 5 days.

Funeral from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. De Graw, at Orange Valley, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 19, on arrival of the 1:10 P. M. train from New-York, Morris and Essex Railroad. Carriages in waiting.

BOYD.—Suddenly, Oct. 15, ALEXANDER M. BOYD, youngest son of Sophia E. and the late Dr. Samuel Boyd, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 28 West 22d-st., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

BREMNER.—At Dobb's Ferry, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, JAMES BREMNER, for thirty years Superintendent of the Croton Aqueduct, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the old Presbyterian Church at Dobb's Ferry, on Saturday, Oct. 19, at 11 A. M. Train leaves Hudson River Depot, 42d-st., at 9:10 A. M.

BULKLEY.—On Friday, Oct. 18, NELLIE, daughter of Edward B. and Josephine M. Bulkley, in the 13th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 141 East 71st-st., corner of Lexington-av., on Monday, 21st inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

FREEMAN.—On Thursday, Oct. 17, MARIETTA, wife of Lorrain C. Freeman, and daughter of the late John D. Morrell.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 57 West 21st-st., on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock.

HARRIS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 18, Mrs. ELIZABETH HARRIS, aged 60 years.

Funeral on Sunday, Oct. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence.

HAINES.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 17, LAURA THEODORA HAINES, daughter of the late R. T. Haines, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, Oct. 19, at 3 P. M., from the residence of the late R. T. Haines.

IRWIN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 15, JAMES HERVEY IRWIN, M. D., at his late residence, No. 193 Broome-st., New-York, aged 46 years.

His friends and those of his family, and also the members of Standard Chapter of R. A. M., No. 252; Amity Lodge F. and A. M., No. 323; Grand Lodge of State of New-York of Knights of Pythias, Coeur de Lion Lodge No. 25, K. of P., and the Board of school officers and the teachers of the Thirteenth Ward are invited to attend his funeral, at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

JACKSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, 18th inst., WM. JACKSON, aged 85 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 11 Tompkins-place, on Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family, and of his sons, Joseph H. and Theodore F. Jackson, are invited to attend burial services, at Rockaway, N. J., on Monday at 3 o'clock P. M.

OSBORN.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1872, Mrs. ELIZA M., widow of the late Elias Osborn, and daughter of the late Edward Meeks, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 2½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 89 Cambridge-place, Brooklyn.

POTTER.—At Fort Washington, on Friday, Oct. 18, JOSEPH POTTER, aged 59 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RUSHMORE.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, 1872, MARY J. RUSHMORE, wife of Isaac W. Rushmore, of Plainfield, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SNIVELY.—Oct. 16, at the residence of his son, Dr. J. C. Snively, in Brooklyn, Mr. DANIEL SNIVELY, of New-Albany, Ind., aged 70 years.

The remains will be taken to New-Albany for burial.

SMITH.—At Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 16, LUCY ANN SMITH, widow of John C. Smith, formerly of Jamaica, Long Island.

Funeral at Grace Church, Jamaica, Sunday, 20th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, proprietor of SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, for the cure of consumption, has now completed arrangements, in compliance with the numerous requests of consumptives and their friends residing in this City, so as to be able to consult and advise with them personally. The Doctor, as has been already announced, will reoccupy his old rooms at No. 32 Bond-st., where his patients in this City and vicinity can consult him at stated intervals. His first visit will be on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 23d and 24th inst., when patients will be received and advised free of charge; but for a thorough examination by the Respirometer the price is $5. This instrument will detect the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs; by it can be readily determined whether the disease is tubercular, bronchial or only a sympathetic affection of the bronchial tubes, which is often mistaken for pulmonary consumption, but which is caused by a torpid liver.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS, WILL CURE CONSUMPTION, LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA, IF TAKEN ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTIONS.

All three of Dr. SCHENCK's medicines are to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease, and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The PULMONIC SYRUP ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this the SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the PULMONIC SYRUP and the food will make good blood.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall-bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison) which is very dangerous to use unless with great care, that will unlock the gall-bladder, and start the secretions of the liver like SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Liver complaint is one of the most prominent causes of consumption.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the sea-weed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the PULMONIC SYRUP, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop the chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. SCHENCK, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. Remove the cause and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, catarrh, canker, ulcerated throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs in some way are diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion exists, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting; but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now, the only chance is to take Dr. SCHENCK'S three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

When there is no lung disease, and only liver complaint and dyspepsia, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS are sufficient without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the MANDRAKE PILLS freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless.

Dr. SCHENCK, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years past, and now weighs 225 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of pulmonary consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used his preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. SCHENCK, unless patients wish their lungs examined.

Dr. SCHENCK and his son, J. H. SCHENCK, Jr., M. D., are professionally at their store, north-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, every Saturday. All advice given free of charge, but for a thorough examination by the Respirometer the price is $5. This instrument will detect the slightest movement of the respiratory organs; by it can be readily determined whether the disease is tubercular, bronchial, or only a sympathetic affection of the bronchial tubes, which is often mistaken for pulmonary consumption; but which is caused by a torpid liver.

Dr. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES are prepared only at the laboratory of
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North-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.
JNO. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, wholesale agent for New-York.

Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally at his old rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 23d and 24th inst.

CAUTION.

LEA & PERRINS'
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Buyers of this Sauce are cautioned to avoid the numerous counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.

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CONSULATE OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1872.

All Swedish and Norwegian subjects residing in New-York, or the vicinity thereof, are hereby invited to appear at this Consulate for the purpose of placing on record the oath of allegiance to His Majesty King Oscar II., and the Constitutions of their respective countries, as is required of them upon the succession of a new Sovereign to the thrones of the United Kingdoms.

The undersigned will be in attendance for the above purpose on and after MONDAY, Oct. 21, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 18 Exchange-place. CHRISTIAN BORS, Consul.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

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Tickets, $25; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 19, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5 and 11 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

WEDDING NOTES, ENVELOPES AND cards, new styles, by A. DEMAREST, Practical Engraver, No. 182 Broadway. Ball cards, fine note-paper, monograms, seals, &c.

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POLITICAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

EVERETT HOUSE, Oct. 18, 1872.

The Committee of Seventy give notice that on or before Tuesday evening, Oct. 22, they will announce the names of candidates indorsed by them for the offices of Mayor, Judges of the Supreme, Superior and City Courts and District-Attorney, and on or before Saturday, Oct. 26, the candidates for Assemblymen, Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.

All persons and delegations desiring to confer with them in the meantime will find the Committee on Elections in session every evening at their rooms in the Everett House.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
CHARLES WATROUS,
EDWARD COOPER,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,
BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,
JOHN WHEELER,
SIMON STERNE.
Committee on Elections.

THE GRANT AND WILSON

CAMPAIGN CLUB OF
IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.,

Will hold a mass-meeting, at their head-quarters, at Irvington, opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depot, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1872, at 8 o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by Gen. J. T. OWEN and Col. F. T. LAMBERT.

Residents of the district are respectfully invited to attend.

The Clubs of Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers are respectfully invited.

Arrangements have been made by which the trains which pass about midnight, going North and South, will stop at Irvington.

WILLIAM ORTON, President.
C. H. HAUPTMAN,
C. M. YAUCK, Secretaries.

NATURALIZATION.

The Committee appointed by the Republican Central Committee will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers-st., from now until the 25th day of October, 1872. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the Assembly District Associations and the undersigned Committee:

James W. Farr, No. 11 St. Luke's-place.
Nathan Kingsley, Jr., No. 153 Franklin-st.
Morris Friedsam, No. 50 Madison-st.
Andrew J. Campbell, No. 243 West 14th-st.
Wm. H. Albertson, No. 448 West 24th-st.
G. Joseph Ruch, No. 41 Lexington-av.
Nathan J. Newwitter, No. 224 East 58th-st.
M. FRIEDSAM, Secretary. JAMES W. FARR,
AUG. SCHEFFEL, Clerk. Chairman.

ON TO VICTORY!

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT VETERAN SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CAMPAIGN CLUB will hold a ratification meeting at Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., near 3d-av., THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:

Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr.,
ROBERT SEWELL, Esq.,
Hon. WM. A. DARLING,
Capt. JAMES MILLWARD,
Gen. H. EDWIN TREMAIN,
Lieut. HUGH COLEMAN.
ROBERT DES ANGES, President.
HENRY C. REGAS, Secretary.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE JOHN LUDLUM ASSOCIATION, held at No. 238 8th-av., on Friday evening, 18th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The John Ludlum Association of the Thirteenth Assembly District have deemed it their duty to meet for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of John Ludlum for the position of Assistant Alderman.

Resolved, That as a fitting tribute to a worthy citizen, upright, able, honest and reliable man, we do hereby ratify the nomination of John Ludlum for the position of Assistant Alderman of the Thirteenth Assembly District.

Resolved, And believing in his undoubted honesty, ability and purity, we commend him to the intelligent voters of the Thirteenth Assembly District every way worthy of their suffrages, and fully qualified to fill the position, and pledge ourselves to yield him our earnest, hearty and undivided support.

GEORGE H. PAGE, President.
WILLIAM LESLIE, Secretary.

GENTLEMEN: For this political and personal compliment I thank you. To have thus secured a position unsought and undesired by me, the confidence of so important a body of representative men as are now gathered here will ever be prized by me as an honor. Our duty is plain. Our constituency both demand and expect that we shall meet it fearlessly, with no motive other than that of serving the best interests of our City, State and nation.

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POLITICAL.

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SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The citizens of this District are invited to meet TO-NIGHT, irrespective of party, at the University Law School-room, for the purpose of conferring upon a Reform nomination.

FIFTEENTH REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A special meeting of the above-named association will take place THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 7 o'clock sharp, at their head-quarters, No. 246 West 33d-st. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of

H. A. WHITFIELD, First Vice-Pres.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.—A meeting of this Council will be held THIS EVENING, and every SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, until the election, at Oriental Hall, No. 262 East 18th-st., corner of 2d-av.

WM. H. NEILSON, President.
SAMUEL J. GLASSY, Secretary.

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GRANT AND WILSON.—THE DELEGATES to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Executive Committee will meet TO-NIGHT at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, for the purpose of organizing.

F. E. FARMER, Temporary Chairman.
A. HAMILTON MULLIGAN, Temporary Secretary.

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The NOVEMBER NUMBER of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, which opens the new volume will be found exceedingly interesting. There are illustrated articles on NORTHERN RUSSIA AND ST. PETERSBURG, and THE EARTHQUAKE AT ARICA.

There is the beginning of

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Oct. 18, E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of trustees disposed of the four four-story basement and cellar brown-stone houses and lots, (each 20 by 56 by 100.5,) situate on the south side of West Fifty-eighth-street, 245 feet west of Eighth-avenue, known as Nos. 318, 320, 322 and 324, respectively. Nos. 318 and 320, nearest the avenue named, sold for $31,500 each, the buyer's name being given as John J. Hughes. No. 322, adjoining, sold to same personage for $31,250, and No. 324, the next premises, to a James Cosgrove for $31,000. These names, however, we understand, were fictitious, and from the facts in the case, the prices realized, although title to the property passes, cannot be taken as the real criterion of value. The houses were built by a builder named Coburn, but owing to pecuniary embarrassment they were placed in the hands of Messrs. E. A. Bradley, James Smith and James McLaughlin, who had furnished the principal part of the materials used in construction, as trustees, to be disposed of for the benefit of creditors. The sale was made yesterday, with results as above noted, and the houses were bought by the parties interested. They were probably worth $35,000 each, and would bring about that sum at private sale. There is a mortgage of $25,000 upon each house. In addition to these transactions, Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Frederick Swarts, Esq., referee, sold the premises known as No. 7 Mitchell-place (East Forty-ninth-street), north side, 108 feet east of First-avenue, embracing a lot 18 by 80, with a three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house upon the same, renting for about $1,000 per annum, for $10,525, the purchaser being Jas. E. Vanderbilt. The property was sold subject to incumbrances amounting to about $7,000, and the buyer was the guarantor of a second mortgage of $4,000. The house was sold some three years ago for $13,000, and afterward traded at a valuation of $14,500, so at the price sold yesterday it may be said to be cheap. No further business was transacted.

The auction held at West Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 17, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Gibson, was a much greater success than was anticipated, the attendance, particularly from this City, being large, and bidding active, while the prices obtained for lots were really good. In all forty-two lots were sold for $19,530, an average of $465 apiece. The cottages and tenement-house were not disposed of. The result achieved was unexpected, from the fact that several sales in the neighborhood, hitherto held, have turned out unfavorably. Full particulars are annexed. At Rye, Westchester County, on Thursday, at the auction in charge of R. R. Hazard, Jr., the attendance was light, but some twelve city lots were sold for $5,000, in the total. This property should have sold better, for the location is a desirable one, and great improvements are being made in this vicinity. Among others it may be mentioned that Mr. Brooks, of Brooks Brothers, clothiers, of this City, is completing a residence which, when finished, will cost some $200,000, the house being built of stone at a cost of about $125,000.

To-day, at the Exchange, two legal auctions are expected to take place, as follows: Sale by Joseph McGuire of a house and lot on East Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Lexington-avenues, and by Wm. Kennelly, a sale of three houses and lots on East Eleventh-street, 230 6 feet east of Avenue C.

At private contract, V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street and No. 226 Fifth-avenue, report having recently sold the four-story high-stoop brick house and lot No 45 West Twenty-eighth-street, 21x55x100, for $35,000. The following private sales are also reported to have been recently effected: Plot embracing entire front on St. Nicholas-avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, size 286.10 by 285.6 by 201.10 by 259.6, sold for $85,000; four full lots on the south-west corner of Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street sold for $30,000, and two full lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, 350 feet west of Fifth-avenue, sold for $8,000.

Exchange Sales Friday, Oct. 18, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

2 4-story basement and cellar h. s. b. s. h's and l's, Nos. 318 and 320 West 58th-st., s. s., 245 ft. w. of 8th-av., lots each 20x100.5, houses each 55 ft. deep; $31,500 each	$63,000
1 4-story basement and cellar h. s. b. s. h. and l., No. 322 West 58th-st., 285 ft. w. of 8th-av., adjoining above, dimensions same	31,250
1 4-story basement and cellar h. s. b. s. h. and l., No. 324 West 58th-st., 305 ft. w. of 8th-av., adjoining, similar to above	31,000

By Joseph McGuire.

1 3-story and basement h. s. b. s. h. and l., No. 7 Mitchell-place, (East 49th-st.,) n. s., 108 ft. e. of 1st-av., lot 18x80	$10,525

Suburban Sales, Thursday, Oct. 17.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Gibson.

8 lots on block B6, Nos. 1 to 8, inclusive; G. B. Humphreys, New-York	$3,840
1 lot on block B6, No. 32; J. G. Connell, West Hoboken	370
1 lot on block B6, No. 33; Mrs. M. Sullivan, New-York	470
2 lots on block B6, Nos. 34 and 35; Eliza A. Green, Hudson City	860
1 lot on block B6, No. 36; J. J. Wynne, New-York	315
1 lot on block B6, No. 39; Ann McAleer, Hoboken	430
1 lot on block B6, No. 40; Patrick McLean, Jersey City	570
1 lot on block B6, No. 41; H. A. Pease, Jersey City	575
1 lot on block B6, No. 42; H. A. Pease, Jersey City	405
2 lots on block B6, Nos. 43 and 44; John H. Moreman, New-York	900
4 lots on block B6, Nos. 45 to 48, inclusive; C. W. Ward, New-York	1,960
4 lots on block B6, Nos. 49 to 52, inclusive; C. W. Ward, New-York	1,920
2 lots on block B6, Nos. 53 and 54; C. W. Ward, New-York	980
1 lot on block B6, No. 60; Edward Brower, New-York	380
1 lot on block B6, No. 61; G. B. Humphreys, New-York	440
3 lots on block B6, Nos. 62, 63 and 64; G. B. Humphreys, New-York	1,530
1 lot on block B6, No. 65; Mrs. Williams, Jersey City	710
1 lot on block B6, No. 80; C. W. Ward, New-York	480
1 lot on block B6, No. 81; Michael Kawe, New-York	480
1 lot on block B6, No. 82; Ann McAleer, Jersey City	465
4 lots on block B6, Nos. 83 to 86 inclusive; H. A. Pease, Jersey City	1,880

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By R. R. Hazard, Jr.

12 City lots, fronting on Elm-place, Purchase and Locust avs	$5,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Oct. 17.

Horatio-st., s. s., 101 ft. w. of Greenwich-st., 16.8x87.6	$2,000
8th-st., s. s., 293.5 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.1x105.5x21.4x96, h. and l.	13,500
10th-st., n. s., 385.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x94.8, h. and l.	29,250
16th-st., n. s., 238 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x92	6,000
34th-st., n. s., 305.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.6x98.9; Husband to wife, h. and l.	1,000
35th-st., s. s., 186.9 ft. w. of 7th-av., 15.6x98.9 h. and l.	12,250
Same property	13,500
30th-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x35.6, rear lot adjoining above	10,500
37th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 10th-av., 5x98.9	1,500
61st-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	35,000
72d-st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x102.2 h. and l.	28,000
73d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x102.2 h. and l.	50,000
116th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d-av.; 20x100.11 h. and l.	19,000
124th-st., n. s., 187.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.11, h. and l.	11,500
151st-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 200x½ block; 152d-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 200x½ block. Ca. O.	53,000
4th-av., or Park-av., e. s., 30 ft. s. 40th-st., 18x20, h. and l.	34,000
6th-av., n. w. corner 112th-st., 25x75	11,000
10th-av., w. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 61st-st., 25x100	15,250

Proposed New Buildings.

During the week ending with Friday, Oct. 18, plans for the erection of the following new buildings in this City have been filed at the Department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent:

BROWNSTONE FRONTS.

Ten first-class dwellings, East One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, south side, 90 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 17.6 by 50, three stories; Charles E. Stevens, owner.

Five first-class dwellings, West Forty-fifth-street, north side, 125 feet west of Broadway, 20 by 50, five stories; Blackhurst & Handeman, owners.

One store and tenement, No. 95 Allen-street, 25.2 by 48, five stories; J. P. [illegible], owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One dispensary, East Fifty-ninth-street, south side, 125 feet west of Lexington-avenue, 25 by 40, three stories; Orthopedic Institute, owner.

Three tenement-houses, East Seventy-fourth-street, south side, 150 feet east of Second-avenue, 25 by 54, four stories; Walker & Wilson, owners.

Two tenement-houses, East Seventeenth-street, south side, 225 feet east of Avenue B, 25 by 80, five stories; M. O'Donnell, owner.

Four tenement-houses, East Seventy-fifth-street, south side, 125 feet west of First-avenue, 20 by 27, four stories; Peter Militzer, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 83 Essex-street, 21.2 by 48, five stories; Michael Kunis, owner.

One tenement-house, East One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, north side, 75 feet west of Lexington-avenue, 25 by 60, four stories; Patrick Carroll, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 356 West Fifty-first-street, 25 by 50, four stories; Thomas Dowdell, owner.

Five stores and tenements, Third-avenue, north-east corner Sixty-first-street, 21 by 21.5 by 75, five stories; T. & I. D. Cummings, owners.

One store and tenement, First-avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Sixtieth-street, 25.4 by 34, two stories; Carpenter & Hunt, owners.

One store and tenement, West Thirteenth-street, north side, 230 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 35; three stories; James Rooney, owner.

One stable and shops, West Forty-third-street, south side, 250 feet east of Sixth-avenue, 75 by 90, four stories; Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, owners.

One stable, No. 71 Vandam-street, 25 by 14, one and a half stories; M. Blauvelt, owner.

One kitchen, No. 1012 First-avenue, 20 by 18, one story; M. Dealger, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Friday, Oct. 18, the following structures in this City have been reported at the Department of Buildings unsafe in the particulars named:

No. 181 First-avenue, unsafe front and rear walls; Mrs. Porter, owner.

No. 5 Desbrosses-street, (front,) unsafe chimney; J. F. Berrigan, owner.

No. 5 Desbrosses-street, (rear,) unsafe generally; J. F. Berrigan, owner.

Nos. 264 and 266 Avenue A, (rear,) unsafe rear wall; Adam Kropf, owner.

No. 17 Bedford-street, unsafe rear wall; Hugh Maxwell, owner.

No. 3 Sheriff-street, unsafe chimneys; Gustav Heerbrandt, owner.

No. 1 Sheriff-street, unsafe chimneys; L. C. Thomas, owner.

No. 5 Sheriff-street, unsafe chimneys; Gustav Heerbrandt, owner.

No. 35 Avenue D, unsafe north gable; L. H. Watts, owner.

No. [illegible] Mott-street, (rear,) unsafe rear wall; Charles Appleby, owner.

No. 125 Cedar-street, unsafe coping and chimneys; H. B. Clark, owner.

Nos. 171 and 173 Suffolk-street, (rear,) unsafe generally; Krahe & Michenfelder, owners.

Nos. 87 and 89 Mercer-street, unsafe generally; E. Post & Mrs. Anthony, owners.

No. 115 White-street, unsafe west gable and corner pier; Lorillard estate, owner.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

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NO. 6 PINE-ST.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

FOR SALE ON 5TH-AV.—A CORNER house above 42d-st.; complete and modern in all its appointments to an unusual degree; finished and fitted up in an expensive manner by a leading cabinet-manufacturing firm. Furniture mostly made to order in Paris. Works of art gathered in continental cities, from St. Petersburg, Rome, Madrid, &c., &c., and cost about $80,000. The house and furniture will not be separated, but sold as it stands, with few exceptions, for $300,000; all cash, or one-half cash and one-half bond and mortgage; an extra wide stable together with a large outfit of carriages, sleighs, harness and full equipments, can be had with the above, if wanted, for $75,000 in addition. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TEN LOTS SOUTH-EAST corner Cherry and Corlears sts., within 200 feet of Grand-st. ferry and East River. The lease of the above lots, together with buildings thereon, are for sale on easy terms. This property, by its proximity to the East River and ferry, is valuable for lumber or spar yards, or any manufacturing business requiring large space. Size of plot, 100 feet on Corlears-st. by 245 feet on Cherry-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR THREE years, partially furnished, the first-class five-story English basement brown-stone house No. 251 Madison-av., near 38th-st., with the costly gas fixtures, mirrors, carpets and cornices, including the kitchen and attic furniture. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 19 West 30th-st., near 5th-av. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL SMALL, FIRST-class, four-story, brown-stone houses on 51st-st., between 5th and Madison avs. (choicest location in the City;) finished with rich cabinet-work, plate-glass windows, cabinet mantles, mirrors, wainscoting and blinds. Apply to D. & J. JARDINE, Architects, No. 1,267 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., a first-class 27-feet brown-stone-front house, with extension, in perfect order and elegantly and substantially furnished. Apply at No. 108 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

$47,500.—MURRAY HILL, FIRST house from 5th-av., four-story, high-stoop, 22.6x55xfull lot, in first-class order; possession immediately, or present owner will rent to May 1, if desired; easy terms. A cheap property. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and lot for sale cheap, perfect order; $66,000; would cost $45,000 to build, with lot. Apply on the premises, No. 141 West 47th-st. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—A CHOICE plot of twenty-eight lots fronting on the new Riverside Drive, will be sold at a fair price by HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FIVE LOTS—78TH-ST., BETWEEN 9TH and 10th avs., for sale cheap. W. F. MCNAMARA, No. 37 Park-row.

FOR SALE—NO. 12 EAST 54TH-ST., FOUR-story brick house, 25x50; 100 half block. Apply to E. PRINCE, No. 42 East 23d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE residence No. 28 2d-place, Brooklyn, 24 feet wide; desirable in all respects; immediate possession given if required. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, administrator, on the premises, or No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 to 11½ A. M.

FOR SALE—TENEMENT PROPERTY IN Brooklyn; small amount of cash, balance on easy terms. Apply for particulars to CHARLES E. WHITE, No. 150 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IF YOU LIVE IN
PART OF A HOUSE
and would like a House to yourself near your business, by pleasant travel, buy one or two lots in or near
GARDEN PARK,
WHITESTONE, L. I.,
at private sale, upon payment of only
$10 PER MONTH,
WITHOUT INTEREST,
at from $250 to $500 per Lot. Obtain a building loan from AUG. F. WEEKES, Esq., or the WHITESTONE SAVINGS BANK, and by next April stop paying rent, and have a home as near the City Hall as 70th-st., by forty-one trains daily, from 5:30 A. M. to midnight.
Call on H. VAN SICLEN, No. 133 Nassau-st., get free passes, visit the property. Ask for Mr. R. R. HOPKINS at Whitestone Depot.

HUDSON RIVER
and ROCKLAND LAKE VILLA PLOTS and small farms for sale at farm prices; choice of transit by boat and by two railroads, viz.:
THE WEST SHORE RAILROAD,
and the Rockland Central, making the land
ONLY 50 MINUTES,
or thirty miles, from town, and five minutes' walk from both depots and the river landing. Price now very low. Apply to M. L. BUSH, No. 71 Broadway, first floor, Room No. 32.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY INCOME PAYING PROPERTY.—On the east bank of the Hudson, one hour from New-York, a country seat of about forty acres and large river front IN COMPLETENESS; MANSION, OUT-BUILDINGS, LAWN, shade, FRUIT, (out and under glass,) unsurpassed ANYWHERE. This property, built and perfected by the owner and occupant, is valued at $250,000 and will be sold on fair terms, with early possession, or will be exchanged for good warehouse or store property, well located, and with attractive rent roll. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE, FORTY-eight city lots, fronting on Broadway, near Wall-st.; price $40,000; only $10,000 cash; balance on bond and mortgage. Also a twelve-room first-class dwelling-house and four city lots, situate on high ground, within five minutes of horse or steam cars, or will be rented reasonable to a small family without children. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington-av., corner of 5th-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, 1872, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in Pleasantville, Westchester County, on Harlem Railroad, a mile from the depot, consisting of seventy-six acres in a high state of cultivation; house has fourteen rooms, supplied with gas by Maxim's machine on the premises; laundry, coach-house, stable, barn, chicken and ice-houses; terms easy. Cars leave Grand Central Depot at 8:25 A. M.

$100 PER MONTH.—FOR SALE OR to let, most convenient suburb, thirty-eight minutes from foot of Liberty-st. Express trains, low fares; neat twelve-room cottage, marble mantles, furnace, storm doors, gas, hot and cold water; edge of town, near three depots. Apply at West Elizabeth Station, (900 feet distant,) or to OWNER, Post-office Box No. 225 New-York City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A CHARMING country residence, delightfully situated on a neck of land near the pleasant village of Sag Harbor, Long Island; house is large and commodious, stands on high ground overlooking the harbor and surrounding country; seventy acres of land, on which is a fine grove. Photographs and particulars with BULAND & WHITING, No. 8 Beekman-st., New-York.

AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—COUNTRY RESidence for sale CHEAP. Large new house, 38x62, 14 rooms, modern improvements, first story hard wood finish, silver knobs, new barns, carriage house, henery, &c., large lot, choice fruits, flowers and shrubbery, one minute from Depot Park, high ground. Terms easy. D. W. LAMON.

FOR SALE—TO BREWERS OR MANUFACturers requiring a good supply of spring water, a farm of fifty acres, situate near Bay Side, Long Island, with water or railroad communication with New-York, or could be divided into building plots; will be sold at a low figure. For particulars, address CHAPMAN & CO., No. 170 Front-st., New-York.

A FINE RESIDENCE, IN FLUSHING, for sale, cheap, on easy terms; location very high and healthful; easily accessible from up-town and down-town; 44 trains from 5½ A. M. to midnight. Inquire of FRANK PHILLIPS, No. 245 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, IN the most desirable neighborhood on the lower Hudson, for sale, below its value and on easy terms. Also, five or ten acres of land, affording eligible building sites, with river fronts. OWNER, at No. 4 Warren-st., Room No. 2.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A WESTFIELD, N. J., COUNTRY seat of five acres; high ground; new house, fifteen rooms; five minutes' walk from depot; fine carriage-house, &c.; fruits of all kinds; $10,000; easy terms. D. W. LAMON.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FARMS.—5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 acres; $2,500 up; several to exchange, also to rent. E. EDDY & CO., 1 Park-place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF THIRTY-SIX VILLA PLOTS, SITUATE ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON RIVER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of F. L. Johnson, Esq.,
THIRTY-SIX VILLA PLOTS,
situate on Fordham Heights, and fronting on McComb's Dam Road, a short distance above its junction with Central-av.,
Being the
MOST DESIRABLE AND BEAUTIFUL
location in the lower part of Westchester County for the erection of
SUBURBAN HOMES.
The property is situated on the summit of the Heights, at an elevation of from 100 to 150 feet above the level of the river, and commands extensive views, which are
UNSURPASSED FOR BEAUTY.
THE LAND IS NATURALLY DRAINED, AND FREE FROM THOSE MALARIOUS DISEASES
which prevail in many sections of Westchester County, where the natural drainage is defective. The section of Westchester County in which the above described property is located is under the charge of the
CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS,
who are now maturing plans for the construction of
MAGNIFICENT DRIVES AND AVENUES,
and also for the erection of a
SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER
and the building of
TUNNELS UNDER
the Harlem River, connecting such drives and avenues with the Boulevard on the New-York side.
For descriptive maps, giving in detail a history of all the great improvements now being made and contemplated by the Commissioners, can be had on application to the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.
Eighty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
The Dolly Varden trains of the Hudson River Railroad run daily, Sundays included.

O. H. Pierson, Auctioneer.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., AUCtioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
THIRTY-TWO VILLA PLOTS
AND A BRICK HOTEL BUILDING
to be sold at auction, by order of J. Riera, Esq., at
SUMMIT,
New-Jersey, twenty miles from New-York by the M. & E. R. R., and 600 feet above tide-water,
TUESDAY, OCT. 22, 1872,
At 12½ P. M., on the premises.
Summit, a town of 1,500 inhabitants, is situated in one of the most beautiful portions of the State of New-Jersey, and has the advantages of the purest mountain air in the vicinity of New-York—having for many years been the resort of invalids—in addition to the natural beauties of its location. The town itself has been ornamented and adorned by the wealth and taste of its inhabitants, rendering it one of the most attractive places in the State. The Villa Plots to be sold are situated but a few steps from the station and in the midst of fine improvements.
THE SUMMIT HOTEL, also to be sold, is a brick building, 30x36, with spacious grounds and stables.
Special train will leave New-York at 11 A. M. from foot of Barclay and Christopher streets.
LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.
For maps, passes, &c., apply to the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEES' SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FRENCH-FLAT HOUSES AND LOTS ON LEXINGTON-AV., 50TH AND 51ST STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF MESSRS. STILWELL & SWAIN, ATTORNEYS FOR TRUSTEES:
LEXINGTON-AVENUE AND FIFTIETH-STREET.—The nine first-class five-story brown-stone front French-flat houses and lots, situate on the westerly side of Lexington-av., comprising the entire front between 50th and 51st sts., and one house adjoining on the rear and fronting on 50th-st. The houses on the avenue vary from 20 to 25 feet in width, and from 52 to 60 feet in depth; that on the street is 20x40 feet; they are all new, well arranged, and each floor contains all modern improvements. Will be delivered finished. Terms of sale will be liberal.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

PORT MORRIS LOTS AT AUCTION.
Fine dwelling and five lots south-west corner of Elm-st. and Tinton-av., will be sold by ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneer, TUESDAY, Oct. 22, noon, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET ON BROADWAY, CORNER OF 10th-st., between Stewart's and Grace Church, elegant and newly fitted up rooms and studios, singly and en suite, on the second and third floors; rooms heated by steam. Apply to GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO., 785 and 789 Broadway.

THREE FINE LOFTS TO LET—Cheap, 25x90 feet, in good order, at No. 66 Murray-st. Inquire of FRANK PHILLIPS, No. 245 Broadway.

FINE OFFICES TO RENT—HEATED by steam, well lighted, and very desirable, in *American Agriculturist* Buildings, No. 245 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FRENCH FLATS.
To let, from Nov. 1, flats of eight rooms each in the elegant stone building north side of 56th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., heated by steam, and furnished with patent clothes-dryers and refrigerators; every room has ample direct daylight; each suite has its own front door opening from main hall, and the whole is in care of a janitor; the building is open for inspection. Apply to D. & J. JARDINE, architects, No. 1,267 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ELEGANT country-seat of the late James Gordon Bennett at Fort Washington. Fine mansion, elegantly furnished, large stable and numerous other out-buildings; thirty-nine acres of ground elegantly laid out and well shaded and fruited. The blooded stock will remain on the place. The above fine estate will be leased to a first-class private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FULLY FURNISHed, for one to five years, the City residence of the late James Gordon Bennett, ON 5TH-AV., CORNER 38TH-ST.; four-story, high stoop, brown stone, 45x80, with a two-story brick stable 25x75x98.9; or the property will be leased for a long term on ground rent for business purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A LADY DESIROUS OF LEAVING the City will rent to a private family her four-story brown-stone house on Madison-av., near 46th-st., fully furnished in a very superior manner; possession may be had immediately; rent per annum, $5,000. Address L. P., Box No. 51 Post-office.

TO RENT.—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE; furniture in excellent order; carpets nearly all new; location, West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; rent $200 per month. JACOB SHARPE, No. 28 Pine-st.

TO LET—TILL MAY 1, OR LONGER, A FURnished house with stable on the Hudson River, forty minutes from City; three minutes walk from station. Apply at No. 70 Broadway, Room No. 11.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ONE OF THE most complete small houses in the City; 17th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place. Apply to CHAS. R. HUNTINGTON, No. 8 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house to let, No. 407 East 84th-st.; rent $800; location good. Apply at No. 58 Bleecker-st.

UNFURNISHED.

FLATS.—TO LET, IN WEST 18TH-ST., SEVeral suites, consisting of seven rooms each, parlor or sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and four good-size bedrooms, complete with modern improvements; gas, bath and water-closet, range, stationary tubs, dumb-waiters, marble wash-basins, &c.; houses entirely new, well lighted and ventilated; for small and neat families only; rents from $60 to $75 per month. Apply to
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE dwelling-house, newly painted and papered, corner 20th-st. and Gramercy Park. Apply at No. 108 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET IN HARLEM.—A HOUSE, TEN rooms; all the improvements, and in good order, or for sale. Inquire of the owner, next door, No. 22 East 122d-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—A FARM OF about 100 acres, suitable for general farming, within 100 miles of New-York. Address WM. H. PINE, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York City.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WE ARE IN WANT OF A NICE HOUSE in a respectable neighborhood between 14th and 42d sts., 4th and 9th avs., for a first-rate tenant, who will not pay over $1,800. BARNES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Dollars ($2) per share, payable on and after Nov. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., and remain closed until Monday, Nov. 4.
GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, Brooklyn, an accomplished lady to teach the English branches; a person having some knowledge of music desired. Address SEMINARY, Brooklyn Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, EXPERIenced in fitting students for college, desires private pupils; highest City reference. Address YALE, Box No. 151, Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WHO understands the Kindergarten system, including object teaching, desires private pupils. Address A., Box No. 112 Times Office.

A LADY WILL INSTRUCT PUPILS in drawing and painting at her studio, or their residence. Address Miss M., Box No. 1,129 New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

GUARANTEED BONDS
On a Completed Road.
THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND,
AND
Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
HAVING 20 YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually, in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by
The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company,
The Pennsylvania Company, and
The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.
The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. Price 92½ and interest. Full particulars on application to
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE BURLINGTON,
CEDAR RAPIDS,
AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
SINKING FUND
Convertible Gold Bonds,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.
At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.
They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GUARDIAN
ASSURANCE CO., OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
Subscribed Capital,
$10,000,000 Gold.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS, OVER $14,000,000 GOLD.
ASSETS liable for Fire losses, OVER $6,000,000 GOLD.
NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES UPON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PROPERTY, AT REASONABLE RATES.
BRANCH OFFICE, No. 60 WALL-ST.
FRANKLIN H. CARTER, Manager.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,
Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.
C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

A SAFE INVESTMENT FOR
TRUST FUNDS.
REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS of the MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New-York, secured by FIRST MORTGAGE on the splendid GRANITE BUILDING, now nearly completed, called THE MASONIC HALL, corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York. Mortgage, $400,000; interest payable March 15 and Sept. 15, coupons attached. Cost of land and building over ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. For sale by
O. D. ASHLEY & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 37 NEW-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, 10TH-AV., 53D AND 54TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, corner 10th-av. and 53d and 54th sts.
HENRY W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed at its general office on the 7th day of November, 1872, and remain closed till the 18th day of November, 1872, when the books will be reopened for transfers at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who have been appointed transfer agents of this Company. By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York.
For sale at par and interest by
FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS
INVESTMENT.
THE
Jacksonville, North-western & South-eastern Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
AT
85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND FRANKFORT.
This road will connect JACKSONVILLE, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, with MOUNT VERNON, and will furnish the Counties of Morgan, Sangamon, Macoupin, Montgomery, Bond, Clinton, Marion and Jefferson with facilities long needed to transport their crops to market.
At Virden, where the deposits of bituminous coal are seven feet in depth, a large business will be created as soon as cheap transportation is secured by the construction of this road to accessible markets.
Thirty Miles from Jacksonville to Virden are already completed and fully equipped. Fifty miles will be finished in time to move the Autumn crops.
THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD,
THE PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD,
THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R.,
THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
THE TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD,
THE VANDALIA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
AND
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.,
Act as feeders to the road at various points.
Its connection, also, with the important roads now centering at Mount Vernon and Evansville must also secure it a large and remunerative traffic.
The road forms a part of a through route from St. Louis to the sea-board.
Running through a section of country thickly settled and producing large quantities of grain and lumber, with not an acre of waste land to be found anywhere in proximity to the road, its local traffic alone will amply secure the cost of building.
The issue of bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile, and we offer only $600,000 on the thirty miles of road already completed and in successful operation.
When desired, the bonds will be registered with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
In view of the above facts, we recommend these Bonds on account of their ABSOLUTE SAFETY, and regard them as, in every way, a choice security. Pamphlets will be furnished on application.
GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO.,
50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.
7 PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 90 and Accrued Interest.
Issue $20,000 to the mile, in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000. This enterprise is undertaken with subscriptions to the Capital Stock of over $2,000,000. Sixteen miles of the Road are finished and in operation, 44 miles in addition fully graded, and a total length of 55 miles of track will be laid this season, while the whole Road, of about 150 miles, with the exception of 5 miles of easy work is entered upon and contracted to be finished by responsible and wealthy parties within the ensuing year.
The Road will extend from the City of Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, connecting at its Western terminus with the Great Western, the Canada Southern, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads, and at Oswego with the New-York Midland, and by way of the Midland with the proposed Boston, Rome and Oswego Railroad, which, when built, will thus provide a route from Chicago to Boston, 70 miles shorter than by any existing or contemplated line; connecting also at Oswego with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, and thence by the Vermont Central it completes connection with the entire railroad system of Northern New-England; while connections at Oswego with the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, secures access to the coal fields of Pennsylvania.
With these connections a large through business is assured. Running through populous towns and villages, and a rich agricultural district, its local business alone will doubtless take care of the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds. The assessed value of the farm property of the six counties through which the road passes is....................$194,316,059
Annual production is................31,492,349
We confidently commend the above Loan as one of the most attractive and reliable ever offered. For sale by
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.
The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.
We commend it to investors.
For sale by
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

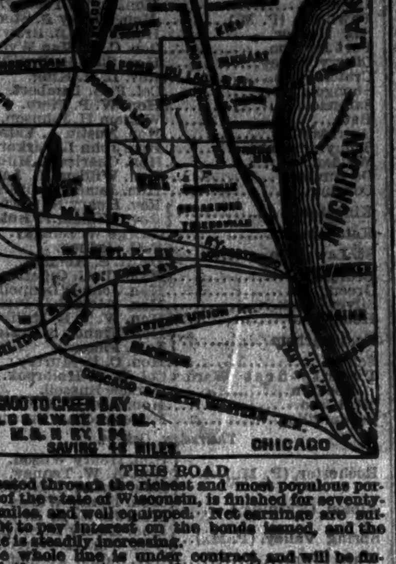
UTLEY & BOWEN,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
Investment Securities a Specialty.
BUY AND SELL
KANSAS PACIFIC R. R. 6s and 7s.
KANSAS PACIFIC LAND GRANT 7s.
KANSAS PAC. LEAVENWORTH BRANCH 7s.
DENVER PACIFIC R. R. 7s, Gold.
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC R. R. 7s, Gold.
CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R. STATE AID 7s.
CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R. CONVERTIBLE 7s.
MISSOURI PACIFIC STOCK AND BONDS.
DAYTON & MICHIGAN 1st, 2d and 3d Mortgages.
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND R. R. 1st Mortgage 7s.
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO R. R. 1st and 2d Mortgage 7s.
And the Bonds of the Cities of NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, ELIZABETH, N. J., JERSEY CITY, ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, CLEVELAND and LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, ROOM NO. 12 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1872.
A special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Oct. 19, 1872, at 12 M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. M. BRAMHALL, Secretary.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Oct. 18, 1872.
CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS.—Coupons from the above bonds maturing Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at our office.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY.
SHORT LINE.
FROM CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE TO GREEN BAY AND MENASHA.



THIS ROAD
is located through the richest and most populous portion of the State of Wisconsin, is finished for seventy-five miles, and well equipped. Net earnings are sufficient to pay interest on the bonds issued, and the traffic is steadily increasing.
The whole line is under contract and will be finished the present year. Trains will be running to Menasha, 100 miles from Milwaukee, by the 1st of November.
Entire issue of bonds only $15,000 per mile on completed and fully-equipped road. Bonds have twenty years to run, bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, payable in New-York on the 1st day of June and December.
We offer these bonds after careful investigation, and confidently recommend them as a safe and desirable investment.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

CENTRAL RAILWAY OF ARKANSAS
7 PER CENT.
SPECIAL GUARANTEE INDORSEMENT BONDS,
A First Lien on the Revenue of the Road,
ONLY $15,000 PER MILE,
AT 75 CENTS
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE, Helena, Pine Bluff and Little Rock, the capital. This route has supported a LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS for several years. Connects with the GREAT COAL FIELDS west of Little Rock, and THE CATTLE TRADE from Texas, with unrestricted control of the COTTON PRODUCT FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD. With these facts, careful investors will at once observe the immense traffic that awaits this road.
Interest payable 1st October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.
Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned,
WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK.

TWELVE PER CENT. KANSAS BONDS secured by first mortgage on improved real estate. Principal and interest payable in New-York. Interest semi-annually.
FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
INSURANCE STOCKS.
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS bought and sold by
HANNA BROS.,
No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st.
Investment securities a specialty.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE—Home, Lenox, Importers' and Traders', International, Adriatic, Market, Washington, Hanover and others, by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Rooms—Unsurpassed. Supervision—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly.
Patrons—Of from 5 to 10 years' connection:
H. M. Alexander, Nathl. W. Chater, James C. Holden, Jno. Auchincloss, Benjamin Curtis, T. F. Jeremiah, Dr. E. G. Bartlett, Henry Day, Wm. Morrison, John Brooks, Parker Handy, Ralph Wells.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A homeschool for twenty-five young ladies. All the appointments of the highest order.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German boarding and day school, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, opened the 1st of October, 1872, at her new buildings, erected for the purpose,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
near Central Park, 5th-av., New-York.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S
School for Boys at No. 1,165 Broadway. Thorough instruction in ancient and modern languages and the English branches. Refers to patrons of the school, among whom are Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Chancellor of the New-York University; Dr. Chas. Short, Professor of Latin in Columbia College; Rev. Dr. Thos. Gallaudet, Rector of St. Ann's Church.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 28 EAST 14TH-ST., (near Union-square.) [illegible] of VOCAL [illegible] in MODERN [illegible] Conservatory [illegible]

[illegible] N., [illegible] NEW-YORK, [illegible] Boarding [illegible] children on [illegible] 1872.

[illegible] CHILDREN [illegible] residence, [illegible]

[illegible] BOYS, [illegible] D. D., Rector, [illegible] Sept. 17.

[illegible] SCHOOL," FOR [illegible] RECITATION ROOMS [illegible] the physi[illegible] children; also, to [illegible] not desiring the [illegible] 15 West 42d-st.

[illegible] SCIENTIFIC [illegible] 30th-st., for [illegible] directed by [illegible] United States [illegible] Academy. [illegible]

[illegible] WALKER [illegible] Day School [illegible] Madison-av. [illegible] class in which [illegible] prepare all their [illegible] be continued.

[illegible] JONES' [illegible] Day School for [illegible] East 21st-st., be-[illegible]

[illegible] SCHOOL [illegible] Elizabeth, N. J. [illegible] Principal.

[illegible] SUCCESSORS [illegible] their school for [illegible] from Wash[illegible] of September.

[illegible] CORNER [illegible] girls. Instruc[illegible] Private pupils [illegible]

[illegible] MORAL [illegible] BENJAMIN [illegible]

[illegible] INSTITUTE [illegible] Sept. 4, at [illegible] A., Principal.

[illegible] Circulars, [illegible] DOE, Director.

[illegible] SCHOOL [illegible] County, N. Y.

[illegible] SCHOOL, NO. [illegible]

[illegible] REOPEN [illegible] DAY, Sept. 23.

Anthon
GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.
School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.
DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.
Reopens Sept. 11. Circulars of full particulars and interviews with the Principal to be had at the Institute.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
FOUNDED A. D. 1633,
No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or business.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.
Boarding and Day school for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 45 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.
Mrs. STEERS' finishing class for Young Ladies in Historical Readings, Literature, &c., and classes in French Conversation and Languages, will commence Oct. 15.

MISS HINSDALE,
(Successor to Mrs. MACAULAY,)
will continue her
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal,
No. 16 West 51st-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th avs.) A thorough limited Boarding and Day school for young ladies, with KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT for children. Miss Phillips refers by permission to Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., LL.D., Bronxville, N. Y.; Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York, and others.

Madame da SILVA
AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(Formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMANN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 44 West 54th-st., near Central Park.
Mrs. Bleecker has a primary department for children from four to seven years of age. Miss PEGRAM is associated with Mrs. Bleecker, and has charge of the higher branches.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6. Buildings new, and every facility for a first-class family school for boys. For circulars, address BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal, South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

A BOARDING SCHOOL for 12 BOYS.
HASTINGS, on Hudson, Westchester County, N. Y.
Circulars and information of
THOS. H. WAGSTAFF, 61 Broadway.

MISS PERINE'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 108 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS HALLOWS'
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st.,
Reservoir Park.

YOUNG LADIES' GERMAN, FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, Stamford, Conn., Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers, in the course of teaching and in the qualifications of its instructors, advantages such as are ordinarily only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools; and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and such a moderate scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. Terms for boarding pupils, $500, $575 and $650 per annum. References: Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Gen. Vinton, Martin Paine, M. D., New-York. School begins Sept. 22.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 25 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

SEABURY SEMINARY AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 129 West 42d-st., will commence the sixth successful year MONDAY, Sept. 23. Separate schools for boys and girls. Three departments—primary, intermediate and classical. French, German, Drawing and Music without additional charge. No charge without progress. Mrs. M. A. and Miss M. L. FROST, Principals, No. 129 West 42d-st. Refers to patrons.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Institution for young ladies, No. 36 East 38th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue de Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

MISS McINTOSH WILL MEET HER "Home Class" at No. 34 West 40th-st., on MONDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ A. M. The attention of ladies interested in history and literature is invited. Terms, &c., can be learned on application to Miss McINTOSH, No. 50 West 42d-st.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 130 West 41st-st., near Reservoir-square.—College, Business, German, English, Mathematics; large experience; limited number; highest references. Circulars No. 1,165 Broadway.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her school for boys under fifteen years of age at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Miss Du Vernet will be assisted by competent masters in her senior class.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop-place, near 8th-st.—The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 16; primary, commercial and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, CHAS. T. NORTHROP, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDing pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., E. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 690 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MADAME HERITAU'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 2, at No. 200 West 25th-st.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D. D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. M. E. PARKS WILL REOPEN, Sept. 18, the Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly known as "Miss Hoyt's," at No. 4 Livingston-av., New-Brunswick, N. J.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 33 West 38th-st., near 5th-av.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few pupils can be received as boarders.

MISS MARY E. BEAN'S ENGLISH, French and German School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 55th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

A CLASS OF FIFTEEN BOYS WILL be instructed in English, the classic and modern languages, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 7 East 16th-st.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 1,267 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE—EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING a short third service and lecture in course on the New Testament. Subject—St. John the Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. GEO. B. LORIMER, D. D., of Boston, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT S. MACARTHUR, in the evening at 7½.

OPENING OF TABERNACLE FREE LAY COLLEGE.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., will preside. Rev. Drs. ORMISTON, SCHENCK, DURYEA and TALMAGE will speak at the Brooklyn Tabernacle SABBATH EVENING, Oct. 20, 7½ o'clock.

Enrollment of students every MONDAY EVENING in October and November, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor.—Rev. JOHN J. LANDERS, of the Irish Conference, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. WM. OSTRANDER at 7½ P. M. Mr. LANDERS will address the Youths' Missionary Society at 3 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 1½. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, ON Hudson-st., near Spring, Rev. J. G. OAKLEY, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All are most cordially invited. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sabbath-school prayer-meeting at 1½ A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

A SPECIAL DAY AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 2d-av., on SABBATH. Bishop JANES will (D. V.) preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. EDDY, Missionary Secretary of the M. E. Church at 3 P. M., and the Pastor, Rev. J. PARKER, at 7½.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, Trance Speaker, lectures on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. Subject—Human Destiny, Considered from a Spiritual Standpoint. And 7½ P. M., Planchette. Conference at 2½ P. M. Children's Lyceum, 12 M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Oct. 20, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach. Morning at 10½. Subject—The American Sunday. Evening at 7½. Subject—The Kingdom of God. At evening service all seats free.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER of Henry and Scammel sts., New-York; Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach.

ALTERATION OF TIME.—MRS. ALDERDICE will preach the Gospel of Christ, in the Temple Hall, No. 229 Bowery, SUNDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ A. M., and at 3 P. M. All are invited.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. W. C. STEEL. The World's Sunday-school Jubilee will be celebrated at 2½ o'clock and 7½ o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. Dr. BUTLER, Rev. C. B. FORD, Rev. S. W. WOLF, and others.

BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches SUNDAY MORNING, in Amity Baptist Church, West 54th-st., near 8th-av. Subject—Jesuitical Designs Against American Institutions; The Freedom of the Bible, and that of the Public Schools in Particular.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—SABBATH MORNING services in the chapel at 10½ o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, D. D., will preach in the EVENING in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (34th-st., west of Broadway,) at 7½ o'clock.

BAPTIST CHURCH, 17TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Rev. ROBERT CAMERON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and those not worshiping elsewhere are cordially invited.

BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A sermon on this subject in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. STREET. All invited.

BISHOP SNOW ON PROPHECY.—Church of Mount Zion, University, Washington-square.—Preaching by the Pastor on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—Joshua, the High Priest, as a Type.—Zech., chap. 3.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All the sittings are free.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 21st-st.—Right Rev. THOS. M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, will preach on SUNDAY, the 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 2d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF Saint James, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.—Preaching on SABBATH, 20th inst., by the Pastor A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.; Sabbath-School at 2½ P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 20th inst. at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school 9 A. M.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Morning Star Sunday-school, No. 238 7th-av., corner 25th-st. SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M. Addresses by Rev. Dr. DEEMS, Dr. ANDERSON, HUGH STOWELL BROWN, and Col. G. T. M. DAVIS. Hymns and poem written for the occasion by Fanny Crosby. Collection for the building fund. JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture for the benefit of this mission at Steinway Hall TUESDAY EVENING next.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, of Jersey City, Summit-av., near Library Hall.—The following-named clergymen will officiate at the opening exercises: DIVINE SERVICES—Morning, 10½, Rev. A. A. THAYER, Pastor; Afternoon, 2½, Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, of New-York; Evening, 7½, Rev. E. C. SWEETSER, of New-York; MONDAY EVENING service, 7½, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., New-York.

FORSYTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. BARNHART, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.; children's temperance meeting at 2 P. M.

FOREIGN SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION of American Sunday-school Union, will be addressed by Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, D. D., Rev. E. EGGLESTON, D. D., Rev. H. F. NORTHROP, Rev. GEO. CONSTANTINE, and Mr. O. C. MORSE, at Association Hall.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY in the chapel of the Institution at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are invited to attend. Donations of second-hand clothing and shoes are much needed, and will be gratefully received.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av. and 39th-st. Service—Preaching in MORNING 10½, by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D.D.; at 7½ EVENING, preaching by Rev. HUGH STOWELL BROWN, of Liverpool, England. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting in Chapel 7 P. M. All invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.; the original Mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. Glad to see visitors.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 2d-av.—Divine service may be expected SUNDAY, 20th inst. at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT SLOSS.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH, REV. M. N. DOWNING, Pastor. Preaching on SABBATH next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Hall corner 9th-av. and 28th-st. We invite all who desire to hear the Gospel as our fathers heard it.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETween Broome and Spring.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. S. OSBON, followed by the public reception of a number of members; evening services, commencing at 7½, conducted by the Union Praying Band; seats free.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor elect, preaches MORNING and EVENING at the new Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. FRIDAY EVENINGS, weekly meeting for prayer, closing with brief lecture.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. ANSELO OSTRANDER will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers invited to attend.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV. (RESERVOIR-square.)—Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—Brotherhood [illegible].

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The monthly meetings in Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st., will resume MONDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. Exercises in special observance of the days of prayer for Sabbath-schools. Addresses by Rev. W. Ormiston, D. D., Rev. W. C. Steel, Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Also, preaching at the Missions, No. 370 Water-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. O. R. BIDWELL, and at No. 276 West-st., at 3½, by Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of Fulton and William sts.—Preaching every SABBATH MORNING at 10½, EVENING 7½. MONDAY EVENING, 7½, singing, or praise-meeting. FRIDAY EVENING, 7½, prayer-meeting. In this church is where the Fulton-street noon daily prayer-meeting is held.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching at 10½ and 7½ by Rev. Dr. U. K. TRUE. Seats free. All cordially invited. Anniversary 27th October. Full particulars given next week.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, D. D., Pastor. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Seamen and strangers are all invited.

PERILS OF NEGLECTING PROPHETIC SCRIPTURE.—Preaching by Rev. C. A. G. [illegible], at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. All are invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PEW NO. 162, IN DR. TYNG'S CHURCH, East 42d-st. and Madison-av.—For sale, price $500, or rent $100. Apply by note to No. 236 Madison-av.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., FOR many years a well-known New-York pastor, has returned from Newark to his old home, No. 6 Ashland-place, in this City, and will preach for the South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., near 8th-av., next SUNDAY, Oct. 20. Subject for the EVENING: Is the Young Man Absalom Safe? Young people especially invited.

REV. HUGH STOWELL BROWN, of Liverpool, England, will preach on SUNDAY, in the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, 5th-av. and 46th-st., at 10½ A. M.; in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 3½ P. M., and in the First Baptist Church, Park-av. and 39th-st., at 7½ P. M.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. Rev. HUGH STOWELL BROWN, of Liverpool, England, at 3½ P. M. At 7½ P. M., a sermon to the children of the Sunday-school by the Pastor of the Church.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, OF Brooklyn, will lecture at the Washington-square M. E. Church, (4th-st., near 6th-av.,) MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1872, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Grumbler & Co. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Tickets to be had at the Methodist Book Room, No. 805 Broadway.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, OF BROOKlyn, preaches on The Father's Business in the Baptist Weekly of today. C. D. W. BRIDGMAN, D. D., of Albany, writes eloquently on Denominationalism, and J. L. HODGE, D. D., on Recollections of New-York Pastors. It is the most lively religious paper of the week. Office No. 37 Park-row.

REV. FRED. EVANS, PASTOR, WILL preach at the Central Baptist Church, south side of West 42d-st., near 7th-av., at 10½ A. M. Subject—Heaven and Earth's Noblest Toilers. Rev. Dr. TURNER will preach at 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. DR. SEYMOUR WILL PREACH, (D. V.) on SUNDAY AFTERNOON 20th, at the Seamen's Mission Chapel, No. 365 West-st., between Le Roy and Morton sts. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. BISHOP R. S. FOSTER, D. D., will preach in the Eighteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, 18th-st., near 8th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

REV. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, OF New-York, will preach in the North Baptist Church, Jersey City, corner of Jersey-av. and 4th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This is to warn our friends and the public generally against an IMPOSTOR, who is going around soliciting subscriptions on behalf of this church for the establishment of a mission-school. We have no such object in contemplation, nor have we authorized any person to solicit money for any purpose whatever. Those on whom he may call would serve the ends of justice by having him arrested.

JAMES J. KNIPE, Secretary.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57th sts., west of 8th-av., GEO. JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector.—SUNDAY, Oct. 20, Holy Communion at 8 o'clock A. M. Morning service and sermon at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school, 2½ o'clock P. M. Evening service, 7½ o'clock. Subject of sermon—Creation and Dissolution.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 10th-av., throughout the day, Oct. 20. Rev. C. E. HARRIS will preach at 10½ A. M. Rev. J. P. RICHMOND will preside at reunion love-feast at 3 P. M. Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D., will preach at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED Church, 6th-av., opposite Amity-st.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JULIUS L. DANNER. Subject—(first of a series)—The Lamb. Also, at 7½ P. M. Subject—October Teachings. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Sabbath-school missionary meeting at 2½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 50th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. W. R. CARROLL, Rector.—Divine service on SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½. Sunday-school at 2½. Subject for SUNDAY MORNING—Nature of the Resurrection Body.—Strangers are cordially invited.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Preaching on SABBATH, Oct. 20, at 10½ in the morning, and 3½ in the afternoon, by Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor. Psalm singing. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and for deaf-mutes at 2½ P. M., and Rev. Dr. TUTTLE at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 6 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Seats free.

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.

Divine service will be held in St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. At the evening service Rev. ALVAH WISWALL will present a statement of the condition of the poor and criminal classes of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, as it has been revealed by the recent work of St. John's Guild. The sermon will contain many important and suggestive facts and will propose a practical plan of reform.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 21: Yosemite Valley art entertainment; a trip across the continent; rambles among the big-tree groves; matchless wonders of the Yosemite Valley; illuminated photographs, magnified by a powerful Drummond light. Descriptive lecture by E. J. McKEE. Admission 50 cents; children, 30 cents. Entertainment commences at 7½.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. D. BROWN, Missionary to India, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. T. H. BURCH, Pastor. Sabbath-school missionary meeting at 2 P. M. Addresses by Revs. A. D. VAIL and M. D. C. CRAWFORD, D. D.

THE PASTOR, REV. S. J. STEWART, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, in the West Twenty-fifth-street United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs. After the sermon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered, and in Evening Rev. S. H. GRAHAM will preach at 7½.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. SELLECK. At 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. D. BROWN, Missionary from India. No collection for Missions.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. JOHN KAY, Pastor elect, preaches SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, 10½ and 7½. Strangers welcome.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st.—Morning service at 10½ A. M.; evening service at 3½ P. M. Rev. W. A. WOODHULL will preach. After SUNDAY, 20th inst., and until the election of a Rector, the morning services in charge of Rev. W. A. WOODHULL, evening services in charge of Rev. CURTIS T. WOODRUFF. Mr. CHARLES WELS, organist, and a selected choir, engaged from the 1st October.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM KROHNE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Krohne, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of November, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of October, 1872.

o12-law3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN L. POLK, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Nathan L. Polk, of the County of Ocean, and State of New-Jersey, in said district. He has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of [illegible] S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
U. S. Marshal for said district.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN BACH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Nathan Bach, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Nos. 11 and [illegible] John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the [illegible] day of October, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 3,152.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER J. GEORGE and WILLIAM F. GEORGE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of November, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alexander J. George and Wm. F. George, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT C. JACQUIN'S
FRENCH AND GERMAN OFFICE,
No. 521 6th-av., near 36th-st.,
ladies will find a large number of reliable servants. French, German, Alsacienne, Irish, &c., all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, and nurse and seamstress.—By two respectable, young, neat and tidy German girls, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; are willing to make themselves useful, and prefer a good home to high wages; good references. To be seen at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, or light house-work.—By a respectable young Protestant girl in a small private family; good home in preference to high wages; good references; is willing and obliging. To be seen at No. 128 6th-av., over drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A CHAMber-maid and seamstress, or first-class waitress, a situation; good reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 113 East 65th-st.

CITY OR COUNTRY.—LADIES WHO wish to employ good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av., first floor.

COOK, WASH AND IRON.—BY A REspectable, neat and tidy English Protestant woman, a situation in a private family, or would do cooking in a restaurant or boarding-house; is willing and obliging; good references. To be seen at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH young woman, a situation as first-class cook; can do all kinds of nice cooking; game, pastry, creams, jellies, all kinds nice soups; is a good baker; City or country; has best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; no objection to assist with the washing if required; good reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 221 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

MRS. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN widow lady, of refinement and capability, a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house; references exchanged. Address Mrs. C. [illegible], Box No. 155 Times office.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL wishes a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., at M. Hild's.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; is willing to assist with chamber-work. Call, from 10 to 12, at No. 31 West 23d-st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE French nurse, who understands how to take care of children; is a very good family sewer; no objection to do light chamber-work; good references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED, AGREEAble, skillful monthly nurse can make an engagement immediately. Call at her present employer's, No. 61 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress (Swede) desires a situation by the month in a private family; understands plain dress-making; can cut and fit children's clothes. Address Miss H., Station D, Bible House.

MALES.

A MAN AND WIFE WANTED—MAN to make himself generally useful, wife for house-work for family of three; must have references. Apply at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

A YOUNG MAN OF AT LEAST TEN YEARS business experience, wants a situation as stock-salesman or book-keeper; can give the best of references. Address A. A., Box No. 126 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, (married, German, Protestant,) who understands his business thoroughly, in taking care of horses, fine harness and carriages, in all its branches; can speak English; is well acquainted with the City; is honest and sober, with the best City reference from his last employer. Apply to A. S., private stable, No. 52 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—A SINGLE YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver; understands the care of horses and harness; thoroughly strictly temperate; good reference from last employer. Address J. K., Box No. 20, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN, GROOM OR WAITER.—By an industrious and temperate North of Ireland Protestant man; married, no children; with house preferred; is a good groom, careful driver, and handy at waiting on table; has best recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 17th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable active young man, single, who thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate; will make himself generally useful; City or country; unexceptionable City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 14 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; is a good, careful driver; no objection to the country; is strictly temperate; good City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 19 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN BEING obliged to part with his coachman, who has lived with him for nearly thirteen years, can, without hesitation, recommend him as a thoroughly competent, reliable man. Can be seen at the stable No. 31 East 35th-st., between Madison and Park avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent young colored man, as coachman; is disengaged on account of former employer having gone to Europe; excellent references. Call or address T. W., No. 396 4th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent Protestant young Englishman, lately landed, a situation as coachman and groom. Call or address J. R., No. 34 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; can be well recommended. Call or address, private stable, No. 121 West 43d-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for his coachman, a single young man, that he can highly recommend. Call or address Martin, No. 295 West 20th-st.

FRENCH COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED Frenchman wishes a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house; expert at all kinds of pastries, ice-cream, desserts, &c.; excellent City reference, which will bear strict investigation. Address F. C., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, single, understanding greenhouse, graperies, fruit, vegetables and lawn; best City reference from last employer. Address T. W., Box No. 190 Times Office.

WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter wishes a situation; understands his duties perfectly; has excellent City references, which will bear investigation. Call or address J. A., No. 706 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, who speaks English and understands his duties; has good City reference. Apply for A. B., No. 621 6th-av., French Office.

HELP WANTED.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, NO. 61 Lexington-av.—Wanted, an honest, strictly temperate American, not older than twenty-five.

PORTER, &c.—BY A STEADY, TRUSTworthy man as porter, messenger, janitor, or any position of trust; has good City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and industry. Address for two days Porter, Box No. 201 Times Office.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED—A COMPEtent law clerk, thoroughly versed in examining titles. Address A. B. C., Post-office Box No. 3,723, with references, stating length of practice.

WANTED—IN THE CASHIER'S DEPARTment of a large mercantile house, a young man thoroughly trustworthy, who writes a good hand, is accurate, and accustomed to handle money. One whose character and references will bear the closest scrutiny may address, stating age, A. W., Box No. 2,296, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS—English preferred—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 348 Lexington-av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 70 [illegible], corner of [illegible]-st.
Interest begins the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH. Money deposited on or before Oct. 19 will draw interest from OCT. 1.
BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

WINTER RESORT.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the Winter season Nov. 1. For full information address J. Lidgerwood, Agent, 758 B'way, N.Y. Lewis P. Cleveland, Prop'r.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS.

A large assortment will be found in our stock of all grades from the lowest price STABLE BLANKETS to the finest DRESS BLANKETS.

CARRIAGE ROBES! TRAVELING BLANKETS!

Our medium grades of the above goods are very desirable. SLEIGH-BELLS—A full assortment.

HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 77 Beekman-st.

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No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

C. H. RAYNOR & CO.'S (FORMERLY F. DUBOIS') Carriage Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 202 Greene-st., near Amity.—Elegant variety of road wagons and carriages; also one light express wagon, little used, of our own make; two second-hand top-wagons, one side-bar road wagon, two fine light harness, one coach.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices.

MAGNUS BROTHERS,
No. 104 Fulton-st., near William.

MILITARY AND SADDLE HORSE for sale, regardless of cost; best broke and gaited horse in America; kind in all harness; must be sold in two days, as owner leaves town. CHASE & CREAMER'S stable, 25th-st., near 6th-av.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, saddles and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. M. SMITH & CO., [illegible] Warren-st.

FOR SALE—A HEALTHY, STOUT COAL-black mare; sound, seven years old, true in harness, ready worker or traveler; can be bought for less than her real value, for want of active use. Apply at No. 12 Morton-st.

A SUPERIOR SPAN OF FINE CARRIAGE horses for sale, at a sacrifice, by a gentleman who has no further use for them. No. 126 West 21st-st. GEORGE WILSON, coachman.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE SUITABLE for a grocer, express or truck; in good condition, kind and gentle. Apply to WM. LETSON, No. 130 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES owned by a lady now in Europe. Apply at private stable, No. 140 West 16th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.
A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS,
En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

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No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 156 WEST 23D-ST., NEAR FIFTH-avenue Hotel.—To rent, with unexceptionable board, three large rooms handsomely furnished; one a large front room on third floor, with ample closets; also, one back room and one room on fourth floor; all appointments of house first class; unquestionable references given and required.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NOS. 660, 662 and 664 6th-av., Murray Hill.—Table d'hote. This new and elegantly-furnished house, with all modern improvements, situated in the most healthful location of the City, offers inducements to families and single gentlemen wishing to locate for the Winter.

W. L. FISH.

NO. 19 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Family comprised of five offers to let to single gentleman a suite of rooms, second floor, newly and richly furnished, with or without breakfast; references.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINGLE gentlemen, can obtain a front parlor and bedroom, on second floor, in 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with or without board; terms moderate; no other boarders. Address No. 25 Wall-st., room No. 12.

NO. 22 7TH-AV., ONE DOOR ABOVE 12th-st.—A suite of handsome rooms, unfurnished, on second floor to let, with board; also, one furnished room; every convenience; house and location first class.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms on second floor to let, with board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; those seeking a refined home desired.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADway and 25th-st., rooms en suite or single, handsomely furnished, to let; desirable in every respect. No. 7 West 25th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., WEST OF 5TH-AV.—With board, newly-furnished rooms, for family or party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

THE FRONT ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, and also hall bedroom, third floor, to let, furnished or unfurnished, in a desirable location; references exchanged. No. [illegible] Lexington-av.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor to let, permanently, with private table; also, accommodations for a large family until Dec. 1, in the spacious double house No. 40 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, modern improvements; private table; good attendance to first-class parties; terms reasonable. No. 140, corner 19th-st.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or singly, for gentlemen or a private family, with or without private table. No. 122 Madison-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO A party for light housekeeping, or to gentlemen; references required. Apply at Everett Library, No. 369 6th-av.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET AN entire third floor of four pleasant rooms, handsomely furnished, ample pantries, &c., with private table; highest references. No. 21 West 30th-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND TWO single gentlemen can obtain a handsomely-furnished room, with first-class board; reference. No. 15 West 42d-st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—VERY DESIRAble rooms, with the comforts of a refined home and liberal table; references exchanged; private table, if desired.

NO. 16 EAST 33D-ST., OPPOSITE MADISON-av. Park.—To let, furnished, with board, one large hall room; also, entire second floor, newly furnished.

A SMALL FAMILY CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with a well-furnished suite of rooms, comprising entire third floor, on moderate terms; private table. No. 21 West 30th-st.

NO. 1 CLINTON-PLACE, CORNER OF Broadway.—First-class house; rooms, with board, $10 to $15 per week, $2 per day; rooms, $1.

H. B. KENT.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A SUITE of rooms on second floor to rent, with board, to adults; also, large room on third floor, for gentlemen. Apply at No. 32 West 19th-st.

NO. 402 WEST 47TH-ST.—TO LET.—Second floor of four rooms, in brown-stone house, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in private family; privilege of bath-room.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—APARTMENTS, CORner 31st-st., the second floor, six rooms, completely furnished, with private table, to a small family. Apply to the owner and occupant, No. 299 5th-av.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—TWO ELEGANT rooms on the parlor floor, hot and cold water, plenty of closet, to let with board; location, table, first class.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—A PAIR OF handsome, well-furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, with board.

NO. 253 WEST 14TH-ST.—TWO ROOMS on the fourth floor, with southern exposure, to let, with board. Reference required.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., second floor, to let with first-class board; references required and given.

NO. 61 IRVING-PLACE.—SECOND floor.—An elegant suite of three rooms, handsomely furnished, with first-class board.

FIFTH-AV.—AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, NO. 330 5th-av., one fine suite of four or six rooms to let, with private table.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE suites of rooms, with private table; house first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—NEWLY-FURnished front and hall room, southern exposure, with board.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., WEST, NO. 244.—Second floor to let with board; also hall-room for gentleman; best reference required and given.

NO. 106 WEST 44TH-ST.—VERY pleasant handsomely-furnished front room, on third floor, with board; reference.

NO. 21 WEST 21ST-ST.—TWO FRONT rooms on second floor, also one on third, to rent, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 39 EAST 26TH-ST., NEAR MADIson-av.—Furnished rooms without board; also, an office for a physician; references.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—Highest references given and required. No. [illegible] West 19th-st.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH-ST.—A DESIRAble suite of rooms to let with board; references exchanged.

NO. 209 EAST 18TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let, with board.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with modern conveniences at No. 297 6th-av.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, with sunny exposure, in a good location, between 5th and 7th avs., below 42d-st., for a gentleman, wife and child, (six years old), with or without board; a private family preferred; answer stating particulars and price; references given and required. Address M., Box No. 112 Times Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WISHES TO find board in a family in exchange for lessons in drawing and French. Address L., Box No. 3,126 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMOdate one or two families for the Winter in the village of Sing Sing on very moderate terms; rooms very comfortable; house has furnace, gas and water; reference given and required. Address, Box No. 297 Sing Sing, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—KELLOGG.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
THIS SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 1 P. M.,
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
SENORA SANZ, SIGNORS ABRUGNEDO,
MORIAMI, COULON.
Tickets can be obtained at the Academy and No. 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCCA.
ITALIAN OPERA—LUCCA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
CARD.
In compliance with numerous demands of ladies and gentlemen who were unable to obtain a seat for the previous performances of Faust, the Director has the honor to announce that
MME. PAULINE LUCCA
will appear once more in her great character of Marguerite in Gounod's opera of
FAUST,
On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23,
ELEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
DON GIOVANNI.
Knabe's pianos are used at the Academy of Music. Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music and at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.
Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager.
LAST NIGHTS OF ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Mr. and Mrs. DION BOUCICAULT,
(Miss Agnes Robertson,)
In the great Irish Drama,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Mr. BOUCICAULT.......as.......SHAUN THE POST
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON (Mrs. Boucicault) as
ARRAH OF THE KISS.
Mr. SHEIL BARRY.......as.......MICHAEL FEENY
EACH EVENING and SATURDAY
MATINEE at 2.
Seats may be secured a week in advance at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEXT WEEK.
Mr. and Mrs. BOUCICAULT will appear in two new characters, KERRY and JESSIE BROWN. The continuous attraction of Arrah-na-Pogue obliges the management to retain this drama in the programme. It will be performed next week on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY NIGHTS, to enable Mr. Boucicault to appear in his newest and greatest Irish impersonation, and Mrs. Boucicault to revive her celebrated character, JESSIE BROWN, on
TUESDAY, Oct. 22,
THURSDAY, Oct. 24,
SATURDAY, Oct. 26,
and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 o'clock.
The performance will commence with the new drama,
KERRY; or, NIGHT AND MORNING.
KERRY..........Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
Originally played by him over 100 nights in London.
Mrs. DESMOND..........Miss KATE NEWTON
To conclude with
JESSIE BROWN.
JESSIE....(her original character)....Miss AGNES
ROBERTSON, (Mrs. Boucicault.)
CASSIDY..........Mr. SHEIL BARRY
Seats may now be secured.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. MURRAY.
LAST GRAND MATINEE
TODAY at 2. TODAY at 2.
LAST NIGHT
TO-NIGHT at 8. TO-NIGHT at 8.
The eminent character actor, Mr.
DOMINICK MURRAY,
DOMINICK MURRAY,
DOMINICK MURRAY,
in his own new romantic drama entitled a
GAMBLER'S CRIME;
Or, THE MURDER ON THE HUDSON,
which has drawn crowded houses during the entire week, which, however, owing to prior engagement, must be announced for
POSITIVELY THE LAST TIMES.
LAST MATINEE at 2. LAST NIGHT at 8.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, first time of the new burlesque extravaganza entitled the
THREE MUS-KE-TEERS,
with the great burlesque troupe,
PAULINE MARKHAM, LISA WEBER,
BELLE HOWITT, EMMA GRATTAN,
GEORGE ATKINS, L. J. MESTAYER,
A. H. SHELDON, and others in the cast.

THE GREAT 25 CENT SHOW.
Foot of Houston-st., East River.
BAILEY & CO'S SUPERB CIRCUS TROUPE
AND GRAND CARAVAN OF WILD BEASTS.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS TO ALL.
SEBASTIAN, LUCILLE WATSON, Young Romeo, besides all the other Great Riders and Acrobats, will appear THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 18 and 19—Afternoon and Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC MATINEE.
ITALIAN OPERA.
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE.
THIS SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 1 P. M.
IL TROVATORE.
Miss KELLOGG, Senora SANZ.
Signors ABRUGNEDO, MORIAMI, COULON.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK BATHS, NO. 58 WEST 30TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Superior Russian, Turkish and Roman Baths, $1; Warm Baths, 30 cents. Also, Sulphur, Mercurial and Sulphuret Potassium Baths.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,287 BROADWAY, ROOM B, over Herald Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also No. 412 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

LINDO BROS.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

6:30 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:20 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:50 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:25 A. M.

C. W. DOUGLAS, General Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Sept. 16, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown, Rochester and Montreal.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M.; Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M.; Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the new road or Public Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to A. M. Soteldo, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 22d day of November, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week-days next after the said 22d day of November, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 11 o'clock A. M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 5th day of December, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Eighty-eighth-street, between the Eighth-avenue and the new road, and between Twelfth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of Eighty-eighth-street half the distance to the next street thereto, in the City of New-York. That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Oct. 16, 1872.

A. M. SOTELDO, Jr., }
JAMES S. HENNESSY, } Commissioners.
THOMAS W. PITTMAN, }

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:
NO BETTER PLAY HAS EVER BEEN PRODUCED HERE!
THE VERY BEST COMEDY OF THE PRESENT DAY!
ADMIRABLE IN EVERY RESPECT!
BEYOND COMPARISON THE VERY BEST!
THIRD WEEK
AND
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
Mr. W. S. GILBERT'S CHARMING COMEDY,
PYGMALION AND GALATEA,
with its
BEAUTIFUL AND NOVEL SCENERY,
AUTHENTIC AND RICH COSTUMES,
ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS
and
POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.
PYGMALION AND GALATEA,
EVERY EVENING.
PYGMALION AND GALATEA,
EVERY EVENING.
THE MOST STRIKING AND ORIGINAL
EFFECT PRODUCED FOR YEARS
is presented in this piece,
BY THE OPTICAL DELUSION
of the
DISSOLVING STATUE,
by Prof. TOBIN OF THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, LONDON.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION
(FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL)
NOW OPEN AT
THE GRAND EXHIBITION BUILDING,
ON
[illegible]
An interesting, novel and comprehensive exhibit of American skill, ingenuity, artistic development and material progress.
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily, until Nov. 13.
Splendidly lighted by the new OXY-HYDROGEN Gas.
Choice music by KEATING'S FINE EXHIBITION ORCHESTRAL BAND Day and Evening.
Admission, 50 cents; mechanics' tickets, in packages, 30 cents; children, 25 cents.
Everybody should visit this unequaled display.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS will be given WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, until the close, with select programmes.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager..........Mr. A. M. Palmer
Fifth week and unabated success of
AGNES,
Sardou's latest and best play, written expressly for the charming young actress,
Miss AGNES ETHEL,
who fills the title rôle.
"Miss Ethel, as Agnes, has achieved an absolute triumph."—The Star.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Doors open at night at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered for 10½ o'clock.
Miss Ethel's engagement at this theatre is limited to one hundred nights.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS
AT STEINWAY HALL.
The public is respectfully informed that Mr. Theo. Thomas, in compliance with numerous requests, will give a
SERIES OF SIX SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
COMMENCING SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 9.
The remaining concerts will take place on SATURDAY, Dec. 28; SATURDAY, Jan. 11; SATTRDAY, Feb. 1; SATURDAY, March 29; SATURDAY, April 26.
SUBSCRIPTION TICKET, including Reserved Seat, EIGHT DOLLARS.
Subscriptions are now received at all the principal music-stores, and at the warerooms of Steinway & Sons, where also circulars can be obtained.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers desirous of having the same seats for the six Concerts can select their seats ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Oct. 21, at STEINWAY & SONS', and obtain a seat check, good for the series.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC MATINEE.
ITALIAN OPERA.
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE.
THIS SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 1 P. M.
IL TROVATORE.
Miss KELLOGG, Senora SANZ.
Signors ABRUGNEDO, MORIAMI, COULON.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
Temporary Gallery, No. 681 5th-av., near 53d-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY, except Sunday and Monday,
from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Free tickets may be had of any of the subscribers or officers of the Museum, or at No. 206 4th-av.
N. B.—After the 1st of November, the gallery will be open also on MONDAY EVENINGS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23D-ST.
Every Evening at 8, and Saturday Matinee at 2.
KING KARROT. KING KARROT.
KING KARROT. KING KARROT.
Kelly and Leon in their specialties.

LECTURES.

OLIVE LOGAN CANNOT BE ENGAGED through Bureaus, for her new lecture on "SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE." Her sole address is No. 55 West 9th st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tues., 15th Oct..2:30 P. M.	Tues., 15th Oct..7:00 A. M.
Wed., 16th......2:30 P. M.	Wed., 16th......7:00 A. M.
Thurs., 17th....3:00 P. M.	Thurs., 17th....7:00 A. M.
Sat., 19th......9:30 A. M.	Fri., 18th......8:00 A. M.
Tues., 22d......7:00 A. M.	Mon., 21st......7:00 A. M.
Wed., 23d.......8:00 A. M.	Tues., 22d......11:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS, for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. [illegible] North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier—Str. CHRYSTENAH daily 2½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
WILL COMMENCE OCT. 5.
Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.
For terms, &c., send for circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., and
ADELPHI HALL, Broadway, 52d-st. and 7th-av.
L. TRENOR is pleased to announce that his superior academy rooms are now open. See circulars.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 34 West 26th-st.—Instruction commences SATURDAY, Nov. 2. For children at 10 A. M.; for families 4, and gentlemen 8 P. M. Send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 173 State, corner of Court-st., Brooklyn; classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose twenty-five cent stamp for a revised edition of the Dancers' Assistant.

DRY GOODS.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
ESTABLISHED IN 1819.
No. 98 Duane-st., near Broadway, New-York.
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.
No. 610 6th-av., near 35th-st., New-York.
No. 166 and 168 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
Dye, cleanse and refinish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods, also clean window shades, curtains and carpets in their usual superior manner.
NOTE—These are our only offices.

BILLIARD TABLES.

STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, and the Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions, manufactured and for sale only by the inventor and patentee, H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, No. 738 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
AUGUSTIN DALY.........Sole Lessee and Manager
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of
DIAMONDS.
LAST MATINEE but one of DIAMONDS SATURDAY next at 1½.
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL a series of COMEDY REVIVALS, to include The Road to Ruin, Belle's Stratagem, The Inconstant, and Shakespeare's exquisite comedy THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
ROI CAROTTE.
THE GRAND PARISIAN SPECTACLE.
EIGHTH WEEK.
ROI CAROTTE MATINEE, SATURDAY at 1½.
The Home Journal says: "The strongest troupe of STARS ever concentrated at any one place of amusement is now gathered at the GRAND OPERA HOUSE in ROI CAROTTE. Mrs. John Wood, John Brougham, Rose Hersee, Emma Howson, Stuart Robson, the Majiltons, and the Lauri Family have each separately formed the chief and almost only attraction at many theatres in New-York and elsewhere. They are all to be seen in ROI CAROTTE."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SUNDAY NIGHT, Oct. 20.
Third grand operatic concert by the COMBINED ARTISTS of MARETZEK'S OPERA and STRAKOSCH'S CONCERT Companies. Signora CARLOTTA PATTI, TERESA CARENO, Mlle. SANZ, Signor VIZZANI, RONCONI, and the grand orchestra.
Prices same as usual.

OLYMPIC. GRAND DUCHESSE TO-NIGHT.
House crowded. Unabated success of
AIMEE PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
SATURDAY, Oct. 19, 1872.

MATINEE.
2 o'clock.
LA PERICHOLE.
Mlle. AIMEE
in her great rôle.
M. JUTEAU
as Piquillo.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; family circle, 50c.; to be secured in advance. Conductor, M. Von Ghele.

EVENING.
Debut of Mlle. Bonelli, the young and gifted soprano and comedienne, from the Varieties, Paris, in the popular opera,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
M. Juteau..........Fritz.
M. Lecuyer....Gen. Boum.
M. Marcus....Prince Paul.
Mlle. Roland.......Wanda.
M. Duchesne.........Puck.

In active preparation, with entirely new scenery and effects, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Patrons will consult their better accommodation by securing their places in advance, and not place any expectation upon being able to procure them at the doors from speculators, as they are not permitted on the premises.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.
Grand Promenade Concert this evening. Programme:
1. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"..........Suppe
2. Grand selection, "Don Pasquale"......Donizetti
3. Waltz, "New Vienna"..........Strauss
4. Cornet Solo..........Koenig
5. Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer..........Wallace
6. Mazurka, "Concert"..........Faust
INTERM.
7. Overture, "William Tell"..........Rossini
8. Quartette, "Rigoletto"..........Verdi
9. Waltz, "Wine, Women and Song"..........Strauss
10. Grand selection, "Faust"..........Gounod
11. Oboe Solo, "Heart Bowed Down"..........Balfe
12. Grand March..........Coote

RUBINSTEIN.—RETURN TO NEW-YORK.
STEINWAY HALL. Rubinstein, Wieniawski.
TWO NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
Thursday Evening, Oct. 24,
Friday Evening, Oct. 25, and
Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 26, at 2.
GRAND RUBINSTEIN MATINEE.
LAST APPEARANCE
(Previous to their departure for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington) of
ANTON RUBINSTEIN, HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
LOUISE LIEBHART, LOUISE ORMENY.
Reserved seats, $2 and $3, according to location. Admission, $1 and $1 50. The sale of seats commences at Steinway's and Schirmer's, 701 and 114 Broadway, Monday Morning, at 9 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC MATINEE.
ITALIAN OPERA.
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE.
THIS SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 1 P. M.
IL TROVATORE.
Miss KELLOGG, Senora SANZ.
Signors ABRUGNEDO, MORIAMI, COULON.

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(entrance on 35th-st.)
CLASS FOR BOYS
SATURDAY MORNING AT 9,
under charge of James Pearce, organist at Christ Church, late of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, and H. Stephen Cutler, Mus. Doc., organist at Christ Church, New-York.

Class for gentlemen (basses and tenors) SATURDAY EVENING at 8, under charge of M. W. Whitney, of Boston.

Boys and young men with voices susceptible of cultivation who will give their services for a stated time (after training) in the choirs of Christ Church, will receive musical instruction from the most competent masters, including private lessons and public rehearsals, by application at the music-room of Christ Church (entrance on 35th-st.) at the above hours.

Mr. Whitney will receive a limited number of scholars in singing. Address him at the church.

All persons interested in congregational singing and a higher order of Church music, are invited to be present every
FRIDAY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
at which time the music for the following Sunday will be rehearsed by both choirs.

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UPRIGHT PIANOS—7-OCTAVE, SPLENdid rose-wood case, warranted for six years, at very low prices for cash. Also some fine square pianos, $200. No. 55 WEST 16TH-ST., near 6th-av.

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GEO. A. RUSSELL, TEACHER OF THE piano, organ and guitar. Residence, No. 160 East 24th-st.

THE GERMANS.

An Enthusiastic Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

Eloquent Addresses by Mr. Seligman, Ex-Gov. Salomon and Mr. Strobach—The Republican Tickets to be Supported.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was, last evening, well filled with an enthusiastic congregation of citizens, among whom were not a few ladies, assembled for the purpose of listening to the speakers who, in the German language, addressed them in support of the candidates of the Republican Party. The weather being inclement had, at the first, the effect of preventing a large number of persons from attending the meeting; but for some time after the organization, the gathering was strengthened by the continued arrival of new acquisitions, until many persons were compelled to stand along the passage-ways, all of whom became interested listeners, and assisted in swelling the applause which greeted the telling points made by the speakers. The political clubs from the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards marched, despite the weather, in procession to the Cooper Union with torch-lights and fire-works; and shortly before the meeting was organized entered the hall with music and cheers, the band playing popular airs both before and between the speeches. While Gov. Salomon was speaking the Eighth Assembly District Republican organization entered the hall in a body, with transparencies and the flags of the United States and Germany. The arrival was greeted with such applause as to cause the speaker to stop in the midst of his remarks; but the interruption apparently had no other effect than to inspire him with new vigor when he resumed his argument. On the platform the national flag was also to be seen, entwined with that of Germany in loving embrace, and other flags of both nations were scattered through the crowd.

Among those on the stage were many very prominent Germans who a short time ago were considered solid and confirmed Democrats. There appearance and the mention of their names as supporters of Gen. Grant for President were greeted with applause by the assembly.

The meeting was called to order a few minutes past 8 o'clock by Mr. William Gillmann, the President of the German Republican Central Committee, who called upon Mr. Jos. Seligman to preside. Mr. Seligman, on taking the chair, delivered the following address:

REMARKS OF MR. JOSEPH SELIGMAN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am sensible of the honor you have conferred on me in selecting me to preside at this meeting, and I shall take much pleasure in introducing to you several of our talented countrymen, who will, I feel certain, afford an entertaining and instructive evening. Gentlemen, every country, each form of government, has its lights and shades; its bright and dark sides. This land of our adoption, this great and highly-favored America, can and will be a pattern for other lands, if we, her free and independent citizens perform our duty. Up to last Fall's elections at which the German vote so largely contributed to the victory of the reform movement, the polls were attended and manipulated chiefly by office seekers, and by men devoid of manhood and true patriotism, while our better classes and more intelligent citizens evinced a deplorable indifference and kept aloof from the polls. Only after the discovery of a most shameful and criminal course of peculation on the part of the Tammany Ring did our people wake up, and the result of that waking up and acting was glorious.

But the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, and as the evil has only partially been removed, let us vote for the honest Democrat, John A. Dix, for Governor, and for the reform candidate to be recommended in a few days by the Committee of Seventy for our Mayor. Either Ottendorfer or Havemeyer will probably receive the indorsement of said Committee. With such men, we hope to initiate an honest government both in our State and in our City. Regarding our candidate for the Presidency, not many remarks are necessary, inasmuch as the people appear to have made their choice in advance of the day of election. U. S. Grant will be our President for the next four years, in spite of all the personal attacks and vituperations poured upon him by personal enemies, disappointed office-seekers and some of the Democratic papers. That Gen. Grant has made mistakes we don't deny; that among sixty thousand office-holders, some unworthy and objectionable parties had been appointed he sees himself, and is continually correcting. But that Grant tries to do his duty toward his country honestly and conscientiously, every one who knows him well must concede, and I have known him well for a number of years. I don't wish to enter into personalities against Mr. Greeley, but must say that when a man of his talents allows himself to be conquered by his thirst for office to such a degree as to forsake and utterly ignore principles advocated by him for a score of years, it is not to be wondered that many of the best men in the Democratic Party, such as Ottendorfer, O'Conor and thousands of others will have nothing to do with him. I care nothing for persons, everything for principles! Grant has not only carried us successfully through the war, but he has truly and honestly defended and carried out the principles of the Republican Party. He has maintained peace within and without our borders; has paid off nearly four hundred millions of our national debt, and reduced our taxes upward of three hundred millions. He deserves well to pilot the Ship of State four years longer. The Germans of New-York hold the balance of power. Let us use it now as we did last Fall by going to the polls in November, show our love of liberty and our affection for the Union by uniting on Grant, Dix and reform.

Dr. Louis Naumann then read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which were adopted as follows:

Vice-Presidents—Friedrich Kuhne, Emil Sauer, Augustus Weissmann, Conrad Geib, Charles A. Flammer, Friedrich Kilian, Gen. F. Sigel, Martin H. Lehmaier, Henry Doerrbecker, Wilhelm Kutzruff, Friedrich Fluecus, John Kress, Nicolaus Seagrist, Wilhelm Kramer, Louis A. Benditt, Simon Hermann, Philip Doffs, Oscar Delisle, Dietrich Dieckmann, Peter Denmlein, Henry Delker, Henry Bremer, Adam Ehrhardt, John Finsel, Andreas Froehlich, Moritz Gerber, Friedrich Klein, Reinhard Kramm, Col. Friedrich Vilmar, Jesse Seligmann, Friedrich Schwedler, Henry Clausen, Sigismund Kaufmann, A. E. Stesamy, Emanuel Boas, Salomon Beuthner, Carl Eimer, Julius Hallgarten, Charles B. Richard, Henry Oelrichs, Gustav Bloede, Cody Anfenger, Hermann Bursch, Adolph Levinger, John Lindenmeyr, Friedrich Lexow, Friedrich Rauchfuss, Dr. Hermann Muhr, Louis Ilsen, W. G. Mohrstadt, Dr. Louis Stein, Franz Waibel, Henry C. Weeldin, John H. Theobald, Abraham Wallach, Carl Schalk, Carl Forschner, Friedrich Fink, Emil Greef, Carl Goepp, Friedrich W. Hahn, Bernhard Hecht, Abraham Heidenheim, Jacob Heidenheim, Hermann Hirsch, Phil. J. Holzlander, John Herr, Henry Helmerich, Henry Kugler, Georg Koch, Christian Jacob, David Jacoby, Carl Lindemann, August J. Lippold, Hermann M. Meyer, Frank Meyer, Joseph Rheinboldt, Major Semppey, Felix Steuben, Jacob Schmuck, Jacob Schnier, Val. Schneider, Carl Schwarz, Otto Stropp, Julius Katzenbe, John J. Stein, Peter Kehr, John C. Kohlsaat, Georg Gunther, Sixtus L. Kapff, David M. Koehler, Oscar Strasburger, Gustav Ramsperger, Meyer Thalmessinger, Philip Setter, John Scheidler, Louis Jacobs, Levi Goldenberg, Salomon Somerich, Henry Asch, C. A. Auffmordt, Otto Sank, Dr. Henry Beckendorff, Joseph Blumenthal, Dr. Fr. Hohnholz, August Bergstein, August Bergmann, Abraham Lewis, Carl M. Link, Eduard Luckemeyer, George Mauer, Henry Metzner, T. W. Muser, Carl Moeller, Dr. Robert Newman, Constantin Nitsche, Julius Pingo, Jacob Appel, Eduard G. Taege, Carl Turnauer, Peter Young, Wilhelm Zinser, George Schaefer, Michael Scharsberger, Christian Schwarz, Georg Steele, John P. Windolph, Franz Weber, Friedrich Young.

Secretaries—Philipp Betz, Wilhelm Demuth, B. A. Angemann, Moses Dannenbaum, Ashbel R. Fitch, Georg Henle, Friedrich Kiota, Joseph Krieger, Martin Muench, Nathan Newwitter, Wilhelm Pertsch, Reinhard Pfeiff, Wilhelm Wagner, Georg Rowmion, Carl Weche, Carl Young, Manheim Brock, John Beyer, John Dingeldein, John H. Domschke, Hermann Foster, Adolph Hermann, John Kester, Friedrich Lang, Friedrich Naumann, Adam Machemer, Albert Peyser, Eduard Pfeiffer, John Paar, Ernst Schneider, Jacob Waller, Albert Wolf.

ADDRESS OF GOV. SALOMON.

The Chairman introduced Ex-Gov. Edward Salomon, who, in his opening remarks, referred to the importance of the great national struggle, the result of which, he argued, affected the interest of every individual, and, in proof of that assertion, he briefly reviewed the history of the past twelve years. There was no person, he said, who could assert that his own personal interest had not been affected by the result of each Presidential election during that period. The issue of the present struggle was between Gen. Grant and Horace Greeley. There were, no doubt, many who have regretted that a choice was to be made between these two men. He admitted that he himself did, at one period, regret that no other choice would be made, but from the time that no other choice had been left he was convinced of the urgent necessity and certainty of Gen. Grant's re-election. The speaker admitted that the Administration, during the past four years, had not always been such as might have been expected, and that in the first stages of the Cincinnati movement he sympathized with the same, in view of the principles advanced.

The speaker then reviewed at length the origin, intent and culmination of the so-called "Liberal" Republican movement, and the causes of its failure. The Germans, he said, honorably assisted in fighting the battles for the preservation of the Union; they contributed their part toward the prosperity and progress of the country, though they preserve their love for their native character. German industry, German honesty, German science and other virtues were preserved by the Germans in this free Republic. But they also preserved many of their peculiarities. The German would join an organization, but not entirely go up in the same, or entirely identify himself with the same.

Each thinking German had a pride in preserving his individual independence. In the same manner the Germans in this country would join the different political parties in the United States, without fully identifying themselves with the same, and the German might, to some extent, be looked upon by the Americans as not a very trusty party man. Under these circumstances he thought it was honorable for the Germans, when they sympathized with a movement, which, at the beginning, promised true reform, to change when they saw their mistake. These sympathies would have remained if that movement had been true to itself.

The speaker then went on to show how this transformation happened, in giving a view of the intrigues and bargaining which led to the nomination of Horace Greeley at Cincinnati and Baltimore. The Republican Party, the speaker argued, will continue in force, while the Democracy has been reduced to an old beggar woman. [Tremendous applause.] One point had yet to be referred to—the great phrase of "peace and reconciliation," which was so much employed on the other side. A gentleman would speak to the assemblage who could give a clear view of the disposition of the South on this point, therefore he would merely refer to it. He would say, however, that the other side had no reason to be coquetting so much with the ex-slaveholders.

The only legal way for them was, said the speaker, to do as we did, to go to the polls to obtain "peace and rest." Gen. Grant was the first man who, during the war, led the armies of the Union so that the rebellion was throttled and the country saved. [Applause.] He has fully shown that he possesses the high qualifications for his exalted position. It was true there were some faults in his Administration; these faults would be easily explained. His experience, on his accession to the Administration, was mainly confined to military matters, and the faults in his Administration principally consist of a continuation of long-existing abuses. What would have become of the Union if Horace Greeley had been President of the United States in 1861, at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion? Would he have remained firm as Abraham Lincoln? Had not he asserted the right of the rebellion? He, the speaker, could never vote for a man who would have consented to a dismemberment of the Union. A victory on the 5th of November, with Grant and Wilson in the Union and Dix and Robinson in the State will bring them on the road of reform so much desired. [Applause.]

A series of resolutions were read by Dr. Hoeber, and adopted by an unanimous and enthusiastic vote. They are as follows:

The German Republicans of the City and County of New-York at Cooper Institute assembled, declare:

1. We recognise the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention as the guide for our political action, and hail the candidates nominated by that Convention as our candidates.

2. We shall vote from sincere conviction and with hearty good-will for Ulysses S. Grant, because his past conduct furnishes us with sufficient guaranty for his honesty and capacity.

3. We consider the nomination of Henry Wilson a well-deserved recognition of disinterested, indefatigable and successful labors in behalf of the whole people.

4. The frivolous attacks of dissatisfied and selfish politicians upon Grant, Wilson and the Republican Party bind us only the more strongly to these candidates and the party.

5. We pledge the same hearty support to the Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and shall do our utmost to rescue the State of New-York from the rule of Tammany by the election of Gen. Dix and Gen. Robinson.

6. We expect from the victory of the Republican Party and its candidates those reforms which, from time to time, become necessary in every political body, and to the realization of which the Republican Party, that has abolished slavery, passed the Homestead bill, enacted the Eight-hour law, built the Pacific Railroad, confirmed and raised the national credit, is surely better adapted than that other party, which steadily opposed all these measures, and could only tear down where the Republican Party built up.

7. We hear in the result of the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio the healthy voice of the people, which does not allow itself to be led astray by demagogues, and we promise to do everything in our power to achieve the same glorious result in the State of New-York.

ADDRESS OF MR. STROBACH.

The next speaker was Mr. Paul Strobach, of Alabama, formerly a member of the Legislature of that State, who said that in order to refute the fallacious arguments of Senator Schurz about the South, and about the carpet-bag governments, he would confine himself to a statement of the condition of the South and the disposition of the Southern people. Schurz's twaddle about "oppression" by the carpet-bag governments was not based on a personal observation of affairs, for all that Senator Schurz had seen of the South was while passing through it on a pleasure tour. [Laughter.] He (the speaker) having years ago settled in the South with his wife and child, could speak of the condition of affairs there. The Southern people, he said, persevered as a unit in its bitterness and hatred of all whom they called carpet-baggers, in its intense nativism and disunion spirit, in its hatred of all immigrants, no matter whether foreign born or from the North. From the German carpet-bag in this country sprang prosperity and industry. That carpet-bag had been welcomed everywhere except in the South, where they would close the door against it. The question to discuss was not as to who called the carpet-bag governments into existence, the question was whether these carpet-bag governments are so terrible. They were established for the purpose of restoring human rights in the South, to which the former slave-holders are opposed. Under President Johnson's Administration the ancient slaveholders raised their heads and essayed to infringe on the rights of the freedmen. The colored element had been always true to the Union cause, and the colored man had always been a trusty friend to the Unionists, but the ancient slaveholder endeavored to oppress him on the pretext that he was not ripe for his freedom. What could have induced Schurz to be so bitterly opposed to Gen. Grant to move, as it were, heaven and earth to prevent his re-election? His motives were unpatriotic, and knowing that they should repudiate him at the ballot-box in November. [Applause.] The triumph of Grant and Wilson, in November, would restore this country to an era of prosperity, peace and freedom. [Tremendous applause.]

The meeting, in conclusion, was addressed by Weil Von Gernsbach, the humorist.

OBITUARY.

Rev. George T. Chapman, D. D.

Rev. George T. Chapman, D. D., died yesterday at his residence, Newburyport, Mass., aged eighty-four. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1804, and commencing the study of theology, entered the Episcopal Ministry and formed a parish at Lexington, Ky., remaining there until 1830. Henry Clay was one of his parishioners, and a close tie of friendship was formed, which continued until Mr. Clay's death. In later years he formed parishes in Bellows Falls, Vt., Worcester, Mass., Newark, N. J., Lee, Mass., and several other places, all of which, under his ministry, became flourishing congregations. Dr. Chapman had resided in Newburyport for fifteen years.

Dinner to the National Board of Trade—A Pleasant Evening.

In response to the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce, the members of the National Board of Trade which is now holding its annual session in this City, met at Delmonico's, last evening, and participated in a dinner. A large number of invited guests, besides the delegates of the National Board, were present and took part in the festivities.

Wm. E. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, occupied the chair, and seated on the platform, on either hand, were Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn; Peter Cooper, Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, President of the National Board of Trade; A. Oakey Hall, Judge Woodruff, Rev. Dr. Prime and George Opdyke. Rev. Dr. Prime offered prayer.

When the dinner festivities were concluded, William E. Dodge spoke briefly regarding the invitation extended to the National Board of Trade by the Chamber of Commerce to accept the hospitalities of the evening, and offered the first toast—"The President of the United States." This was received with long-continued applause. The second toast, "Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain," was also loudly applauded.

The third toast—"The National Board of Trade, the representative commercial association of the United States: may its deliberations and its action continue to be intelligent, harmonious, and conducive to the best and broadest development of all the great industrial interests of the country"—was responded to by Frederick Fraley, President of the National Board of Trade. His remarks were pertinent and humorous. He closed by proposing "The Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the Chamber of Commerce and the Grocers' Association of New-York."

Mayor Hall responded to the part of the toast relating to the City of New-York.

Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn, responded to the toast referring to that city.

George Opdyke, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, replied to the toast to the Chamber of Commerce. He gave a short history of the organization, its founding, growth and present condition.

The fourth toast, "To the Dominion Board of Trade," was responded to by Hon. Mr. McGiverin, its President. His remarks were humorous, and were well received.

The fifth toast, "The Press," was responded to by Mr. David M. Stone, editor of the *Journal of Commerce*.

The sixth toast, "The South," was responded to by Mr. Branch, of Richmond, and by Mr. Duncan, of Louisville.

The seventh toast, "Our Ocean Commerce," was responded to by Mr. Candler, of Boston.

The eighth toast, "The Central States and Cities of the Country, formerly called the Western States and Cities," was responded to by Mr. McCrea, of Chicago, by Mr. Fisk, of St. Louis, and by Mr. Goshorn, of Cincinnati.

The ninth toast, "The Manufacturing Interest," was responded to by Mr. WETHERILL, of Philadelphia.

MR. FROUDE'S LECTURE.

Ireland's Troubles Explained to a Large Audience—An Interesting and Profound Discourse.

The hall of the Young Men's Christian Association was completely filled last night to hear Mr. Froude, in spite of the bad weather. At 8 o'clock punctually the lecturer stepped upon the platform, accompanied by a staff of distinguished friends.

Before beginning his lecture, he apologized for the imperfection with which he had been heard on the previous night, and said that owing to his being a stranger to the hall, he was not acquainted with its acoustic properties. He also adverted to the fact that Father Burke had called the Bull of Pope Adrian a thundering English lie. He thought that Father Burke, in consequence of his Norman descent, must have had great pain in making this remark, and begged to refer him to the library of the Vatican, where he would find due authority for the statement. He then commenced his lecture by adverting to King Henry VIII.'s attempt to reform the Irish. He sent Norfolk with a remonstrance to the Irish chiefs, begging them gently to put into practice the Irish laws, and not to live in defiance of all rule like wild beasts. His next measure was something harsher. To cure the evil of absenteeism he, in his authority as Lord Paramount, confiscated the estates of those who would not live on their estates. But even this stringent measure proved of no service, and the Irish chiefs did what they chose, as heretofore. The gentleman who drew up the report of the state of Ireland in Henry VII.'s time had advocated the arming of the peasantry, whom he considered by much the most deserving class of the country. This was considered too strong. The Earl of Kildare, Lord Geraldine, who had married a cousin of the King, was placed in authority over all Ireland, and promised to see that the laws should be executed. But though this Geraldine, Earl of Leinster, seemed like other noblemen in England, was, when in Ireland, more Irish than the Irish themselves. The King had him arrested and sent to the Tower. His son Thomas immediately broke into rebellion, and as a commencement dashed out the brains of the Archbishop, the Primate of Ireland, with a battle-ax. This great exploit was followed by burning of villages, massacres of peasants, and other joyous features of Irish rule. The King of England sent a Governor and a few hundred soldiers, and the patriot army of the Geraldines melted away immediately like a snow-wreath. The Lord Thomas, silken Thomas, as the bards called him, was hung with six of his curates for his exploit, and this very righteous judgment was considered by the patriotic Irish a most bloodthirsty performance.

But now a new element of discord came between them. The Reformation burst out, and the King quarreled with the Pope. The Irish nobility made no scruples at all of throwing off their supremacy to the Pope and acknowledging Henry VIII. not as Lord Paramount, but as King. But the new monarch, though he denied the supremacy of Rome, did not break down the mass or make any change in the dogmas that were taught. The Irish liked Henry VIII., sent their kernes to his French wars, and showed no disposition to disobey him in any way. But with his successor the case was different. He was surrounded by men who were determined to put down the mass and to make England Protestant. His advisers supported men who made it their business to destroy cathedrals, to insult sanctuaries and to show their aversion to Catholicity in every possible form. With these men, the Irish had no fellow feeling, and when the young King died and the Catholic reaction set in under her who is called in Ireland bloody Queen Mary, that country ranged itself definitely on the side of the Pope, and the penitent Irish chiefs reinstated the ecclesiastics who under King Harry had been dispossessed. With the death of Mary and the accession of Queen Elizabeth, there came another change, another revulsion of feeling. The supremacy of the Pope, which Mary had acknowledged, Elizabeth denied. She put down the mass, but gave to England the ritual of the Episcopalian Church, a thing in itself as like the mass as may well be conceived. It may be asked, "Why did she not establish a free church?" But she could not, for the reason that there were two factions thirsting for empire and for each other's blood. It may be asked why, admitting that this middle course in England was expedient where half the people were Protestant, should she have extended this to Ireland where there were no Protestants. There were many reasons of policy for this, not to speak of the bitter animosity of the Catholics against herself. The most striking was that the English Catholics would have been dissatisfied at such a partiality to their Irish brethren; so, nominally, the Church of England was established in Ireland, but it was only nominally. She could not have enforced it without an army, and Elizabeth was chary of providing one, because it cost money. The whole time of her reign there were never more than 1,500 soldiers in the Pale, and to her Viceroy she imperiously forbade any attempt to establish the religion which she had made the law. It was true that these 1,500 men were able to maintain themselves, in spite of the whole Irish nation, but this was because Elizabeth bribed the great chiefs to war against each other, by promising the lands of the vanquished to the vanquisher. One after another the four provinces rose in rebellion, and were put down, not by English troops, but by the Irish themselves. In this way, the great O'Neil rose in Ulster, and after he had beaten the Viceroy was engaged by the Queen to preserve order in Ireland, after which she set the smaller chiefs upon him, and the end was that the great Shan O'Neil was killed in a brawl, and his head was sent to Dublin, to moulder on the castle wall. As in Leinster so in Connaught, so also in the South, and in this way the Desmonds, who had once been the ruling clan, were destroyed. The Earl of Desmond, the Prince Palatine of Kerry, was killed treacherously by a dependant, and his head was sent to London for a great reward. It was Irishmen against Irishmen, and there was no mercy on either side. No considerations of age or sex availed anything, and women and children perished in thousands both by the sword and by hunger in the woods to which they had fled for shelter. The English garrison, too few to take prisoners, gave no quarter, and killed, killed, killed as if they had been slaying wild beasts. In fact, they had come to consider the Irish not as human beings, but in the same light in which the English-descended men of this country have regarded the red men. At last the soldiers grew sick of slaughter, and thought it was time for an amnesty. A distinguished officer expressed his opinion that if the inciters of rebellion, the priests and the harpers, were all hanged, it would be just to let the rest go. For fourteen years after the stamping out of the Desmond insurrection, Ireland had a troubled peace, and then Hugh O'Neil, a nephew of Shan O'Neil, rose in arms and allying himself with the King of Spain was able to unite the whole Catholic strength against the English. This time there was something like a civilized war, and the great Earl of Tyrone unquestionably showed considerable military skill, defeating a large English force on the Blackwater. But it burned itself out, like all the other attempts. This time, however, there was no bloody revenge, no burning, no killing, no trials. Elizabeth was dying, and she closed her reign with a great act of magnanimity. She pardoned Tyrone and his adherents.

It was now plain that there was but one way to pacify Ireland. It was to colonise it. The opportunity soon came. The great Earls Tyrone and Tyrconnell acknowledged their participation in the Guy Fawke's attempt of the Catholics in King James' reign by flying to the Continent. The King immediately sent some thousands of good, industrious, hard-headed Scotch and English into the best counties of the North of Ireland. The effect of this settlement in Ulster was simply to drive the gentry, with their followers, to the hills—there to live on the wild cattle, or to condescend to the degradation of work. As for the peasantry, they now at last enjoyed the fruits of their industry in peace, being released from the eternal cruelties and oppression of the freebooting gentry. If Ulster is the garden of Ireland, it is to be referred to this Protestant settlement which actually gave to Ireland thirty-one years of peace.

And now came another complication. The Calvinists had been the right arm of Protestantism in England, and were treated there with consideration and respect. The same might have been expected in Ireland, but it was not so. The Episcopalian clergy said "the Catholics are wrong, the Calvinists are wrong, but we are right." So they persecuted both. Strafford came over to Ireland shortly before 1639, when the Scotch began to move against the King in the matter of establishing Episcopalianism. Strafford immediately appealed to the Irish nation to support the King in his efforts against the sectarians. He raised money, and he raised an army, but was arrested before he could lead it into action, was tried for high treason and his head fell upon the block. But he had roused the passions of the Irish Catholics, every man of them, and his fall was too late to arrest the disaster which came in the shape of the great rebellion of 1641. There were at that time one million and a half in the country, so greatly had it increased since Elizabeth's reign, when there were only 600,000. This was the result of peace and emigration. Twelve hundred thousand of these were Catholics, 300,000 were Protestants. The Catholics were somewhat disunited. There was one element which only desired to restore Catholicity; there was another more numerous, but not so dangerous, composed of the pure Irish blood, who wanted to restore the old Ireland of the Bard and the Brehon, and to kick out forever the colonists, with their plows and their plodding improvements. The first party was headed by the Earls of Antrim and Clanricarde, who were men of far-seeing policy; but their cool-headed movements were not in unison with the hot Irish spirits, and they shook themselves aloof. They rose for revenge of the slaughter in Munster of the Desmonds in 1583, looking upon the settlers as robbers. They, upon a certain morning in the Winter of 1641, in every town surrounded the houses of the settlers, stripped them naked and drove them into the fields. So sudden, so overwhelming was the convulsion, that at first there was no resistance, and therefore no bloodshed. But after the first surprise they resisted and fought, and were murdered. The women died of hunger when they were not murdered, and the massacres and deaths amounted to, at the least, thirty-eight thousand. But the priests, in their first exultation, pronounced that 150,000 heretics had died the death. The Long Parliament took them at their word, and avenged this, which they considered a second St. Bartholomew. The English, having a civil war on their hands for nine years, could do nothing save maintain Dublin and the Pale. For the whole of these nine years the two Catholic parties fought against each other, and filled the island with madness and fury. When the King had been beaten down and the Commonwealth sent troops to Ireland, there were then five armies living on the country. A Scottish army trying to recover Ulster, the English garrison of the Pale, two Catholic armies, and a loyal Protestant, commanded by Butler. In those nine years a third of the population melted away under circumstances too cruel to think of. When the royal armies in England had been disbanded, many regiments went over to Ormonde. When Oliver Cromwell came over to Dublin, the two Catholic armies joined under him, too, so that he had under his command nearly 200,000 men. Under Oliver were 12,000 men. After a fortnight's pause he advanced on Ormonde, who fell back. Then he turned upon Drogheda, commanded by Sir Henry Ashton, and took it by storm in three hours, and Ashton and 3,000 men were put to the sword. It was plain that Cromwell knew he was not dealing with legitimate war, but with a frenzied spirit of madness which he struck down writhing into the dust. Wexford, a nest of pirates, shared the same fate, and then the Irish insurrection disappeared. Within a year the whole island was at peace, tranquil as any English county, and all this had been done by a handful of Englishmen under a most resolute commander. The insurrection had been but a fire of straw, blazing up fiercely, and in a moment put out by the wind, leaving nothing but smoke and ashes.

The ending of this most interesting lecture was somewhat abrupt, so much so as to surprise the audience, who paused a moment, and then broke out with most vehement applause. Their feelings had been more touched by this lecture than by the first evidently, and the expressions of their approval were most enthusiastic.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

Repudiation of Tammany Hall—A Committee of Conference Appointed—Remarks of Various Speakers.

The County Convention of the National Democracy met last evening at No. 39 West Union-square, Mr. A. R. Herrick presiding. One hundred and ten delegates, five from each Ward of the City were present. Mr. George A. Barney made a speech, in which he denounced Tammany Hall for its action yesterday. He recommended that the National Democracy should take an independent stand, and have no affiliation with Tammany Hall in the local contest.

Mr. Jacob Cohen followed in an address, in which he charged Tammany Hall with being a rotten and corrupt organization, and unworthy the support of honest men. He would sooner support the Republican nominees.

Mr. Benjamin Wood then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each Ward be appointed by the Chair, to confer with other organizations for the selection of candidates for the different City and County offices to be filled at the approaching election, and that this organization bind themselves to support such candidates as shall be recommended by such Committee.

Resolved, That this organization will not, under any circumstances, support the candidate now nominated by Tammany Hall for District-Attorney, believing that such nomination was procured by trickery, falsehood and fraud.

Resolved, That the course pursued by Tammany Hall in absorbing the offices and conceding nothing to the organizations, but adopting under the name of reform a course the same as heretofore pursued by them, concentrating all power in the hands of a few self-appointed leaders, who nominate candidates without reference to the wishes of the masses, dictating for their own selfish purposes, regardless of the interests of the people, does not receive the indorsement of the National Democracy.

A committee of twenty-one, composed as follows, was then appointed by the Chairman:

Ward.		Ward.	
1.	Nicholas Muller.	12.	John R. Sherman.
2.	Patrick Moynahan.	13.	John Siegerson.
3.	Daniel E. Finn.	14.	Chris Flecke.
4.	Felix Murphy.	15.	Benjamin Wood.
5.	George A. Barney.	16.	A. R. Herrick.
6.	John J. Birdsall.	17.	C. C. Bristol.
7.	John Purcell.	18.	John J. Davenport.
8.	Thomas Kelly.	19.	Jacob Cohen.
9.	Thomas Fitzpatrick.	20.	B. M. Sweeney.
10.	H. B. Roome.	21.	F. Sherman Smith.
11.	James Denning.	22.	John J. Finn.

The Convention then adjourned.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Sergt. Bates and his flag will leave for Glasgow today, in the Europa. He will march down Broadway from Union-square this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather is fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band on the Mall, at the Central Park, today at 3 o'clock P. M.

An application was made before Mr. Surrogate Hutchings yesterday by certain relatives of the late Judge McCunn to be admitted to contest his will. Citations were accordingly issued, returnable on the 28th inst.

A suit against Mr. Bergh comes up on Tuesday next, in the Marine Court. Ira Paine claims $1,000 damages for Mr. Bergh's having put a stop to his handicap pigeon shooting-match, at Fleetwood Park, on the 5th of January last.

The Pike contested will case was concluded before Surrogate Hutchings, yesterday, Charles Tracey, Esq., summing up for the proponent of the paper in dispute, and Mr. Chauncey Shaffer in opposition thereto. The Surrogate reserved his decision.

An inquest was held by Coroner Schirmer, yesterday, in the case of John Rielly, the bartender in the liquor-store at No. 793 Third-avenue, who was shot and killed by Bernard Gillis, an intimate friend of the deceased. The testimony showed that the shooting was accidental, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the jury.

Dwight H. Olmsted, Adrian H. Muller and Charles K. Graham were yesterday appointed by Judge Barrett Commissioners, to acquire certain lands for the use of the Croton Aqueduct Department. The lands intended to be taken are in the vicinity of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street and Tenth-avenue, embracing an area of 150 by 60 feet.

A shooting affray took place on Thursday night in the saloon corner of Greene and Amity streets, between two men, one of whom was arrested. He gave his name as James Walters, living in West Fifty-fifth-street. On his person were found a revolver, dirk-knife, pocket "jimmy" and some cartridges. He was locked up for trial at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

The St. Luke's Association of Grace Parish, had a social reunion, last evening, at Grace Chapel, Fourteenth-street, near Irving-place. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Potter and Rev. Dr. Kramer. Mr. Lloyd A. Wells, the President of the Association, presented a very flattering report of the good work accomplished by the mission, and showing a healthy financial statement.

BROOKLYN.

John Connell, who was arrested Thursday for fraudulent registering, was yesterday committed to jail in default of bail.

The Winter session of the Tabernacle Free College, Schermerhorn-street, for training Christian men and women, has commenced. Five hundred students are already enrolled.

The suit of Anna Maria Kruchbaun against Jacob Muller, in the City Court, to recover $5,000 damages for committing an assault on her, resulted yesterday in a verdict in her favor of $750.

The recent escape of James Flint, an important witness for the people in the Rogers-Donohue murder, will be publicly investigated by the Police Commissioners on Wednesday. The escaped prisoner was in charge of Sergt. Rogers.

Judge McCue, of the City Court, yesterday denied the application of Michael J. Weldon for a new trial. Weldon was convicted on a charge of ballot-box stuffing at the last election, and had served out his sentence in the Penitentiary. He applied for a new trial for the purpose of vindicating himself against the charge.

LONG ISLAND.

The steamboat C. H. Northam, built by John Englis & Son for the New-York and New-Haven Steamboat Company, will be launched today at 11 o'clock, from the yard of the builders, at Greenpoint.

The Reform Association of Newtown, Queens County, met Thursday night, and read a communication from the counsel of the town officers, indicted last Spring for malfeasance in office, asking that proceedings against these parties be abandoned. The Association declined to comply with this request, and instructed its counsel to prosecute the indictments. The trials will probably be held in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which meets next Monday at North Hempstead.

NEW-JERSEY.

A daughter of Col. James G. Titts, of Hampton, Sussex County, has been missing since the 23d September last.

The reports of the Presbyterian Synod, which has just concluded its session at Trenton, show $132,166 contributed to the Boards of the Church, and a total contribution for denominational purposes during the year of $1,128,000—an average of $30 for each communicant.

The new Universalist Church at Jersey City, near Library Hall, will be opened for divine service on Sunday next. The Pastor, Rev. A. A. Thayer, and Revs. J. M. Pullman and E. C. Sweetser, of New-York, will officiate, respectively, at the morning, afternoon and evening services, and Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., will preach on Monday evening, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock.

The boat which should have left Jersey City, Erie Railroad, Ferry, at 8 A. M., did not leave until twenty minutes later. The tide was high, and the bridge thereby raised to a steep incline, and horses could not pull up heavily-laden trucks. Two trucks had to be hauled on board with the assistance of a large number of passengers. This annoyance is repeated at almost every high tide.

[Advertisement.]

ELECTED!—KNOX, years ago, secured the nomination as the Hatter of the People, and his "single term" promises to embrace his whole life. Buy your Fall Hat at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Great Britain, (*only*,) via Queenstown, by the Adriatic, at 8 A. M.....For Europe, (*all parts*,) via Southampton and Bremen, by the Weser, at 11 A. M.....For France, via Brest, by the Ville de Paris, at — P. M.....For Hayti and Turk's Island, by the Vicksburg, at — A. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:18 | Sun sets.....5:14 | Moon sets..7:38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:12 | Gov. Island..10:01 | Hell Gate..11:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Oct. 18.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Greece, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool and Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Adriatic, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool, &c., J. Hyde Sparks; City of London, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Abyssinia, (Br.,) Harris, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Peter Jebsen, (Ger.,) Wulff, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Europe, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; J. W. Allison, Churchill, Mobile, R. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Therese, Mudgett, London, Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.; Antrim, (Br.,) O'Neil, Liverpool, &c., E. E. Morgan's Sons; John Ledgett, (Br.,) Polson, London, Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Barks Dagmar, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Cork, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; J. L. Pendergast, (Br.,) Bates, Cadiz and a market, Pendergast Bros.; Onore, (Aust.,) Cassane, Queenstown for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Proteus, Eaton, Havre.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow Oct. 5 and Moville 6th, with mdse. and 84 cabin and 326 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had strong westerly gales and heavy head sea to the Banks; since variable winds and fine weather.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Niagara, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Caroline Coventry, (of London,) Ellery, Manila May 10, with sugar and hemp to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Experienced light variable winds and calms down the China Sea; passed Anjer June 25; had fine weather up to Aug. 1, when, in lat. 32 S., lon. 31 E., had strong gales from W. and S. W.; Aug. 3, exchanged signals with ship Benton, from Calcutta for Dundee, 87 ds. out; Aug. 7 to 16, had strong gales from W.; passed the Cape of Good Hope Aug. 16; called at St. Helena 31st, and crossed the equator Sept. 12, in lon. 34, and since had strong gales and been 10 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Ship Magdalene, (N. G.,) Hanke, Hamburg 40 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co. Came the northern passage, and had variable weather, and been 10 ds. W. of the Banks. Oct. 10, lat. 39 12, lon. 41 31, passed an American bark bound E., showing a white signal with red ball in centre.

Ship Guardian, Borland, Liverpool Sept. 9, with mdse. to B. F. Metcalf & Co. Came the northern passage, and had variable weather, and been 8 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Abraham, (Aust.,) Buntilich, Londonderry, 36 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Came a southern passage and had variable weather, and been 8 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Hattie E. Wheeler, (of Portland,) Bacon, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Muller & Bastian—vessel to E. C. Vanderlipp. Has had northerly winds the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; Oct. 12, lat. 25 03, lon. 76 24, spoke brig Sportsman, (of Boston,) from Turk's Island, for New-York.

Brig Mary E. Leighton, (of Portland,) Leighton, Cow Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with 600 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Moss & Ward.

Schr. Globe, (of Brookline, Me.,) Herrick, Jacksonville 13 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clarke—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Has had northerly winds the entire passage, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Clara Jane, Holwell, Lubec, with fish to J. Boynton's Son & Co. Anchored at Hart Island.

Schr. Malanta, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Randall, Bertaux & Co.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) ——, Two Rivers, N. S., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Morning Star, (Br.,) ——, Hillsboro, N. B., with plaster for Newark.

Schr. Quoddy, Fanning, Calais, with lumber to Gorham & Boardman.

Schr. Nile, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. J. W. Allen, Small, Gardiner, with lumber, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Onward, Bolter, Bangor, with lumber, for Washington, D. C.

Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Pitcher, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Andrews, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Silver Heels, Hall, Vinalhaven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. John Williams, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Julia Church, Mitchell, Musquash, N. B., with spiling to order.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Saunders, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Cora Etta, ——, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.

Schr. George Brooks, Thompson, Portland, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. Mary Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to G. S. Miller.

Schr. Bengal, French, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Velma, Look, Addison, with lumber to order.

Schr. Frank & Emily, Banker, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Susan, Bailey, Calais, with lumber.

SAILED.—Ship Therese, for London; bark Lizzie, for Cadiz.

WIND—Sundown, light S. E., thick and raining.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Arr. steamer Hatteras, from New-York; brig William Robertson, from Baltimore.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—Arr. bark Escort, from Singapore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 18.—Arr. schr. Mary Mankin, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia; schrs. Adelina, for Brunswick, Ga.; Matooka, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 18.—Passed out, steamer Liberty, for Havana.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 18.—Arr. bark Carl George, from Santiago; schr. G. L. Bradley, from New-York.

Cld. Ship Southern Rights, for Liverpool; steam-ship Oriental, for Boston; schr. H. G. Bird, for Baltimore.

Sld. schr. D. V. Stracker, for Jacksonville, to load. Below—A bark.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—The steam-ship Montana sailed for Panama at noon today.

European Marine News.

HAVRE, Oct. 18.—The Baltic Lloyd Company's new steam-ship Thorwaldsen, Capt. Barandon, from Stettin via Copenhagen and Havre, for New-York, sld. from here today.

GLASGOW, Oct. 18.—The Anchor line steam-ship Tyrian, Capt. Lawson, from New-York Oct. 2, arr. here today.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 18.—The Cunard line steam-ship Calabria, Capt. McMicken, from New-York Oct. 6, for Liverpool, arr. here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

CLOSING OUT

To close the business, and at extremely low prices, our entire stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Articles.

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The November number—now ready—contains articles on Popular Physiology, illustrated; Diseases of the Eye, Dislocations, Physical Culture, Drugged to Death, Medical Systems, Method of Cure, Oatmeal for Human Food—How to Prepare it. In Talks with Correspondents we have Biliousness, Sprains, Weak Ankles, Chronic Catarrh, Dandruff, Sciatica, Spotted Fever, &c., making an excellent number. Newsmen have it—only 20 cents.

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FALL OVERCOATS, $5, $8.
FALL OVERCOATS, $10, $15.
FALL OVERCOATS, $25, $30.
BUSINESS SUITS, $15, $20.
BUSINESS SUITS, $20, $30.
BUSINESS SUITS, $40, $50.
WORKING SUITS, $10, $15.
WORKING SUITS, $20, $22.
WORKING SUITS, $25, $30.
DRESS SUITS, $20, $25.
DRESS SUITS, $30, $40.
DRESS SUITS, $50, $60.
BOYS' SUITS, $5, $8.
BOYS' SUITS, $10, $15.
BOYS' SUITS, $20, $30.

COUNTRY ORDERS. ORDERS BY LETTER promptly filled. FREEMAN & BURR'S new system for SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in all parts of the country to order direct from them, with the certainty of receiving the most perfect fit attainable.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, Samples of goods, price-list, and fashion-sheet, SENT FREE on application.

THE KENTUCKY
LIBRARY GIFT CONCERT.
$500,000 IN BANK TO PAY ALL GIFTS.
A FULL DRAWING IN SIGHT.
$100,000 FOR ONLY $10.

At the Second Grand Gift Concert, authorized by special act of the Legislature, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, unavoidably postponed from Sept. 28 to Dec. 7, and which positively and unequivocally occurs in Louisville, Ky., SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1872, without further delay on any account whatever, the following Cash Gifts are for distribution by lot among the ticket-holders:

One Grand Gift, Cash..............$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash..............50,000

1 Cash Gift	25,000	4 Cash Gifts	2,000 each
1 Cash Gift	20,000	15 Cash Gifts	1,000 each
1 Cash Gift	15,000	20 Cash Gifts	900 each
1 Cash Gift	10,000	21 Cash Gifts	800 each
1 Cash Gift	9,000	25 Cash Gifts	700 each
1 Cash Gift	8,000	35 Cash Gifts	600 each
1 Cash Gift	7,000	45 Cash Gifts	500 each
1 Cash Gift	6,000	50 Cash Gifts	400 each
1 Cash Gift	5,000	60 Cash Gifts	300 each
1 Cash Gift	4,000	100 Cash Gifts	200 each
1 Cash Gift	3,000	612 Cash Gifts	100 each

Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash.....$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts is now upon deposit, and set apart for that purpose, in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26, 1872.

This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert fund, $500,000 of which is held by this bank as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky to pay off all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.

R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2.50; 11 whole tickets, $100; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less that $100 worth of tickets at a time.

Main office in charge of Hon. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, Room No. 4, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

Branch office in charge of Major THOS. H. HAYS, No. 609 Broadway.

Tickets also with J. T. Bugo, No. 16 Broad-st.; P. C. Devlin, No. 31 Nassau-st.; J. Scott Gibson, No. 562 Broadway; Geo. T. Kintner, No. 96 Spring-st.; Gus. Fell, No. 199 Washington-st.; L. W. Parkes, No. 290 Broadway; book-stand Astor House; Jos. Bates, No. 196 Broadway.

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Broadway and Prince-st.
BALANCE OF
BRONZE AND IMITATION BRONZE
GAS FIXTURES,
CLOSING OUT AT LESS THAN COST.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY.

ARTISTIC
PHOTOGRAPHS.
R. A. LEWIS, NO. 160 BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH-ST., AND NO. 160 CHATHAM-ST.

BOYNTON'S
GAS-TIGHT FURNACES.
NEW BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATER.
"OUR FAVORITE" ELEVATED-OVEN RANGE.
MANUFACTURED BY
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
234 WATER-ST. & 1,314 BROADWAY, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.
FALL MEETING, 1872.
FOURTH DAY—POSTPONED UNTIL MONDAY, OCT. 21.

Purse No. 1.—Purse and stake for four-year-old colts.
R. H. Galway enters br. c. Dixon, by Happy Medium.
M. M. Jenkins enters bl. c. Ben Merrell, by Woodrow Merrell.
A. H. Rowe enters blk. c. Rowe's Tommy, formerly Thomas Jefferson, Jr.
Chr. Beekman enters b. g. Silver Heel, by Rysdik's Hambletonian.

Purse No. 2.—$4,000, free for all—$1,700 to first, $1,100 to second, $700 to third, and $500 to fourth.
Benjamin Mace enters ch. g. ....Judge Fullerton
D. Mace enters br. g. ....George Palmer
W. H. Doble enters b. m. ....Rosalind
J. J. Bowen enters blk. g. ....Camors
John Lovett enters b. m. ....Gazelle

Races commence each day at 2 P. M., good day and track.

Admission to field, grand stand and quarter-stretch, $2; ladies, $1.

In case of postponement on account of bad weather, notice will be posted on the *Herald* bulletin, Johnson's Restaurant, 28th-st. and Broadway, New-York, and at the office in Brooklyn, after before 12 o'clock.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.
GEORGE W. GARLEY, Superintendent.

INVOICE OF
LEATHER ARTICLES,
NEW IN STYLES, COMPRISING
FANS, WORK-CASES, HOUSEWIVES, HOUSEKEEPERS' ACCOUNT-BOOKS, WORK-TABLES, FLOWER-STANDS, &c., &c., IN BLACK AND RED RUSSIA LEATHER, MOROCCO, AND CROCODILE SKIN.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

TO CAPITALISTS.
A Desirable
Home Investment.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE
NEW-YORK, KINGSTON AND SYRACUSE
RAILROAD,
PAYING 7 PER CENT., GOLD, FREE FROM U. S. GOV'T TAX.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This road passes through the richest agricultural region of the State, and is speedily reaching completion. It is the most direct line between the great lakes and deep-water navigation of the Hudson River from LAKE ONTARIO and the GREAT WEST.

The 78 miles of this road now in operation are unusually well built, and its net earnings already paying 7 Per Cent., Gold, on the cost of construction and its equipments.

We are now offering these bonds at 95 and accrued interest, feeling warranted in recommending them to our friends and investors generally as a safe and most desirable investment.

Pamphlets with maps furnished, with full particulars, on application to

Dean, McGinnis & Co.,
Bankers, No. 30 Broad-st., N. Y.,
And at the office of the Company,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., N. Y.

OCTAGON FRONT
COUPES,
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
Of the Best Quality.
BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO.,
No. 558 Broadway.

STEINWAY
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.
World's Fair Paris 1867—London 1862.
The most Perfectly arranged and the Largest Piano Manufactory in the World.
One Piano Every Working Hour.
Ten Pianos Every Day.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.
Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best material and most thorough workmanship will permit.
Old Pianos taken in exchange.
☞ Illustrated Catalogues, with Price List, mailed free on application.
STEINWAY & SONS' Warerooms,
STEINWAY HALL,
109 and 111 East 14th-st., N. Y.

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ARE YOU A SUBSCRIBER?
The Churchman $3
Most largely circulated Prot. Episc. Paper. 713 B'way.
All a Church Paper ought to be. Try it. 3 mos. 60c.

$10,000,000 Assets.
Organized 1850.
APPLY TO THE
CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO.,
Of Hartford, Conn., or any of its Agents, for a copy of the
DEPOSIT INSURANCE POLICY.

This Policy gives insurance for a definite sum at a very low rate of premium.

It has a fixed CASH VALUE, which can be withdrawn at the end of any year on surrender of the policy.

It matures in ten years, and will yield a return of all Deposits, largely increased by interest and dividends, or in lieu thereof a paid-up, with profits, Life Insurance Policy of large amount, upon which annual dividends will be paid.

LOW CASH RATES and annual dividends are the distinctive features of all the ordinary forms of insurance as granted by this Company.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
COR. FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS
IN NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS.
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH GOODS IN
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

WOOD BROTHERS COMPANY
Have on Exhibition and Sale in their extensive Wareroom,
NO. 740 BROADWAY,
THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT CARRIAGES
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, MADE AFTER THE NEWEST AND MOST APPROVED DESIGNS, THEY ARE FULLY UP TO THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE AND DURABILITY. WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

BETHESDA WATER CURES THOSE otherwise incurable diseases, diabetes and Bright's disease. My own case illustrates its astonishing effects. I had been suffering over five years. Watson Stone, M. D., New-Orleans. Cured—Dr. J. North, New-York; Dr. James Phillips, New-York; Chief-Justice Chase, Associate Justice Field, Gov. R. E. Fenton, and hundreds of others with indigestion, catarrh, bronchitis, consumption, nervous debility, paralysis, diseases of the skin, blood, liver and urinary organs. Full directions by the attending physicians. Offices, No. 209 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1872.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of Feb. 3, 1873, (to be decided on or before March 3, 1873,) for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1877, in the State of New-York, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified.

The attention of bidders is called to the 23d section of the Act of June 8, 1872, which requires that *all bids of $5,000 and upward shall be accompanied by a check or draft on some solvent national bank, of not less than one per cent. of such bid.*

Railroad routes not advertised.

1301—From New-York, by Tompkinsville, Stapleton, New-Brighton, West New-Brighton and Port Richmond, to Mariner's Harbor, fourteen and three-fourth miles and back, twelve times a week.

Summer Schedule.—Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; arrive at Mariner's Harbor by 10:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Leave Mariner's Harbor daily, except Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.; arrive at New-York by 1 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Winter Schedule.—Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Mariner's Harbor by 12:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Leave Mariner's Harbor daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.; arrive at New-York by 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

1302—From New-York, by Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton, to New-Utrecht, eleven and a quarter miles and back, twelve times a week. Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive at New-Utrecht by 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leave New-Utrecht daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; arrive at New-York by 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

1303—From New-York to Astoria, six miles and back, twelve times a week. Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 11:15 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; arrive at Astoria by 12:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.; leave Astoria daily, except Sunday, at 8:15 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; arrive at New-York by 9:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

1304—From Jamaica to Rockaway, eight miles and back, six times a week, from May 1 to Nov. 1, and three times a week the residue of the year.

Schedule from May 1 to Nov. 1.—Leave Jamaica daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Rockaway by 11 A. M.; leave Rockaway daily, except Sunday, at 5:40 A. M.; arrive at Jamaica by 7:40 A. M.

Schedule from Nov. 1 to May 1.—Leave Jamaica Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Rockaway by 6 P. M.; leave Rockaway Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Jamaica by 10 A. M.

1305—From Northport to Fresh Pond, three miles and back, six times a week. Leave Northport daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 P. M.; arrive at Fresh Pond by 6:30 P. M.; leave Fresh Pond daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Northport by 4 P. M.

1306—From Centreport Station, by Elwood, to Commac, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Centreport Station daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Commac by 2 P. M.; leave Commac daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Centreport Station by 9 A. M.

1307—From Suffolk, by Smithtown, Smithtown Branch, Saint James, Stony Brook and Setauket, to East Setauket, sixteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Suffolk daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at East Setauket by 3:30 P. M.; leave East Setauket daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Suffolk by 11:30 A. M.

1308—From Medford Station to Patchogue, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Medford Station daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Patchogue by 2 P. M. Leave Patchogue daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Medford Station by 10:30 A. M.

1309—From Holtsville, by Selden, Port Jefferson and Mount Sinai to Miller's Place, fifteen and a half miles and back, six times a week to Port Jefferson, and three times a week the residue, with connecting side mail to Coram from Selden, two and a half miles, six times a week. Leave Holtsville daily, except Sunday, at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Port Jefferson by 1:30 P. M. Leave Port Jefferson daily, except Sunday, at 8:15 A. M.; arrived at Holtsville by 11:15 A. M. Leave Port Jefferson Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1:45 P. M.; arrive at Miller's Place by 4:45 P. M. Leave Miller's Place Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Port Jefferson by 8 A. M.

1310—From Yaphank Station, by South Haven, Moriches, and Centre Moriches, to East Moriches, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Yaphank Station daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at East Moriches by 4 P. M. Leave East Moriches daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Yaphank Station by 10 A. M.

1311—From River Head, by Baiting Hollow, to Wading River, twelve miles and back, twice a week, with privilege of supplying Wading River from Manorville, if preferred. Leave River Head Wednesday and Saturday at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Wading River by 6 P. M. Leave Wading River Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at River Head by 11 A. M.

1312—From River Head, by Quogue, to West Hampton, twelve miles and back, three times a week, with three additional weekly trips from June 1 to Sept. 30. Leave River Head Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at West Hampton by 6 P. M. Leave West Hampton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 P. M.; arrive at River Head by 10 P. M. The additional Summer trips to be run in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1313—From River Head, by Flanders, to Good Ground, nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave River Head Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Good Ground by 4:30 P. M. Leave Good Ground Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at River Head by 10:30 A. M.

1314—From Greenport, by Sag Harbor, Bridgehampton and Water Mills, to Southampton, twenty-three miles and back, six times a week. Leave Greenport daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Southampton by 8:30 P. M. Leave Southampton daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.; arrive at Greenport by 9:30 A. M.

1315—From Nyack, by Nyack Turnpike, Clarkstown, Haverstraw and Stony Point, to Tompkin's Cove, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Nyack daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Tompkin's Cove by 11 A. M. Leave Tompkin's Cove daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Nyack by 4 P. M.

1316—From Valhalla, by Kensico and Armonk, to North Castle, eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Valhalla Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at North Castle by 12:30 P. M. Leave North Castle Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Valhalla by 9 P. M.

1317—From Katonah, by Cross River, Boutonville and South Salem, to Lewisborough, thirteen and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Katonah, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Lewisborough by 1 P. M. Leave Lewisborough Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Katonah by 9 A. M.

1318—From Bedford Station to Bedford, five miles and back, twelve times a week. Leave Bedford Station daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; arrive at Bedford by 11:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Leave Bedford daily, except Sunday, at 6:15 A. M. and 2 P. M.; arrive at Bedford Station by 7:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

1319—From Purdy's Station, by Salem Centre, to North Salem, five miles and back, three times a week. Leave Purdy's Station Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at North Salem by 12 M. Leave North Salem Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Purdy's Station by 9:30 A. M.

1320—From Carmel, by Mahopac, to Croton Falls, seven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Carmel daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Croton Falls by 4 P. M. Leave Croton

Head, to Milan, twenty-four miles and back, twice a week. Leave Poughkeepsie Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Milan by 3:30 P. M. Leave Milan Monday and Friday at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Poughkeepsie by 2:30 P. M.

1338—From Mill Brook, by Washington and Little Rest, to Dover Plains, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Mill Brook daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Dover Plains by 3 P. M. Leave Dover Plains daily, except Sunday, at 4:15 A. M.; arrive at Mill Brook by 7:15 A. M.

1339—From Rondout, by Kingston, Hurley, Marbletown, Stone Ridge, Kyserike, Accord, Kerhonkson, Wawarsing and Napanock, to Ellenville, thirty miles and back, six times a week, with six additional weekly trips between Napanock and Ellenville. Leave Rondout daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Ellenville by 2 P. M. Leave Ellenville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rondout by 3 P. M. The six additional trips between Napanock and Ellenville to be run satisfactory to the Postmaster at Napanock.

1340—From Delhi, by Bovina Valley, Andes, Clark's Factory and Margaretville, to Arkville, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Delhi daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Arkville by 1 P. M. Leave Arkville daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 A. M.; Arrive at Delhi by 4 P. M.

1341—From Griffin's Corners, by Dry Brook, Hardenburgh, Grant's Mills and Turnwood, to Shin Creek, twenty-three miles and back, once a week. Leave Griffin's Corners Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Shin Creek by 7 P. M.; Leave Shin Creek Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Griffin's Corners by 1 P. M.

1342—From Margaretville, by Lumberville, Union Grove, Shavertown and Pepacton, to Downsville, twenty-three miles and back, twice a week. Leave Margaretville Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Downsville by 3 P. M. Leave Downsville Monday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Margaretville by 2 P. M.

1343—From Rondout, by Port Ewen and Ulster Park, to Esopus, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Rondout daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Esopus by 4 P. M. Leave Esopus daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Rondout by 11 A. M.

1344—From Kingston, by Wilbur, Fly Mountain, Creek Locks, Le Fever Falls and Rosendale, to Rifton Glen, fifteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Kingston daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rifton Glen by 4 P. M. Leave Rifton Glen daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Kingston by 10 A. M.

1345—From Rhinebeck, by Rock City and Milan, to Lafayetteville, eleven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Rhinebeck Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Lafayetteville by 4 P. M. Leave Lafayetteville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rhinebeck by 10 A. M.

1346—From Saugerties to Glasco, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Saugerties daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Glasco by 1:45 P. M. Leave Glasco daily, except Sunday, at 2:15 P. M.; arrive at Saugerties by 3 P. M.

1347—From Catskill, by Leeds, South Cairo, Cairo, Acra, South Durham, East Windham, Union Society, Windham Center, Ashland, Red Falls and Prattsville, to Moresville, forty-one miles and back, six times a week. Leave Catskill daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Moresville by 3 P. M. Leave Moresville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Catskill by 3 P. M.

1348—From Moresville, by Stamford, Hobart, South Kortright and Bloomville, to Delhi, twenty-nine and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Moresville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Delhi by 12 M. Leave Delhi daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Moresville by 6 P. M.

1349—From Catskill, by Palenville, Tannersville, Hunter, Jewett Centre and Lexington, to Prattsville, thirty-six miles and back, twice a week. Leave Catskill Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Prattsville at 6 P. M. Leave Prattsville Monday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Catskill by 6 P. M.

1350—From Cairo, by Freehold, East Durham, Durham, Potter's Hollow, Manor Kill, Conesville, West Conesville and Gilboa, to South Gilboa, thirty-eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cairo Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at South Gilboa by 6 P. M. Leave South Gilboa Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Cairo by 4 P. M.

1351—From Coxsackie, by Medway, Grapeville, Greenville, South Westerloo and Norton Hill, to Oak Hill, twenty-six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Coxsackie Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Oak Hill by 5 P. M. Leave Oak Hill Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Coxsackie by 3 P. M.

1352—From Niverville Depot, by Niverville and Valatie, to Kinderhook, four and a half miles and back, twelve times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1353—From Hudson, by Stottville, Stockport and Stuyvesant Falls, to Kinderhook, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Hudson daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Kinderhook by 9 A. M. Leave Kinderhook daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Hudson by 3:30 P. M.

1354—From Hudson, by Humphreyville, Livingston and Blue Stores, to Clermont, fifteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Hudson Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Clermont by 3 P. M. Leave Clermont Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Hudson by 10 A. M.

1355—From Hudson, by Glencoe Mills, West Taghkanick, Taghkanick and Churchtown, to Hudson, equal to thirteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Hudson Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Hudson by 4 P. M.

1356—From Copake Iron Works, by Copake, West Copake, Ancram Center, (n. o.,) Ancram Lead Mines and Ancram, to Gallatinville, seventeen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Copake Iron Works daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Gallatinville by 8 P. M. Leave Gallatinville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Copake Iron Works by 11 A. M.

1357—From Hillsdale, by North Egremont, (Mass.) and South Egremont, to Great Barrington, thirteen miles and back, six times a week, with a branch from North Egremont to Alford, three miles, six times a week. Leave Hillsdale daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Great Barrington by 6 P. M. Leave Great Barrington daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Hillsdale by 10 A. M. Alford to be supplied in close connection with main route.

1358—From Coeyman's, by Coeyman's Hollow and Indian Fields, to Dormansville, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Coeyman's Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Dormansville by 7:30 P. M. Leave Dormansville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Coeyman's by 12 M.

1359—From Chatham Village, by Spencertown and Austerlitz, to Green River, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Chatham Village daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of New-York mail; arrive at Green River by 7 P. M. Leave Green River daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Chatham Village by 11 A. M.

1360—From West Sand Lake, by South Sand Lake, North Nassau and Hoag's Corners, to East Nassau, thirteen and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave West Sand Lake Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at East Nassau by 12 M. Leave East Nassau Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at West Sand Lake by P. M.

1361—From Albany, by East Greenbush and Schodack Centre, to Nassau, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Albany daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Nassau by 6 P. M. Leave Nassau daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Albany by 12 M.

1362—From Albany, by Cedar Hills and Coeyman's, to New-Baltimore, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Albany daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at New-Baltimore by 4 P. M. Leave New-Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Albany by 10:30 A. M.

1363—From Albany, by Bethlehem Centre, Jerusalem, Union Church, Clarksville, Reidsville and Westerlo, to Rensselaerville, twenty-nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Albany, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Rensselaerville by 8 P. M. Leave Rensselaerville, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Albany by 2 P. M.

1364—From Albany, by McKownville, Guilderland and Guilderland Centre, to Dunnsville, fifteen and one-half miles and back, six times a week to Guilderland Centre, and three times a week the residue. Leave Albany daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Guilderland Centre by 6:30 P. M. Leave Guilderland Centre daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Albany by 9:30 A. M. Leave Guilderland Centre, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 P. M.; arrive at Dunnsville by 8 P. M. Leave Dunnsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 [illegible] M.; arrive at Guilderland Centre by 7 P. M.

1365—From Schoharie, by Shutter's Corners, to Gallupville, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Schoharie daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Gallupville by 2:30 P. M. Leave Gallupville daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Schoharie by 12 M.

1366—From Central Bridge, by Grovenor's Corners and Carlisle Centre, to Carlisle, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Central Bridge, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Carlisle by 1 P. M. Leave Carlisle Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Central Bridge by 10 A. M.

1367—From Schenectady, by Scotia, East Glenville and Charlton, to West Charlton, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Schenectady daily, except Sunday, on arrival of New-York mail—say at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at West Charlton in four hours. Leave West Charlton daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Schenectady at 11:30 A. M.

1368—From South Ballston, by Burnt Hills, to Ballston Centre, five miles and back, six times a week to Burnt Hills, and three times a week the residue, in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1369—From Troy, by Centre Brunswick, Haynersville, Raymertown and Pittstown, to Potter Hill, eighteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Potter Hill by 8 P. M. Leave Potter Hill Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 A. M.; arrive at Troy by 11 A. M.

1370—From Troy, by Eagle Mills, Cropseyville and Quackenkill, to Grafton, fourteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Troy Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Grafton by 6 P. M. Leave Grafton Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Troy at 11 A. M.

1371—From Troy, by Poestenkill, to East Poestenkill, fourteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Troy Tuesday and Saturday at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at East Poestenkill by 12 M. Leave East Poestenkill Monday and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Troy by 1 P. M.

1372—From Troy, by Wynant's Kill, West Sand Lake, Sand Lake and Alps, to West Stephentown, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Troy daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at West Stephentown by 7 P. M. Leave West Stephentown daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Troy by 10:30 A. M.

1373—From Waterford, by Half Moon, Crescent and Clifton Park, to Jonesville, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Waterford daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Jonesville by 6 P. M. Leave

ville daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Port Kent by 9 A. M. Leave Port Kent daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at Keeseville by 7 P. M.

Schedule during suspension of navigation.—Leave Keeseville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Burlington by 11 A. M. Leave Burlington daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Keeseville by 5 P. M.

1400—From Keeseville, by Clintonville, to Ausable Forks, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Keeseville daily, except Sunday, on arrival of mail from the south—say at 6 P. M.; arrive at Ausable Forks in two and a half hours. Leave Ausable Forks daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Keeseville by 1 P. M.

1401—From Ausable Forks, by Jay, Upper Jay, and Keene to Keene Flats, twenty-one and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Ausable Forks, Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Keene Flats by 8 P. M. Leave Keene Flats, Monday and Friday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Ausable Forks by 12 M. next day.

1402—From Ausable Forks, by Black Brook, Franklin Falls and Bloomingdale, to Saranac Lake, thirty-two miles and back, six times a week, from May 1 to Oct. 31, and twice a week the residue of the year.

Schedule from May 1 to Oct. 31.—Leave Ausable Forks daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Saranac Lake by 7:30 P. M. Leave Saranac Lake daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. Arrive at Ausable Forks by 2:30 P. M.

Schedule from Nov. 1 to April 30.—Leave Ausable Forks Tuesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Saranac Lake by 4 P. M. Leave Saranac Lake Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ausable Forks by 4 P. M. Proposals for six-times-a-week service the year round are invited.

1403—From Black Brook, by Union Falls, Alder Brook, Merrillsville and Duane, to Malone, forty-eight miles and back, once a week. Leave Black Brook Thursday at 12 M.; arrive at Malone next day by 4 P. M. Leave Malone Tuesday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Black Brook next day by 12 M.

1404—From Plattsburg, by West Plattsburg, Cadyville, Dannemora and Saranac, to Redford, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Plattsburg daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Redford by 7 P. M. Leave Redford daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Plattsburg by 11 A. M.

1405—From Peru to Keeseville, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Peru daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Keeseville by 2:30 P. M. Leave Keeseville daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Peru by 5:30 P. M.

1406—From Ellenburg Depot, by Ellenburg, to Ellenburgh Center, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ellenburg Depot daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Ellenburg Center by 10:30 A. M. Leave Ellenburg Center daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Ellenburg Depot by 8:30 A. M.

1407—From Churubusco to Frontier, five miles and back, three times a week. Leave Churubusco Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Frontier by 5:30 P. M. Leave Frontier Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Churubusco by 4 P. M.

1408—From Malone, by East Constable, Westville Centre and West Constable, to Fort Covington, eighteen miles and back, six times a week, with privilege of supplying East Constable by side service in close connection with the main route. Leave Malone daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of cars; arrive at Fort Covington in four hours. Leave Fort Covington daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Malone by 10 A. M.

1409—From North Bangor, by Bangor and West Bangor, to East Dickinson, eight miles and back, six times a week. Leave North Bangor daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at East Dickinson by 2 P. M. Leave East Dickinson daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at North Bangor by 10 A. M.

1410—From Moira, by McClelland, Dickinson and East Dickinson, to Lunkinson thirteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Moira daily, except Sunday, at 2:15 P. M.; arrive at Lunkinson by 6:15 P. M. Leave Lunkinson daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Moira by 10 A. M.

1411—From Moira, by South Bombay, to Bombay, nine and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Moira daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Bombay by 5:30 P. M. Leave Bombay daily, ex-

P. M. Leave Stowell's Corners Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Watertown by 6 P. M.

1421—From Watertown, by East Watertown, Rutland, South Rutland, South Champion and Copenhagen, to Carthage, twenty-four miles and back, six times a week, with a branch from Copenhagen to Pinckney, three miles and back, twice a week, in close connection with main route. Leave Watertown daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Copenhagen by 12 M. Leave Copenhagen daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Watertown by 5 P. M. Leave Copenhagen daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Carthage at 7:30 A. M. Leave Carthage daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Copenhagen by 1 P. M.

1422—From Harrisburg, by Lowville, to West Martinsburg, ten miles and back, twice a week. Leave Harrisburg Tuesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at West Martinsburg by 1 P. M. Leave West Martinsburg Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Harrisburg by 6 P. M.

1423—From Watertown, by East Houndsfield and Sackett's Harbor, to Smithville, fifteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Watertown daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Smithville by 7:30 P. M. Leave Smithville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Watertown by 10:30 A. M.

1424—From Sackett's Harbor to Pillar Point, one and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Sackett's Harbor Tuesday and Saturday at 5:30 P. M.; arrive at Pillar Point by 6 P. M. Leave Pillar Point Tuesday and Saturday at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Sackett's Harbor by 10 A. M.

1425—From Pierrepont Manor, by Ellisburg and Woodville, to Rural Hill, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Pierrepont Manor daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Rural Hill by 2 P. M. Leave Rural Hill daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Pierrepont Manor by 9:30 A. M.

1426—From Adams to Rodman, five and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Adams daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rodman by 2:30 P. M. Leave Rodman daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Adams by 11:30 A. M.

1427—From Adams, by Caulkin's Mills and Lorraine, to Worthville, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Adams daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Worthville by 6 P. M. Leave Worthville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Adams by 10 A. M.

1438—From Lowville, by New-Bremen, Beaver Falls and Croghan, to Indian River, seventeen miles and back, six times a week to Croghan, and once a week the residue. Leave Lowville daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Croghan by 1:30 P. M. Leave Croghan daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Lowville by 10 A. M. Leave Croghan Thursday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Indian River by 4 P. M. Leave Indian River Thursday at 5 P. M.; arrive at Croghan by 7 P. M.

1439—From Lyon's Falls to Lyonsdale, four miles and back, three times a week. Leave Lyon's Falls Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P. M.; arrive at Lyonsdale by 9 P. M. Leave Lyonsdale Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 P. M.; arrive at Lyon's Falls by 7 P. M.

1440—From Booneville, by Leyden and Locust Grove, to Constableville, ten miles and back, six times a week, with the privilege of supplying Locust Grove from Port Leyden, if preferred. Leave Booneville daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 P. M.; arrive at Constableville by 9:30 P. M. Leave Constableville daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Booneville, by 7 A. M.

1441—From Rome, by Delta, Stokes, West Branch, Ava and West Leyden, to Mohawk Hill, twenty-two miles and back, six times a week to West Leyden, and three times a week the residue. Leave Rome daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at West Leyden by 7:30 P. M. Leave West Leyden daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rome by 11 A. M. Leave West Leyden Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 P. M.; arrive at Mohawk Hill by 8:30 P. M. Leave Mohawk Hill Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at West Leyden by 7:30 A. M.

1442—From Russia, by Gravesville and Trenton Falls, to Trenton Depot, eight miles and back, six times a week. Leave Russia daily, except Sunday, at

ville and Fly Creek, to Cooperstown, twenty-seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Herkimer Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12:15 P. M.; arrive at Richfield Springs by 4 P. M. Leave Richfield Springs Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:15 A. M.; arrive at Herkimer by 11 A. M. Leave Richfield Springs Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Cooperstown by 4:45 P. M. Leave Cooperstown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Richfield Springs by 11:30 A. M.

1469—From Cassville to Babcock Hill, two and one-half miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1470—From West Exeter, by Exeter, to Schuyler's Lake, six and one-half miles and back, three times a week. Leave West Exeter Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of mail from Utica—say at 2 P. M.; arrive at Schuyler's Lake by 5 P. M. Leave Schuyler's Lake Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at West Exeter by 2 P. M.

1471—From Utica, by Frankfort Hill, Litchfield, North Litchfield, Cedar Lake and North Winfield, to West Winfield, twenty-five and one-half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Utica Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at West Winfield by 12 M. Leave West Winfield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Utica by 5:30 P. M.

1472—From West Winfield, by Spooner's Corners, West Exeter, Burlington Flats, West Burlington, Garrattsville and New-Lisbon, to Morris, twenty-nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave West Winfield daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Morris by 10 P. M. Leave Morris daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at West Winfield by 1:30 P. M.

1473—From Unadilla Forks Depot, (N. O.,) by Unadilla Forks, Leonardsville, West Edmeston, South Edmeston and New-Berlin, to Morris, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Unadilla Forks Depot daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Morris by 3 P. M. Leave Morris daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Unadilla Forks Depot by 12 M.

1474—From Randallsville, by Lebanon, Georgetown, Otselic, South Otselic and North Pitcher, to Pitcher, twenty-seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Randallsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Pitcher by 3 P. M. Leave Pitcher Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Randallsville by 12 M.

1475—From Georgetown, by West Eaton and Eaton, to Eaton Station, (N. O.,) eleven and one-half miles and back, six times a week, with six additional weekly trips between Eaton and Eaton Station. Leave Georgetown daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 A. M.; arrive at Eaton Station by 8:30 A. M. Leave Eaton Station daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M., or on arrival of cars; arrive at Georgetown in three hours. The six additional weekly trips between Eaton and Eaton Station to be run in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1476—From Rome, by Ridge Mills and Westernville, to North-western, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Rome daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at North-western by 7 P. M. Leave North-western daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rome by 10 A. M.

1477—From Camden, by East Florence and Florence, to Redfield, nineteen and three-quarter miles and back, six times a week. Leave Camden daily, except Sunday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Redfield by 7 P. M. Leave Redfield daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Camden by 10 A. M.

1478—From Williamstown, by Amboy Centre, to West Amboy, eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Williamstown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at West Amboy by 5 P. M. Leave West Amboy Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Williamstown by 2 P. M.

1479—From Oneida to Durhamville, two miles and back, twelve times a week, in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1480—From State Bridge, by Oneida Valley and Oneida Lake, to Lakeport, ten miles and back, twice a week. Leave State Bridge Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Lakeport by 7 P. M. Leave Lakeport Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at State Bridge by 10 A. M. Proposals for four additional weekly trips between State Bridge and Oneida

Sterling by 9 P. M. Leave Sterling daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Port Byron by 9 A. M. Leave Sterling Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Oswego by 10 A. M. Leave Oswego Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive by Sterling at 5:30 P. M.

1510—From Seneca Falls, by Canoga and Fayette, to Romulus, fifteen and a half miles and back, three times a week, with a branch from Fayette to East Varick, five miles and back, three times a week. Leave Seneca Falls Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Romulus by 6 P. M. Leave Romulus Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Seneca Falls by 11:30 A. M. East Varick to be supplied in close connection with main route.

1511—From Geneva, by Rose Hill, West Fayette, Varick, Kendaia, Romulus and Romulus Centre, to Ovid, twenty-four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Geneva daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Ovid by 6:30 P. M. Leave Ovid daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Geneva by 12 M.

1512—From Ovid, by Ovid Centre to Sheldrake, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ovid daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Sheldrake by 4 P. M. Leave Sheldrake daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Ovid by 12 M.

1513—From Canandaigua, by Reed's Corners, Rushville, Middlesex and Naples to North Cohocton, thirty miles and back, six times a week. Leave Canandaigua daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at North Cohocton by 6 P. M. Leave North Cohocton daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Canandaigua by 6 P. M.

1514—From Geneva, by West Junius, Junius and Marengo, to Clyde, eighteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Geneva Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Clyde by 1:30 P. M. Leave Clyde Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 A. M.; arrive by Geneva at 2 P. M.

1515—From Branchport, by Italy Hill, to Italy Hollow, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Branchport Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Italy Hollow by 5 P. M. Leave Italy Hollow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Branchport by 1 P. M. Proposals for three additional weekly trips between Branchport and Italy Hill are invited.

1516—From Penn Yan, by Bluff Point, Branchport, Pulteney, South Pulteney, Prattsburg, and Wheeler, to Bath, thirty-seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Penn Yan daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Prattsburg by 6 P. M. Leave Prattsburg daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Penn Yan by 11 A. M. Leave Prattsburg daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Bath by 10 A. M. Leave Bath daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Prattsburg by 4 P. M.

1517—From Penn Yan to Barrington, eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Penn Yan Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Barrington by 2 P. M. Leave Barrington Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Penn Yan by 11 A. M.

1518—From Bath, by Hammondsport, North Urbana, Wayne and Crystal Springs to Dundee, twenty-four miles and back, six times a week, to Hammondsport, and three times a week the residue. Leave Bath daily, except Sunday, at 7:15 A. M.; arrive at at Hammondsport, by 8:30 A. M.; leave Hammondsport daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Bath by 5:15 P. M. Leave Hammondsport Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Dundee by 4 P. M. Leave Dundee Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Hammondsport by 12 M.

1519—From Penn Yan to Dresden, six miles and back six times a week. Leave Penn Yan daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Dresden by 5 P. M. Leave Dresden daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Penn Yan by 12:30 P. M.

1520—From Savannah to South Butler, four and three-quarter miles and back, six times a week. Leave Savannah daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at South Butler by 10 A. M. Leave South Butler daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Savannah by 8:30 A. M.

1521—From Lyons, by South Sodus and Alton, to Sodus Point, fourteen miles and back, six times a week, with a branch from South Sodus, by Sodus Centre, to Sodus, seven miles, six times a week. Leave Lyons

by 3 P. M.

1553—From Albion, by Barre Centre, to South Barre, seven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Albion daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at South Barre by 12 M.; leave South Barre daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Albion by 4 P. M.

1554—From Batavia, by Oakfield, South Alabama, Wheatville, Alabama, and Shelby, to Medina, twenty-two miles and back, six times a week. Leave Batavia daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Medina by 3 P. M.; leave Medina daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Batavia by 3 P. M.

1555—From Alden, by Cowlesville and Folsomdale, to Bennington, ten miles and back, three times a week. Leave Alden, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Bennington by 11 A. M.; leave Bennington Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Alden by 3 P. M.

1556—From Albion, by Gaines, Waterport and Kuckville, to Carlton, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Albion daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Carlton by 8 P. M. Leave Carlton daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Albion by 1 P. M.

1557—From Medina, by Ridgeway and Lyndonville, to Yates, eight miles and back, six times a week. Leave Medina daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Yates by 5:30 P. M. Leave Yates daily, except Sunday, at 6:45 A. M.; arrive at Medina by 8:30 A. M.

1558—From Middleport, by Jeddo and North Ridgeway, to County Line, ten and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Middleport Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at County Line by 6 P. M. Leave County Line Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Middleport by 12 M.

1559—From Lockport, by Hickory Corners, Cambria and South Wilson, to Wilson, sixteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Lockport daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Wilson by 7 P. M. Leave Wilson daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 10:30 A. M.

1560—From Lockport, by Wright's Corners and Newfane, to Olcott, twelve and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Lockport daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Olcott by 6 P. M. Leave Olcott daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 11 A. M.

1561—From Lockport, by Wright's Corners, Ridge Road, Hess Road, West Somerset, and Lake Road, to Somerset, nineteen and a half miles and back, six times a week, supplying Lake Road and West Somerset alternately. Leave Lockport daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Somerset by 6 P. M. Leave Somerset daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 11 A. M.

1562—From Lockport, by Pendleton Centre and Pendleton, to Lockport, seventeen miles, twice a week. Leave Lockport Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 2 P. M.

1563—From Sanborn, by Shawnee and St. Johnsburg, to Bergholtz, eight miles and back, twice a week. Leave Sanborn Wednesday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Bergholtz by 10 A. M. Leave Bergholtz Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Sanborn by 2 P. M.

1564—From Lewiston to Youngstown, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Lewiston daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Youngstown by 2:30 P. M. Leave Youngstown daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Lewiston by 10 A. M.

1565—From Youngstown, by Ransomville, North Ridge, Cambria and Warren's Corners, to Lockport, twenty-two miles and back, three times a week, with three additional weekly trips from April 1 to Nov. 1.

Summer Schedule.—Leave Youngstown daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 12 M. Leave Lockport daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Youngstown by 8 P. M. *Winter Schedule.*—Leave Youngstown Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 3 P. M. Leave Lockport Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Youngstown by 3 P. M.

1566—From Buffalo, by Buffalo Plains, Eggertsville, Williamsville and Harris Hill, to Clarence, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Buffalo daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Clarence by 7 P. M. Leave Clarence daily, except Sunday, at

4:30 P. M. Leave Rushford daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rushford by 9:30 A. M. Leave Rushford daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Arcade by 10 A. M. Leave Arcade daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Rushford by 5 P. M.

1585—From Wellsville, by Standard's Corners, Hallsport and Whitesville, to Spring Mills, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Wellsville daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Spring Mills by 6:30 P. M. Leave Spring Mills daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Wellsville by 9:30 A. M.

1586—From Cuba to West Clarksville, seven miles and back, twice a week. Leave Cuba Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at West Clarksville by 3 P. M. Leave West Clarksville Wednesday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Cuba by 11 A. M.

1587—From Belvidere, by Angelica, Allen, East Granger, Hunt's Hollow and Oakland, to Nunda, twenty-eight miles and back, six times a week to Angelica, and three times a week the residue. The return trips to run from Hunt's Hollow, by Allen Centre, Short Track and Grainger, omitting Allen and East Granger. Leave Belvidere daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Angelica by 3 P. M. Leave Angelica daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Belvidere by 12 M. Leave Angelica Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A. M.; arrive at Nunda by 1 P. M. Leave Nunda Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Angelica by 7 P. M.

1588—From Belvidere, by Tunnel Bridge, Belfast and Oramel, to Caneadea, eleven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Belvidere daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Caneadea by 3 P. M. Leave Caneadea daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Belvidere at 9:30 A. M.

1589—From Canaseraga, by Doty's Corners, to Dansville, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Canaseraga daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Dansville by 6 P. M. Leave Dansville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Canaseraga by 9 A. M.

1591—From Bath, by Goff's Mills, Howard and Big Creek, to Hornellsville, twenty miles and back, twice a week. Leave Bath Tuesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Hornellsville by 3 P. M. Leave Hornellsville Monday and Friday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Bath by 2 P. M.

1592—From South Dansville to Dansville, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave South Dansville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Dansville by 10 A. M. Leave Dansville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at South Dansville by 4:30 P. M.

1593—From Wayland Depot, by Dansville, to Ossian, twelve miles and back, six times a week to Dansville, and twice a week the residue. Leave Wayland Depot daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Dansville by 11:30 A. M. Leave Dansville daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Wayland Depot by 6:30 P. M. Leave Dansville Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Ossian by 2 P. M. Leave Ossian Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Dansville by 4:30 P. M.

1594—From Wallace, by Neil's Creek, Haskinsville and Stephen's Mills to Hornellsville, nineteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Wallace Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Hornellsville by 12:30 P. M. Leave Hornellsville Monday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Wallace by 7 P. M.

1595—From Blood's Depot, by North Cohocton, to Riker's Hollow, six miles and back, twice a week. Leave Blood's Depot Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Riker's Hollow by 6 P. M. Leave Riker's Hollow Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Blood's Depot by 3 P. M.

1596—From Andover, by Fulmer Valley and Independence, to West Union, twelve miles and back, twice a week. Leave Andover Monday and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at West Union by 4 P. M. Leave West Union Monday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Andover by 11 A. M.

1597—From Canisteo, by Bennett's Creek, Greenwood, Rexville and Wileysville, to White's Corners, twenty-one miles and back, three times a week to Rexville, and once a week the residue. Leave Canisteo Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Rexville by 7 P. M.; leave Rexville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Canisteo by 11 A. M.; leave Rexville Monday at 9 A. M.; arrive at White's Corners by 11 A. M.; leave White's Corners at 12 M.; arrive at Rexville at 2 P. M.

1598—From Rexville, by Young Hickory and Brookfield, to Westfield, sixteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Rexville Thursday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Westfield by 11 A. M.; leave Westfield Thursday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rexville by 5 P. M.

1599—From Woodhull, by East Troupsburg and Troupsburg, to South Troupsburg, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Woodhull Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at South Troupsburg by 11 A. M.; leave South Troupsburg Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Woodhull by 3:30 P. M.

1600—From West Addison, by Risingville and Merchantville, to Campbelltown, eleven miles and back, three times a week. Leave West Addison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Campbelltown by 1 P. M.; leave Campbelltown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at West Addison by 7 P. M.

1601—From Addison, by South Addison and Addison Hill, to Elkland, Penn. Leave Addison daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Elkland by 11 A. M.; leave Elkland daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Addison by 2:30 P. M.

1602—From Addison, by South Addison and East Woodhull, to Jasper, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Addison daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jasper by 6 P. M.; leave Jasper daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Addison by 11 A. M.

1603—From Cooper's Plains, by Mead's Creek, Orange, East Orange, Sugar Hill, Townsend and Havannah, to Watkins, twenty-eight and three-quarters miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cooper's Plains Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Watkins by 8:30 P. M. Leave Watkins Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Cooper's Plains by 5 P. M.

1604—From Bath, by North Cameron, Cameron and South Cameron, to Jasper, twenty-one miles and back, once a week. Leave Bath Monday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jasper by 7 P. M. Leave Jasper Monday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Bath by 10 A. M.

1605—From Bath, by South Howard and Buena Vista, to Towlesville, fifteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Bath Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Towlesville by 5 P. M. Leave Towlesville Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Bath by 10 A. M.

1606—From Cameron, by Swale, North Jasper, South Cameron and Hedgesville, to Woodhull, eighteen and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Cameron Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Woodhull by 7 P. M. Leave Woodhull Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Cameron by 12 M.

1607—From Savona, by Sonora, Bradford, Tyrone, Altay, North Reading, Reading Centre and Reading, to Watkins, twenty-eight and a half miles and back, six times a week, with a branch from Tyrone, by Weston, to Wayne Four Corners, four miles and back, twice a week. Leave Savona daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Tyrone by 6 P. M. Leave Tyrone daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Savona by 12 M. Leave Tyrone daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Watkins by 12 M. Leave Watkins daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Tyrone by 6 P. M. Branch route to be supplied on Tuesdays and Fridays, in close connection with main route.

1608—From Starkey Depot, by Starkey, to Dundee, three miles and back, twelve times a week. Leave Starkey Depot daily, except Sunday, at 6:15 A. M. and 11 A. M.; arrive at Dundee by 7 A. M. and 12 M. Leave Dundee daily, except Sunday, at 5:15 A. M. and 10 A. M.; arrive at Starkey Depot by 6 A. M. and 10:45 A. M.

1609—From Havannah, by Odessa, Lawrence, Smith Valley, Mecklenburg, Perry City and Waterburg, to Trumansburg, twenty miles and back, twice a week. Leave Havannah Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Trumansburg by 2 P. M. Leave Trumansburg Monday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Havannah by 2 P. M.

1610—From Watkins to Pine Grove, five miles and back, twice a week. Leave Watkins Tuesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Pine Grove by 11 A. M. Leave Pine Grove Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Watkins by 9 A. M.

1611—From Corning, by Post Creek, Hornby, Beaver Dams and Moreland, to Watkins, thirty-three miles and back, once a week. Leave Corning Friday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Hornby by 6 P. M. Leave Hornby Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Corning by 3 P. M. Leave Hornby Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Watkins by 11 A. M. Leave Watkins Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Hornby by 6 P. M.

1612—From Elmira, by East Elmira, North Chemung, Herrington's Corners, Erin and State Road, to Van Etten, nineteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Elmira Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Van Etten by 5 P. M. Leave Van Etten Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Elmira by 11 A. M.

1613—From Chemung to Chemung Centre, seven miles and back, once a week. Leave Chemung Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Chemung Centre by 3 P. M. Leave Chemung Centre Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Chemung by 11 A. M.

1614—From Owego, by Weltonville, West Newark and Jenksville, to Speedsville, fifteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Owego Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Speedsville by 7 P. M. Leave Speedsville Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Owego by 11 A. M.

1615—From Owego, by Strait's Corners and Halsey Valley, to North Barton, eighteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Owego Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at North Barton by 11 A. M. Leave North Barton Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Owego by 6 P. M.

1616—From Owego, by South Owego, Warrenham, Penn., Highland Lake and Neath, to Le Raysville, twenty-four miles and back, twice a week. Leave Owego Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Le Raysville by 8 P. M. Leave Le Raysville Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Owego by 2 P. M.

1617—From Candor, by West Candor and Spencer Springs, to Spencer, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Candor daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Spencer by 6:30 P. M. Leave Spencer daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Candor by 9:30 A. M.

1618—From Conesus Depot, by Conesus Centre, to Scottsburg, six miles and back, twelve times a week to Conesus Centre, and six times a week the residue, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1619—From Ithaca, by Enfield, Enfield Centre, Mecklenburg, Reynoldsville, Bennettsburg and Burdett, to Watkins, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ithaca daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Watkins by 2 P. M. Leave Watkins daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Ithaca by 3:30 P. M.

1620—From Ithaca, by Newfield, Boney Hollow, Cayuta, Alpine and Catharine, to Havannah, twenty-five miles and back, three times a week. Leave Ithaca Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Havannah by 3 P. M. Leave Havannah Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Ithaca by 2:30 P. M. Proposals for three additional weekly trips between Ithaca and Newfield are invited.

1621—From Ithaca, by Jacksonville, Trumansburg, Covert, Farmer Village and Lodi, to Ovid, twenty-seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ithaca daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Ovid by 3 P. M. Leave Ovid daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Ithaca by 5:30 P. M.

1622—From Ithaca, by Danby, to South Danby, eight and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ithaca daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 P. M.; arrive at South Danby by 8 P. M. Leave South Danby daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Ithaca by 4 P. M.

1623—From Caroline Depot, by Moss's Corners, Slaterville, and Caroline, to Caroline Centre, eight and a half miles and back, six times a week to Slaterville, and three times a week the residue. Leave Caroline Depot daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Slaterville by 10 A. M. Leave Slaterville daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Caroline Depot by 2 P. M. Leave Slaterville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Caroline Centre by 11 A. M. Leave Caroline Centre Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 M.; arrive at Slaterville by 1 P. M.

1624—From Marathon, by Lapeer, to Hunt's Corners, five and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Marathon Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Hunt's Corners by 1 P. M. Leave Hunt's Corners Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Marathon by 10 A. M.

1625—From Cortland Village, by McGrawsville, Solon, East Freetown, Cincinnatus, Taylor, Pitcher, Pitcher Springs, Pharsalia, East Pharsalia and Preston, to Norwich, forty-three miles and back, six times a week to Pitcher, and three times a week the residue. Leave Cortland Village daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Pitcher by 2:30 P. M. Leave Pitcher daily, except Sunday, at 12:15 P. M.; arrive at Cortland Village by 4 P. M. Leave Pitcher Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2:45 P. M.; arrive at Norwich by 7:30 P. M. Leave Norwich Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Pitcher by 12 M.

1626—From Groton to Groton City, six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Groton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Groton City by 10:30 A. M. Leave Groton City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Groton by 1:30 P. M.

1627—From De Ruyter, by Lincklaen, Union Valley, Pitcher, Taylor, Cincinnatus, Willet and Upper Lisle, to Whitney's Point, thirty-two miles and back, three times a week. Leave De Ruyter Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Pitcher by 4 P. M. Leave Pitcher Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at De Ruyter by 10 A. M. Leave Pitcher Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Whitney's Point by 11 A. M. Leave Whitney's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Pitcher by 12 M.

1628—From Oxford, by East McDonough, McDonough and German, to Cincinnatus, twenty miles and back, once a week. Leave Oxford, Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Cincinnatus by 7 P. M. Leave Cincinnatus Saturday at 5 A. M.; arrive at Oxford by 11 A. M.

1629—From Bainbridge, by Coventryville, Coventry, Greene, Genegantslet and Triangle, to Whitney's Point, twenty-seven miles and back, six times a week to Greene, and three times a week the residue. Leave Bainbridge daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Greene by 4:30 P. M. Leave Greene daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 A. M.; arrive at Bainbridge by 9 A. M. Leave Greene Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:45 P. M.; arrive at Whitney's Point by 8 P. M. Leave Whitney's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Greene by 2 P. M.

1630—From Greene, by Smithville Flats and East German, to McDonough, fourteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Greene daily, except Sunday, at 2:45 P. M.; arrive at McDonough by 7:30 P. M. Leave McDonough daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Greene by 9:30 A. M.

1631—From Union, by Union Centre, Maine and Glen Aubrey, to Whitney's Point, nineteen miles and back, six times a week to Maine, and once a week the residue. Leave Union daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Maine by 7:30 A. M. Leave Maine daily, except Sunday, 11 A. M.; arrive at Union by 1 P. M. Leave Maine Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Whitney's Point by 12 M. Leave Whitney's Point Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Maine by 5 P. M.

1632—From Union, by Vestal, Tracy Creek and Vestal Centre, to Choconut, fifteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Union Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Choconut by 6 P. M. Leave Choconut Wednesday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Union by 12 M.

1633—From Binghamton, by West Windsor, Windsor, Ouaquaga, Doraville, Centre Village and Harpersville, to Harpersville Station, thirty-seven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Binghamton daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Windsor by 4:30 P. M. Leave Windsor daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Binghamton by 9:30 A. M. Leave Windsor daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Harpersville Station by 8:30 A. M. Leave Harpersville Station daily, except Sunday, on arrival of cars—say at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Windsor in two hours.

1634—From Deposit, by Barbourville, Masonville and Bennettsville, to Bainbridge, twenty-one miles and back, three times a week. Leave Deposit Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Bainbridge by 2 P. M. Leave Bainbridge Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Deposit by 2 P. M.

1635—From Deposit, by McClure Settlement, Sanford and Vallonia Springs to Afton, eighteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Deposit daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Afton by 10 A. M. Leave Afton daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Deposit by 4 P. M.

1636—From Deposit, by Cannonsville, Carpenter's Eddy, and Rock Rift, to Walton, twenty-five miles and back, six times a week. Leave Deposit daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Walton by 6:30 P. M. Leave Walton daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Deposit by 11:30 A. M.

1637—From Hancock to Cadosia Valley, three miles and back, three times a week. Leave Hancock Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Cadosia Valley by 2 P. M. Leave Cadosia Valley Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Hancock by 11 A. M.

1638—From Hancock, by Partridge Island, East Branch, Harvard, and Colchester, to Downsville, twenty-eight miles and back, once a week. Leave Hancock Tuesday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Downsville by 5 P. M. Leave Downsville Wednesday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Hancock by 2 P. M.

1639—From Delhi to Cabin Hill, ten miles and back, once a week. Leave Delhi Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Cabin Hill by 11 A. M. Leave Cabin Hill Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Delhi by 3 P. M.

1640—From Otego, by Franklin, to Franklin Station, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Otego daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Franklin by 3 P. M. Leave Franklin daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Otego by 11 A. M.

1641—From Walton to West Brook, seven miles and back, twice a week. Leave Walton Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at West Brook by 10 A. M. Leave West Brook Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Walton by 1 P. M.

1642—From Unadilla to Unadilla Centre, five miles and back, once a week. Leave Unadilla Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Unadilla Centre by 2 P. M. Leave Unadilla Centre Saturday at 2:15 P. M.; arrive at Unadilla by 3:15 P. M.

1643—From Walton to North Hamden, eight and three-quarter miles and back, once a week. Leave Walton Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at North Hamden by 2 P. M. Leave North Hamden Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Walton by 11 A. M.

1644—From Morris, by West Laurens and West Oneonta, to Oneonta, 14 miles and back, six times a week. Leave Morris daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Oneonta by 11 A. M. Leave Oneonta daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Morris by 4 P. M.

1645—From Unadilla to Sidney, 5 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Unadilla Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Sidney by 2:30 P. M. Leave Sidney Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Unadilla by 4:30 P. M.

1646—From Franklin, by Croton and West Meredith, to Delhi, 16½ miles and back, six times a week to Croton and three times a week the residue. Leave Franklin daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Croton by 4:30 P. M. Leave Croton daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Franklin by 2:30 P. M. Leave Croton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Delhi by 9:30 A. M. Leave Delhi Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Croton by 2:30 P. M.

1647—From Otego, by Otsdawa and Maple Grove, to Butternuts, sixteen miles and back, six times a week, five of the weekly trips to omit Otsdawa and Maple Grove, decreasing distance four miles. Leave Otego daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Butternuts by 4 P. M. Leave Butternuts daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Otego by 9:30 A. M.

1648—From Emmon's Station, by West Davenport, Davenport Centre, Davenport, North Kortright and Harpersfield, to Stamford, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week, with a branch from Davenport Centre to East Meredith, three miles, once a week. Leave Emmon's Station daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Stamford by 7 P. M. Leave Stamford daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Emmon's Station by 11:30 A. M. East Meredith to be supplied with the mail on Saturdays in close connection with main route.

1649—From Richmondville, by Summit, Jefferson and South Jefferson, to Stamford, nineteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Richmondville daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Stamford by 3:30 P. M. Leave Stamford daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Richmondville by 8:30 P. M.

1650—From Summit, by Eminence, West Fulton and Fultonham, to Middleburg, twenty-one miles and back, once a week, with one additional weekly trip to West Fulton and Middleburg. Leave Summit Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at West Fulton by 5 P. M. Leave West Fulton Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Summit by 12 M. Leave West Fulton Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Middleburg by 11 A. M. Leave Middleburg Tuesday and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at West Fulton by 6 P. M.

1651—From Middleburg, by Breakabeen, North Blenheim, Mine Kill Falls and Gilboa, to Moresville, twenty-three miles and back, three times a week to Gilboa and six times a week the residue. Leave Middleburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Gilboa by 4 P. M. Leave Gilboa Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Middleburg by 1 P. M. Leave Gilboa daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Moresville by 5 P. M. Leave Moresville daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Gilboa by 1 P. M.

1652—From Black Brook, by Wilmington, to North Elba, twenty miles and back, once a week. Leave Black Brook Friday at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at North Elba by 4:30 P. M.; leave North Elba Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Black Brook by 2 P. M. Proposals for a second weekly trip to Wilmington are invited.

1653—From Truxton, by Cheningo, South Cuyler and Taylor Centre, to Taylor, fifteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Truxton Tuesday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Taylor by 10:30 A. M.; leave Taylor Tuesday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Truxton by 6:30 P. M.

1654—From Haskinville to Cohocton, seven miles and back, once a week. Leave Haskinville Friday at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Cohocton by 11:30 A. M.; leave Cohocton Friday at 4:15 P. M.; arrive at Haskinville by 6:15 P. M.

1655—From Cayuta, by Van Etten, to Van Ettenville, ten miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cayuta Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Van Ettenville by 12 M.; leave Van Ettenville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Cayuta by 5 P. M.

1656—From Hale's Eddy, N. Y., by New-Baltimore (Penn.) and Danville, to Harmony Centre, twelve miles and back, once a week. Leave Hale's Eddy Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Harmony Centre by 11 A. M. Leave Harmony Centre Saturday at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Hale's Eddy by 7:30 P. M.

1657—From Watertown, by Burr's Mills, East Rodman and Barnes' Corners to Montague, twenty miles and back, six times a week to Barnes' Corners, and twice a week the residue. Leave Watertown daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Barnes' Corners by 5 P. M. Leave Barnes' Corners daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Watertown by 11 A. M. Leave Barnes' Corners Tuesday and Friday at 5:15 P. M.; arrive at Montague by 7:15 P. M. Leave Montague Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Barnes' Corners by 8 A. M.

1658—From Cortland Village, by Virgil and Creswell, to Homer, fourteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Cortland Village Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Homer by 7 P. M. Leave Homer Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Cortland Village by 12 M.

1659—From Port Chester, by White Plains and Elmsford, to Tarrytown, thirteen and a half miles, six times a week. Leave Port Chester daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Tarrytown by 10 A. M. Leave Tarrytown daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Port Chester by 5 P. M.

1660—From Pine Lake, by Newkirk's Mills, Rockwood, Keck's Centre, and Sammonsville, to Fonda, nineteen and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Pine Lake Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Fonda by 11 A. M. Leave Fonda Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Pine Lake by 5 P. M.

1661—From Burke, by Burke Centre, to Thayer's Corners, three miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1662—From Stockholm Depot, by Stockholm, to Stockholm Centre, four and a half miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1663—From Ellicottville to Machias, fifteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Ellicottville Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Machias at 11 A. M. Leave Machias Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Ellicottville by 5 P. M.

1664—From Homer, by Scott, Spafford and Borodino, to Skaneateles, twenty-five miles and back, once a week. Leave Homer Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Skaneateles by 5 P. M. Leave Skaneateles Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Homer by 5 P. M. Proposals for two and also for three trips per week are invited.

1665—From Springville, by Sardinia and Yorkshire, to Arcade, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Springville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Arcade by 11 A. M. Leave Arcade daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at Springville by 9 P. M.

1666—From Windham Centre, by Hensonville and Big Hollow, to East Jewett, eight and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Windham Centre Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at East Jewett by 6 P. M. Leave East Jewett Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Windham Centre by 3 P. M.

1667—From Lexington, by West Kill and Bushnellsville, to Shandaken, twelve miles and back, twice a week. Leave Lexington Monday and Thursday at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Shandaken by 11 A. M. Leave Shandaken Monday and Thursday at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Lexington by 3 P. M.

1668—From Bovina Valley, by Brushland, to Bovina, five miles and back, six times a week. Leave Bovina Valley daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Bovina by 2:30 P. M. Leave Bovina daily, except Sunday, at [illegible] A. M.; arrive at Bovina Valley by 11 A. M.

1669—From Shokan, by Olive Bridge, to Samsonville, nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Shokan Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Samsonville by 11:30 A. M. Leave Samsonville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Shokan by 3:30 P. M.

1670—From Napanoch, by Lackawack, Eureka and Grahamsville, to Claryville, twenty miles and back, six times a week to Grahamsville, and three times a week the residue. Leave Napanoch daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Grahamsville by 6 P. M. Leave Grahamsville daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Napanoch by 9 A. M. Leave Grahamsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Claryville by 10 A. M. Leave Claryville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Grahamsville by 4 P. M.

1671—From Parksville, by Morsston and Purvis, to Rockland, thirteen miles and back, twice a week, with a branch from Purvis, by Beaver Kill, to Shin Creek, nine miles and back, twice a week. Leave Parksville Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rockland by 4:30 P. M. Leave Rockland Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Parksville by 10:30 A. M. Leave Purvis Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Shin Creek by 6 P. M. Leave Shin Creek Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Purvis by 9 A. M.

1672—From Parksville, by Debruce, to Willowemoc, [illegible] miles and back, once a week. Leave Parksville Monday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Willowemoc by 10 A. M. Leave Willowemoc Monday at 12 M.; arrive at Parksville by 2 P. M.

1673—From Cochecton, by Fosterdale, Bethel, White Lake and Mongaup Valley, to Monticello, twenty-two miles and back, three times a week to Bethel and six times a week the residue. Leave Cochecton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M.; arrive at Bethel by 7:30 P. M. Leave Bethel Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Cochecton by 10 A. M. Leave Bethel daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Monticello by 10 A. M. Leave Monticello daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Bethel by 8 P. M.

1674—From Cochecton, by Pike Pond, Jeffersonville, Youngsville and Robertsonville, to Liberty, twenty-four miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cochecton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jeffersonville by 4 P. M. Leave Jeffersonville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Cochecton by 11 A. M. Leave Jeffersonville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Liberty by 11 A. M. Leave Liberty Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jeffersonville by 4:30 P. M.

1675—From Callicoon Depot, by North Branch and Callicoon, to Rockland, nineteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Callicoon Depot Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rockland by 6 P. M. Leave Rockland Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Callicoon Depot by 11 A. M.

1676—From Barryville, by Lumberland, to Beaver Brook, nine and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Barryville Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Beaver Brook by 11 A. M. Leave Beaver Brook Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Barryville by 4 P. M.

1677—From Hartwood, by Forestburg, to Lebanon Lake, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Hartwood Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Lebanon Lake by 5 P. M. Leave Lebanon Lake, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Hartwood by 10 A. M.

1678—From Liberty Falls, by Liberty, to Parksville, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Liberty Falls daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Parksville by 5:30 P. M. Leave Parksville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Liberty Falls by 8:30 A. M.

1679—From Woodbourne, by Fallsburg, to Fallsburg Station, four miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1680—From Woodbourne, by Hasbrouck, to Neversink, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Woodbourne Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Neversink by 3 P. M. Leave Neversink Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Woodbourne by 12 M.

1681—From Ellenville, by Greenfield and Dairyland, to Woodbourne, twelve and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Ellenville Tuesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.; arrive at Woodbourne by 8 P. M. Leave Woodbourne Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Ellenville by 2:30 P. M.

1682—From Middletown, by Well's Corners, to Minisink, twelve miles and back, twice a week. Leave Middletown Monday and Friday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Minisink by 2 P. M. Leave Minisink Monday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Middletown by 5:30 P. M.

1683—From Monticello, by Bridgeville, to Glen Wild, seven miles and back, six times a week to Bridgeville, and twice a week the residue. Leave Monticello daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Bridgeville by 3 P. M. Leave Bridgeville daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Monticello by 1 P. M. Leave Bridgeville Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Glen Wild by 6 P. M. Leave Glen Wild Tuesday and Saturday at 6:15 P. M.; arrive at Bridgeville by 7 P. M.

1684—From Trumansburg to Searsburg, four miles and back, twice a week. Leave Trumansburg Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Searsburg by 5 P. M. Leave Searsburg Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Trumansburg by 11 A. M.

1685—From Cannonsville, by Trout Creek and East Masonville, to Unadilla, eighteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Cannonsville Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Unadilla by 5 P. M. Leave Unadilla Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Cannonsville by 5 P. M.

1686—From Newark Valley, by Ketchumville and Lamb's Corners, to Whitney's Point, seventeen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Newark Valley Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Whitney's Point by 12 M. Leave Whitney's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Newark Valley by 7 P. M.

1687—From Elmira, by Southport, Webb's Mills, Seeley Creek and French Mills, (Penn.,) to Daggett's Mills, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Elmira daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Daggett's Mills by 11 A. M. Leave Daggett's Mills daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Elmira by 7 P. M.

1688—From Mayville, by Hartfield, DeWittville, Bemus Point and Fluvanna, to Jamestown, twenty-two and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Mayville daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jamestown by 6 P. M. Leave Jamestown daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Mayville by 12 M.

1689—From Delhi, by Meredith, Oneonta and North Franklin, to Oneonta, twenty-one miles and back, three times a week. Leave Delhi Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Oneonta by 11 A. M. Leave Oneonta Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Delhi by 6 P. M.

1690—From Manorville, by Speonk, to West Hampton, eleven and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Manorville Tuesday at 12 M.; arrive at West Hampton by 4 P. M. Leave West Hampton Tuesday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Manorville by 11 A. M.

1691—From Livonia Station, by Livonia, Hemlock Lake, and Honeoye, to Canadice, thirteen and a half miles and back, six times a week to Honeoye, and three times a week the residue. Leave Livonia Station daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Honeoye by 2:30 P. M. Leave Honeoye daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Livonia Station by 9:30 A. M. Leave Honeoye Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Canadice by 4:30 P. M. Leave Canadice Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 P. M.; arrive at Honeoye by 6:30 P. M.

1692—From Downsville to Hamden, eleven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Downsville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Hamden by 9 A. M. Leave Hamden Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Downsville by 6 P. M.

1693—From West Hurley, by Woodstock, to Bearsville, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave West Hurley Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Bearsville by 10 A. M. Leave Bearsville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at West Hurley by 1 P. M.

1694—From Geneva, by Dey's Landing, Dresden, Willard, Ovid, DeMott, Lodi, North Hector, and Glenora, to Watkins, sixty-five miles and back, six times a week, in steam-boats, including all side service, and by a schedule satisfactory to the Department.

1695—From Lockport, by Coomer and Maple-st., to Wilson, fifteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Lockport Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Wilson by 8 P. M. Leave Wilson Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 12 M.

1696—From New-Berlin, by Columbus, to Sherburne, eleven miles and back, six times a week. Leave New-Berlin daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Sherburne by 11 A. M. Leave Sherburne daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at New-Berlin by 5 P. M.

1697—From Schenevus, by Fergusonville and Davenport, to West Kortwright, twelve and a half miles and back, six times a week to Fergusonville and three times the residue. Leave Schenevus daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Fergusonville by 1:30 P. M. Leave Fergusonville daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Schenevus by 11 A. M. Leave Fergusonville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at West Kortwright by 3:30 P. M. Leave West Kortwright Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Fergusonville by 9:30 A. M.

1698—From Little Falls, by Ingham's Mills, to Brockett's Bridge, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Little Falls daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Brockett's Bridge by 5 P. M. Leave Brockett's Bridge daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Little Falls by 11 A. M.

1699—From Cassadaga Station, by Stockton, to Oregon, six miles and back, twelve times a week to Stockton, and three times a week the residue. Leave Cassadaga Station daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; arrive at Stockton by 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave Stockton daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Cassadaga Station by 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Leave Stockton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 P. M.; arrive at Oregon by 6 P. M. Leave Oregon Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Stockton by 2:30 P. M.

1700—From Oswego, by Oswego Centre and North Hannibal, to Hannibal, eleven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Oswego Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Hannibal by 6 P. M. Leave Hannibal Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Oswego by 10 A. M.

1701—From Monticello, by Buskville, Stevensville, Briscoe, Jeffersonville, Beech Wood and Fall's Mills, to Callicoon Depot, twenty-eight miles and back, three times a week to Jeffersonville, and six times a week the residue. Leave Monticello Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Jeffersonville by 7:30 P. M. Leave Jeffersonville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Monticello by 10:30 A. M. Leave Jeffersonville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Callicoon Depot by 10:30 A. M. Leave Callicoon Depot daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Jeffersonville by 5 P. M.

1702—From Randolph, by East Randolph and Napoli, to Little Valley, twelve and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Randolph daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Little Valley by 9 A. M. Leave Little Valley daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Randolph by 5 P. M.

1703—From Greenport, by East Marion, to Orient, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Greenport daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M., or on arrival of New-York mail; arrive at Orient by 2:30 P. M. Leave Orient daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Greenport by 12 M.

1704—From Summit Station, by Apulia, Fabius and Keeney's Settlement, to Cuyler, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Summit Station daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Cuyler by 3 P. M. Leave Cuyler daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Summit Station by 10 A. M.

1705—From Roslyn Depot, by Roslyn, to Port Washington, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Roslyn Depot daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Port Washington by 12:30 P. M. Leave Port Washington daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Roslyn Depot by 3 P. M.

1706—From Oswego Falls, by Bowen's Corners and South Hannibal, to Hannibal Centre, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Oswego Falls Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Hannibal Centre by 7 P. M. Leave Hannibal Centre Monday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Oswego Falls by 9 A. M.

1707—From Lacona, by Boylston Centre, to East Boylston, eleven miles and back, twice a week. Leave Lacona Tuesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at East Boylston by 1 P. M. Leave East Boylston Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Lacona by 6 P. M.

1708—From Pine Island, by Amity, to Glenwood, four and a half miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

1709—From Warwick to Edenville, three miles and back, twice a week. Leave Warwick Tuesday and Saturday, at 12 M.; arrive at Edenville by 1 P. M. Leave Edenville Tuesday and Saturday, at 9:45 A. M.; arrive at Warwick by 10:45 A. M.

1710—From Philadelphia to Sterlingville, four miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1711—From Richland, by Orwell, to Molino, five and a half miles and back, six times a week to Orwell, and three times a week the residue. Leave Richland daily, except Sunday, at 10:25 A. M.; arrive at Orwell by 11:30 A. M. Leave Orwell daily, except Sunday, at 8:25 A. M.; arrive at Richland by 9:25 A. M. Leave Orwell Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Molino by 12:30 P. M. Leave Molino Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Orwell by 5:30 P. M.

1712—From Alder Creek Depot, by Alder Creek, to Forest Port, two and three-fourths miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1713—From Gorham, by Stanley Corners, to Gorham Station, three miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1714—From Holland Patent, by Steuben, to Big Brook, eight and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Holland Patent Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 P. M.; arrive at Big Brook by 9 P. M. Leave Big Brook Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Holland Patent by 2 P. M.

1715—From Scriba to Oswego, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Scriba daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Oswego by 10 A. M. Leave Oswego daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Scriba by 12 M.

1716—From Rouse's Point, by Coopersville, to Chazy, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Rouse's Point daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Chazy by 2 P. M. Leave Chazy daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Rouse's Point by 10 A. M.

1717—From East Chatham, by Canaan, to Canaan Centre, four miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1718—From Cobleskill, by Mineral Springs, to East Cobleskill, 5½ miles and back, six times a week. Leave Cobleskill daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at East Cobleskill by 1 P. M.; leave East Cobleskill daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Cobleskill by 10:30 A. M.

1719—From East Line, by Malta, to Maltaville, four miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1720—From Knox, by West Township, to Knowersville, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Knox daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Knowersville by 3 P. M.; leave Knowersville daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Knox by 5 P. M.

1721—From Spencerport, by Parma, and Parma Centre, to North Parma, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Spencerport daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at North Parma by 5 P. M.; leave North Parma daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Spencerport by 9 A. M.

1722—From Rochester, by Hanford's Landing, Greece and West Greece, to North Greece, thirteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Rochester daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at North Greece by 5:30 P. M. Leave North Greece daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Rochester by 11 A. M.

1723—From Berkshire, by Wilson Creek and East Berkshire, to Centre Lisle, twelve miles and back, once a week. Leave Berkshire Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Centre Lisle by 12 M. Leave Centre Lisle Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Berkshire by 6 P. M.

1724—From Hadley to Creek Centre, ten miles and back, once a week. Leave Hadley Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Creek Centre by 1 P. M. Leave Creek Centre Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Hadley by 4 P. M.

1725—From Hamburg, by Water Valley and Eden Valley, to Eden Valley, five and three-quarters miles and back, three times a week. Leave Hamburg Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.; arrive at Eden by 6:30 P. M. Leave Eden Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Hamburg by 8:30 A. M.

1726—From Victory, by Westbury, to Red Creek, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Victory daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Red Creek by 8:30 A. M. Leave Red Creek daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Victory by 4:30 P. M.

1727—From Forestville, by Arkwright Summit, Hamlet, Villanova, Cherry Creek, and Clear Creek, to Kennedy, twenty-eight and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Forestville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 A. M.; arrive at Kennedy by 4 P. M. Leave Kennedy Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Forestville by 4 P. M.

1728—From Bangall, by Hull's Mills and City, to Amenia, eleven miles and back, twice a week. Leave Bangall Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Amenia by 11 A. M. Leave Amenia Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Bangall by 3 P. M.

1729—From Norman's Kill, by New-Scotland, New-Salem, Wolf Hill and East Berne, to Berne, eighteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Norman's Kill Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Berne by 1 P. M. Leave Berne Monday and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Norman's Kill by 3 P. M.

1730—From Elma Station, by Elma and Marilla, to Williston, nine and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Elma Station Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Williston by 12 M. Leave Williston Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Elma Station by 9 A. M. Proposals for six-time-a-week service are invited.

1731—From Utica to New-York Mills, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Utica daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York Mills by 5 P. M. Leave New-York Mills daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Utica by 9 A. M.

1732—From Belmont to Phillip's Creek, eight miles and back, once a week. Leave Belmont Saturday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Phillip's Creek by 4 P. M. Leave Phillip's Creek Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Belmont by 12:30 P. M.

1733—From Birdsall to Whitney's Crossing, eight miles and back, once a week. Leave Birdsall Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Whitney's Crossing by 12:30 P. M. Leave Whitney's Crossing Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Birdsall by 4:30 P. M.

1734—From West Almond to Almond, eight miles and back, once a week. Leave West Almond Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Almond by 11:30 A. M. Leave Almond Saturday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at West Almond by 5 P. M. Proposals for a second weekly trip are invited.

1735—From Randolph, by Conewango, Leon and New-Albion, to Cattaraugus, twenty-two miles and back, three times a week. Leave Randolph Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Cattaraugus by 8:30 P. M. Leave Cattaraugus Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 A. M.; arrive at Randolph by 2 P. M.

1736—From Horseheads to Sullivansville, four and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Horseheads Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Sullivansville by 4 P. M.; leave Sullivansville Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Horseheads by 10 A. M. Proposals for a second weekly trip are invited.

1737—From Horseheads to Breesport, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Horseheads daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Breesport by 6 P. M.; leave Breesport daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Horseheads by 9 A. M.

1738—From Milford, by Westville, Middlefield, Pleasant Brook, and Roseboom, to Cherry Valley, nineteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Milford Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Cherry Valley by 8:30 P. M. Leave Cherry Valley Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Milford by 12:30 P. M.

1739—From Schenectady, by Rynex Corners, to Mariaville, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Schenectady Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2½ P. M.; arrive at Mariaville by 5:30 P. M. Leave Mariaville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Schenectady by 11 A. M.

1740—From Cuba, by Seymour and Black Creek, to New-Hudson, ten miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cuba Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at New-Hudson by 5:30 P. M. Leave New-Hudson Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Cuba by 11 A. M.

1741—From Tivoli, by Elizaville, Jackson's Corners and Mount Ross, to Pine Plains, eighteen and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Tivoli Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12:15 P. M.; arrive at Pine Plains by 7 P. M. Leave Pine Plains Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Tivoli by 10:45 A. M.

1742—From Greenport to Shelter Island, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Greenport daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Shelter Island by 3:30 P. M. Leave Shelter Island daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Greenport by 1:30 P. M.

1743—From Hunter, by Lanesville to Phœnicia, fourteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Hunter Monday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Phœnicia by 11 A. M. Leave Phœnicia Monday and Friday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Hunter by 6 P. M.

1744—From Oswego, by Lansing, South Scriba and North Volney, to Vermillion, thirteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Oswego Saturday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Vermillion by 6:30 P. M. Leave Vermillion Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Oswego by 1 P. M.

1745—From Munsville Station, by Knoxborough and Augusta, to Oriskany Falls, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Munsville Station daily, except Sunday, at 12:15 P. M., or on arrival of cars; arrive at Knoxborough by 1 P. M. Leave Knoxborough daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Munsville Station by 10 A. M. Leave Knoxborough daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Oriskany Falls by 9:30 A. M. Leave Oriskany Falls daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., or on arrival of cars; arrive at Knoxborough by 12 M.

1746—From Newport, by Norway, to Gray, eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Newport Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M.; arrive at Gray by 7:30 P. M. Leave Gray Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Newport by 3 P. M.

1747—From Gardiner, by Modena, to Clintondale, six and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Gardiner daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Clintondale by 3 P. M. Leave Clintondale daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Gardiner by 12 M.

1748—From Monticello, by Thompsonville, to Fallsburg Station, seven miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with mail trains on the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad.

1749—From Adams, by Bishop-street, to Henderson, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Adams daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Henderson by 6:30 P. M. Leave Henderson daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Adams by 10:30 A. M.

1750—From Gowanda to Collins Centre, six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Gowanda Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11½ A. M.; arrive at Collins Centre by 2 P. M. Leave Collins Centre Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Gowanda by 11 A. M.

1751—From Willsborough to Willsborough Point, four and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Willsborough Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5½ P. M.; arrive at Willsborough Point by 6½ P. M. Leave Willsborough Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Willsborough by 5 P. M.

1752—From Lamson's, by Phœnix, to Pennellville, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Lamson's daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Pennellville by 11 A. M. Leave Pennellville daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Lamson's by 3 P. M.

1753—From Lake George, by Bolton, Hague and Ticonderoga, to Fort Ticonderoga, forty miles and back, six times a week, in steam-boats, from June 1 to Sept. 30, and by a schedule satisfactory to the Department.

1754—From Masonville, by East Masonville, to Sidney Centre, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Masonville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Sidney Centre by 4 P. M. Leave Sidney Centre Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Masonville by 11 A. M.

1755—From Port Leyden to Moose River, eleven miles and back, once a week. Leave Port Leyden Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Moose River by 5 P. M. Leave Moose River Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Port Leyden by 10 A. M. Proposals for twice-a-week service are invited.

1756—From Franklinville to Elgin, six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Franklinville to Elgin, six miles and back three times a week. Leave Franklinville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Elgin by 3:30 P. M. Leave Elgin Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Franklinville by 10:30 A. M.

1757—From Windham Centre to Jewett, five miles and back, three times a week. Leave Windham Centre Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Jewett by 4:30 P. M. Leave Jewett Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Windham Centre by 10:30 A. M. Proposals for six times a week service are invited.

1758—From Downsville, by Butternut Grove and Fremont Centre, to Hankins, twenty-six miles and back, once a week. Leave Downsville Friday at 12 M.; arrive at Hankins by 6 P. M. Leave Hankins Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Downsville at 6 P. M.

1759—From Cuyler, by New-Boston, to Taylor, thirteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Cuyler Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Taylor by 2 P. M. Leave Taylor Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Cuyler by 6 P. M.

1760—From Hedgesville to Rathboneville, five miles and back, twice a week. Leave Hedgesville Tuesday and Friday at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Rathboneville by 10 A. M. Leave Rathboneville Tuesday and Friday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Hedgesville by 12:30 P. M.

1761—From Pottersville to Millbrook, (Adirondack P. O.,) eight miles and back, once a week. Leave Pottersville Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Adirondack by 6 P. M. Leave Adirondack Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Pottersville by 12 M.

1762—From Williamsburg to New-Park, two miles and back, twenty-five times a week. The hours of departure and arrival of the mail to be designated by the Postmaster at Williamsburg.

1763—From Moscow, by Cuylerville, to Geneseo, five miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1764—From Martinsburg, by Glendale, to Glendale Station, (n. o.) four miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1765—From Ellenville to Drownd Lands, six and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Ellenville Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Drownd Lands by 5:30 P. M. Leave Drownd Lands Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Ellenville by 2:30 P. M.

1766—From Panama to North Clymer, five miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1767—From Broken Straw to Panama, five miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1768—From Middletown, by Circleville, Bullville, Thompson Ridge and Searsville to Pine Bush, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Middletown daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Pine Bush by 12 M. Leave Pine Bush daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Middletown by 5 P. M.

1769—From Syracuse, by Plank Road, to Cicero, eight miles and back, six times a week. Leave Syracuse daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Cicero by 6 P. M. Leave Cicero daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Syracuse by 10 A. M.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTEE AND CERTIFICATE.

PROPOSAL.

The undersigned, ——, whose post-office address is ——, County of ——, State of ——, proposes to convey the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1877, on route No. ——, between —— and ——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster-General, dated Aug. 21, 1872, "with celerity, certainty and security," (law of June 8, 1872,) for the annual sum of —— dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service; and, also, after careful examination of the laws and instructions attached to advertisement of mail service.

—— ——, Bidder.

Dated ——.

Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder will, prior to the 1st July, 1873, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors.

Dated ——.

Certificate.

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee; and that bidder and guarantors are above the age of twenty-one years.

Bids of $5,000 and upward must be accompanied by a certified check or draft, on some solvent national bank, equal to five per centum on the present annual pay on the route; or, in case of new service, not less than five per centum of one year's pay proposed in bid. (Section 253, act of June 8, 1872.)

The Postmaster must not sign the certificate until the sum of the bid is inserted and the bid and guarantee signed by all the parties, and dated.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, &C.

OATH REQUIRED BY SECTION 246 OF AN ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED JUNE 8, 1872, TO BE AFFIXED TO EACH BID FOR CARRYING THE MAIL, AND TO BE TAKEN BEFORE AN OFFICER QUALIFIED TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

I, ——, of ——, bidder for conveying the mail on route No. ——, from —— to ——, do swear that I have the ability pecuniarily to fulfill my obligation as such bidder; that the bid is made in good faith, and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service in case said bid shall be accepted; and that the signatures of the guarantors thereto are genuine, and that I believe the said guarantors to be pecuniarily responsible for and able to pay all damages the United States shall suffer by reason of my failing to perform my obligations as such bidder.

Sworn to and subscribed before me ——, for the —— of ——, this —— day of ——, A. D. 187—, and in testimony thereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal the day and year aforesaid. —— [Seal.]

NOTE.—When the oath is taken before a Justice of the Peace, the certificate of the Clerk of a Court of Record should be added, under his seal of office, that the person who administered the oath is a duly qualified Justice of the Peace.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS AND POSTMASTERS.

Containing also conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the Post-office Department, also Post-office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. "Way bills" or receipts prepared by Postmasters or other agents of the Department, will accompany the mails, specifying the number and destination of the several bags, to be examined by the postmasters, to insure regularity in the delivery of bags and pouches.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions, if the failure be occasioned by the fault of the contractor or carrier, three times the pay of the trip will be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof, and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of Postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a Post-office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car or steam-boat on a route.

7. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the Post-office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster-General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster-General may also discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, in order to place on the route superior service, or whenever the public interests, in his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any other cause; he allowing as full indemnity to contractor one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the amount of service retained and continued.

9. Payments will be made by collections from, or drafts on, Postmasters or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in November, February, May and August, provided that required evidence of service has been received.

10. The distances given are believed to be substantially correct; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied are correctly stated. *Bidders must inform themselves on this point,* and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of hills, roads, streams, &c., and all toll-bridges, turnpikes, plank-roads, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay, based on such ground, can be considered; nor for alleged mistakes or misapprehension as to the degree of service; nor for bridges destroyed, ferries discontinued, or other obstructions causing or increasing distance or expense occurring during the contract term. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

11. Bidders are cautioned to mail their proposals in time to reach the Department by the day and hour named, (3 P. M., Feb. 3, 1873,) for bids received after that time *will not be considered* in competition with bids, of reasonable amount, received in time. Neither can bids be considered which are without the guarantee required by law, and a certificate of the sufficiency of such guarantee, and the oath of the bidder, according to section 246, act of June 8, 1872.

12. Bidders should first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

13. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal. Consolidated or combination bids ("proposing one sum for two or more routes") cannot be considered.

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, (that is, his usual post-office address,) and the name of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

15. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed proposals furnished by the Department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Altered bids should not be submitted; nor should bids once submitted be withdrawn. No withdrawal of a bidder or guarantor will be allowed unless the withdrawal is received twenty-four hours previous to the time fixed for opening the proposals.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. The bid and guarantee should be *signed* plainly with the full name of each person.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant; and also to disregard the bids of failing contractors and bidders. (Act of June 8, 1872, section 248.)

16. The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, State of New-York," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Contract Office," and sent by mail, not by or to an agent. Bids of $5,000 per annum and upward must be accompanied by a certified check or draft on some solvent national bank, equal to five per cent. of the amount. (See law of Congress of June 8, 1872.)

17. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the *1st day of July, 1873*; but the service must be begun on that day, or on the mail day next after it, whether the contracts be executed or not.

Transfers of contracts, or of interest in contracts, are forbidden by law, and consequently cannot be allowed. Neither can bids, or interest in bids, be transferred or assigned to other parties. Bidders will, therefore, take notice that they will be expected to perform the service accepted by them through the whole contract term.

18. Section 249 of the act of June 8, 1872, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be "awarded to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty and security thereof." Under this law, bids that propose to transport the mails with "*celerity, certainty and security*" having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty and security," and have the preference over all others, and no others are considered, except for steam-boat routes.

19. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition. Making a new bid, with guarantee and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

20. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify to the sufficiency of guarantors without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility. (See section 247, act of June 8, 1872.) They must not sign the certificate until the bid sum of the is inserted, and the bid and guarantee are signed by the bidder and (two) guarantors; *a disregard of this instruction by Postmasters will subject them to immediate removal and to severe penalties.*

Postmasters are also liable to dismissal from office for acting as agents of contractors or bidders, with or without compensation, in any business, matter or thing relating to the mail service. They are the trusted agents of the Department, and cannot consistently act in both capacities.

21. All bidders, guarantors and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22. Present contractors, and persons known at the Department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificate of sufficiency must be signed by a Postmaster.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.......SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 7:30 A. M.
BALTIC.........SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC.......SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 4:30 P. M.
CELTIC.........SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 12:30 P. M.
OCEANIC........SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 4:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.......SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 11:30 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CUNARD LINE

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Russia...Wed'sday, Oct. 16	Abyssinia...Sat'day, Oct. 19
Cuba...Wed'sday, Oct. 23	Batavia...Sat'day, Oct. 26
Scotia...Wed'sday, Oct. 30	Algeria...Sat'day, Nov. 2
Java...Wed'sday, Nov. 6	Parthia...Sat'day, Nov. 9
Calabria...Wed'sday, Nov. 13	

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M., on SATURDAY, Oct. 19, 1872.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Europa......Oct. 19	Caledonia......Oct. 23
Anglia......Oct. 26	Trinacria......Nov. 6
India......Nov. 2	Iowa......Nov. 20
California......Nov. 9	Caledonia......Dec. 4
Australia......Nov. 16	Trinacria......Dec. 18
Victoria......Nov. 23	Iowa......Jan. 1

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...Saturday, Oct. 19
WASHINGTON...ROUSSAN...Saturday, Nov. 2
ST. LAURENT...LEMARIE...Saturday, Nov. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 19. Passengers are requested to be on board at 4 o'clock, afternoon.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, ANDREWS...Saturday, Oct. 19, at 7½ A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN...Saturday, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON...Saturday, Nov. 2, at 3½ P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE...Saturday, Nov. 9, at 12 M.
CANADA, WEBSTER...Saturday, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GREGG...Wed'sday, Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.
ERIN, LAWSON...Wed'sday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage......$75 and $[illegible], currency
Steerage......$[illegible], currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Oct. 19, 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Thursday, Oct. 24, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE......Thursday, Oct. 31, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Thursday, Nov. 7, 10 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Nov. 6, at 9½ A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD......Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE......Nov. 20, at 9½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......Nov. 27, at 3½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $[illegible], currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. T. J. BECKET, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Thursday, Oct. 17.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Oct. 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

Entrance on Thomas-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Oct. 24.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, San Diego and San Pedro, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Oct. 22.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco Nov. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement of sailing day. Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail for Aspinwall at noon, Thursday, Oct. 24.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered, Clyde-Built Steam-ships.

GLAMORGAN..........................2,500 Tons.
PEMBROKE............................2,500 Tons.
CARMARTHEN..........................3,000 Tons.

The first steamer of this line,

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on THURSDAY, 31st October.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to [illegible]

[illegible]

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN

STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.) DIRECT.

[illegible]

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIP

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 19, [illegible]

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, [illegible]

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 22, [illegible]

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESSMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 24, [illegible]

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

[illegible]

RED BALL LINE OF Mail STEAMERS,

NEW-YORK TO

DEMERARA.

[illegible]

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

[illegible]

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

[illegible]

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

[illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE WORKS, [illegible]

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, [illegible]

S. KLABER & CO., [illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, [illegible]